

# *Peace Corps*

## *Maasi Self-Instruction Manual*



## FOREWORD

This Peace Corps Language Training Curriculum is Competency Based, that is, it describes what the Learners will be able to do with the language. They actually study the language used by the Native speakers to express themselves in a variety of situations. Since Peace Corps Volunteers need to be able to function immediately in a new language and culture a Competency Based Curriculum includes the most essential language elements to survive in a new culture.

The curriculum is divided into topic areas based on the immediate needs of PCVs from their arrival in the host country and initial meetings with host country nationals to settling into housing, shopping in local markets, working in schools and dealing with emergency situations.

To compliment the emphasis of communicative ability, this manual in its format flows from a series of dialogues (that are translated) to vocabulary lists (for review of the vocabulary used in the dialogues) to grammar explanation, to exercises for comprehension check and knowledge of grammar. Last but not least cultural explanation to integrate the culture into the language. There is also a self-evaluation part for the learner to assess his new progress in learning and to give feedback to the trainer.

Topics are ordered based on the most common needs of a Learner. Some topics are spiralled, that is, they are re-introduced at various points in the curriculum. For example a volunteer learns the vocabulary of food to use at the table with his host family in the first food topic. Food is then introduced again in the context of shopping for food in the host country and finally food is studied in a restaurant context.

This manual is divided into three sections. The first section deals with survival and social skills competencies all covered in nineteen lessons. The 2nd section deals specifically with Technical Competencies for the volunteer job assignment and finally the grammar chart that summarizes the Maasai Grammar just in a single page.

It is our hope that this manual will serve as a good reinforcement of your lessons in class as an appropriate tool for reference and help out of class; in your efforts to learn Kiswahili for communication. Good luck.

This manual is a result of the hardwork of all the Language and Cross-Cultural Facilitators of U.S Peace Corps Kenya.

# INTRODUCTION

## PRONUNCIATION:

### *VOWELS:*

Maasai uses same letters for the vowels as in English: **A, E, I, O** and **U** but the pronunciation is entirely different

You will find that:

**A** is pronounced like the “*a*” in father, but not quite so deep.

**E** is like the *a* in say, without the final sound we give it in English by slightly closing the mouth.

**I** is like the *e* in be. When unstressed it is the same sound as we make at the end of the English words say or **i**.

**O** is like the **o** in hoe before we begin to close the mouth at the end. Very much like the first **o** in Oho!

it is never like the *u* in use unless preceded by *y*

There is no difficulty in pronouncing the Maasai **I** or **u**, and if one does get the *a* a little too deep it does not greatly matter. But much good Maasai is spoiled by pronouncing the *e* and **o** in the English way, and it is worth taking a little trouble to get the right sound that is, to avoid closing the mouth towards the end.

Note that the sound of the vowel is the same in an unstressed syllable as in a stressed one. Do not pronounce baba,( father), as barber, or paka,( cat ), as parker. The second syllable is pronounced lightly, but it should have the *a* sound and not *er*.

If we say the Maasai vowels in order, *a, e, i, o, u*, we shall notice that the mouth position of *e* is intermediate between that of *a* and *i*. This enables us to understand why *a* and *i* sometimes combine to form *e*.

Except for a few instances of combining in this way which will be noticed when we come to them, when two Maasai vowels come together each keeps its own sound;

When the two vowels come together in the middle of the word where one takes the stress, the fact that they are pronounced separately is more easily noticed:

When two similar vowels come together they are pronounced as one long vowel. This is nearly always due to the loss of a consonant, usually **I**, between them, and three were originally two separate syllables.

## syllables

All Maasai syllables are “open” that is, they end with a vowel. Notice how these words are divided. Taa-sa (to do) nte-nge’na; teach; ta-da-mu; think, ta-pa-li-ki; forgive. The stress always comes on the last syllable but one.

## CONSONANTS:

The consonants do not vary in sound, thus we get:

- B** as in ‘bad’ e.g. barnoti (junior warrior)
- C** is only found together with **H** as **CH**, and is pronounced as in ‘each’ e.g. chapalungu (a place name)
- D** as in ‘do’ e.g. dapash (wide)
- G** as in ‘gone’ e.g. gogong (riot)
- H** as in ‘hat’ e.g. haayia (what’s the news)
- J** as in ‘John’ e.g. jito aa (what are you saying) In practice it is slightly different, not having the ‘**Dj**’ Sound but rather a ‘**DY**’ sound.
- K** as in ‘kid’ e.g. kipaa (somebody’s name)
- L** as in ‘log’ e.g. lelo (those).
- M** as in ‘man’ e.g. maape (let’s go)  
If a consonant occurs without a vowel at the beginning of a word it is generally given a syllable of its own, e.g. matonyok (let’s try )
- P** as in ‘pot’ e.g. papa (father)
- R** as in ‘rat’ e.g. raposh (somebody’s name)
- S** as in ‘soap’ e.g. sopia (brown)
- T** as in ‘tame’ e.g. tata (today)
- W** as in ‘wide’ e.g. wooshot (canes)
- Y** as in ‘you’ e.g. yau (bring)
- Z** as in ‘zoo’ e.g. zekieli (ezekiel).

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF MAASAI

## *Whose Language Is It?*

Maasai is a widely spoken language in Kenya and Tanzania, with at least 5 million speakers. It is said to be one of the twelve great languages of the East Africa. The Maasai are called Maasai after their particular speech, Maa. The Maa-speaking inhabit both Kenya and Tanzania most of their territory being in the latter and most of its population being in the former.

The Maasai are a pastoral people, they herd cattle, sheep and goats and donkeys as beasts of light burdens. The overwhelming majority of the Maasai remain firmly attached to their age old tradition of animal husbandry.

Maasai expansion down into and across Kenya and by the time that they reached the rift valley, they expanded across Kenya and north Tanzania with a force out of all proportion to their numbers. They became a dominant element on the East African historical scene.

The Maasai are neither noble nor savage. They may be considered noble insofar as they are still distinguished by their character, their good manners and their impressive physical presence.

# LESSON 1

## ENKIPIRTA: ENKIROPOROKINO

### EYIEUNOTO: ENKIBELEKENYATA ENKIROPOROKINO TE NKOITOI NAISHAA



#### ILOMON 1 - INKIROPOROT 1

Kapaito:	Supa?	<i>How are you?</i>
Sabore:	Sidai oleng.	<i>Very good.</i>
Kapaito:	Kejaa ang?	<i>How is home?</i>
Sabore:	Sidai ake	<i>Good too.</i>

#### ILOMON 2 - INKIROPOROT 2

Sein:	Irasupat natomononi?	<i>Are you well madam?</i>
Soila:	Arasupat yieyio.	<i>I am well mother.</i>
Ruth:	Kejaa enkakenya?	<i>Good morning?</i>
Sein:	Bioto / supat/ sidai.	<i>Fine/good/okay.</i>
Soila:	Kejaa esiai?	<i>How is work?</i>
Sein:	Metorono.	<i>Not bad</i>

**ILOMON 3 - INKIROT 3**

Sayianka:	Kanyoo enyamali?	<i>What's up?</i>
Suyianka:	Sidai, kejaa m'baa	<i>Okay; how are things?</i>
Sayianka:	Sidan ake. Jitoo aa?	<i>Just okay, what do you say?</i>
Suyianka:	Enkitirring'a.	<i>Cool.</i>

**ENKITEG'ENA - IJIOLOUNOT**

**NOUNS**

**M - / WA-**

<b>Nabo -Singular</b>	<b>Enkumoi - Plural</b>	<b>English</b>
Entasat	Intasati	Mother
Enkitok	Inkituak	Lady / Madam
Olee	Ilewa	Gentleman
Orpayian	Irpayiani	Old man
Papa	Lopapa	Father
Enkerai	Inkera	Child

**N CLASS**

<b>Nabo - singular</b>	<b>Enkumoi - Plural</b>	<b>English</b>
Ang	inkang'itie	Home
Enkakenya	inkakeny	Morning
Dama	in'damareitin	Noon/ afternoon
Teipa	inteipan	Evening
Kewarie	inkewarieitin	Night
Esiai	iniaitin	Job / work

**MA CLASS**

<b>Nabo- singular</b>	<b>Enkumoi - Plural</b>	<b>English</b>
Supa	Entasupa	Thing / issue

**EN'DUNG'ET**

<b>Kimasai</b>	-	<b>English</b>
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-supat		fine, good
-sidai	-	good
osotua	-	peaceful
-torrono	-	bad
sidai	-	okay
enkitirring'a	-	cool
sidai	-	fit

## ENKIKILIKUANARE

**Ijitoo aa - Say/speak**

### Elimunoto enkiroroto - Grammar Explanation

Ore tena kiteng'ena enkikilikuanare nijo aa, kaja etiu, haayia, netaasishoreki. Tenkitanyanyukoto 'kebaa esupatishu? Nikilikuanu nchere 'kaku omon iyata?' kaja etui neitasheikio m'baa naijo "hayiaa?" "Kaja ikununo tanakata?"

Ore ilaitutumok neasishore'e" tenkinyishu o 'n' tenkumoi "Kejaa enkakenya" o "Kejaa nkakeny" nitodolu 'ilomon lenkakenya

Entasishoreki inkirorot ten'dorropo naijo Sidai o Supat. Sidai neitayioki tenkitashoto esidanishu naata, eitodolu enkishaa ashu esupatishu. Supat neitayioki tenkitashoto esupatishu naata, eitodolu embiotishu.

## ENTEMATA - EXERCISES

### ENTEMATA EDUKUYA- EXERCISE ONE

N'gero nkilikuanat nasipa toonkirorokinot tekunanasuju (write the appropriate responses to the following greetings).

1. Supa?

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2. Entasupa?

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3. Kebaa enkishaa?

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4. Entasupa?

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5. Ira supat?

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- 6. Haayia?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Kaja etiu?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Ng'asak?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Kejaa ang?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10. Kejaa esiai?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**ENTEMATA E ARE - EXERCISE**

**Mputa irishat – Fill in the gapss**

- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. Supa            | A. _____..             |
| B. Sidai           | B. Metorrono           |
| A. ....            | A. Haayia kejaa m'baa? |
| B. Metii enyamali. | B. ....                |
| A. Kejaa ang?      | A. Sere                |
| B. ....            | B. ....                |
| A. ....            |                        |
| B. Entasupa?       |                        |



**ENTEMATA E III - EXERCISE III**



**Write the questions for the following responses.**

N'gero inkilikuanat oo kunashukunot.

1. .... Supat oleng.
2. .... Mikiata enyamali.
3. ....Ikishaan oleng.
4. .... Itoriori oleng.
5. ....Metii enyamali natomononi.
6. .... Sidai oleng.

***Cultural Note:***

- a) *Greetings are an important part of Kenyan culture, as a whole Shaking hands is very common, offering both hands one over the other denotes respect. Asking about weather, children, and work parents is part of greetings.*
- b) *Mama: a title of respect for married women, whether they are mothers or not. However, it is difficult to identify married from unmarried women. Mama is generally used as a term of respect for all middle aged woman.*

# **LESSON 2**

## ENKIPIRTYA:ELIMUNOTO.

### EYIEUNOTO: TOLIMU KEWAN INO OLCHORUETI



#### **ENKIROROTO OO LOMON 1 - DIALOGUE 1**

Masarie:	Kejaa ilomon?	<i>What's the news?</i>
Saitoti:	Sidan oleng, Ira supat?	<i>Very good, how are you?</i>
Masarie:	Ara supat oleng, Aji enkarna Masarie, ooyie?	<i>Very fine, my name is Awuor and You?</i>
Saitoti:	Aji enkarna Saitoti.	<i>My name is Nzioka.</i>

Masarie: Ashe oleng atayiolo. *Thanks for knowing you.*

Saitoti: Ashe ake sii teyie. *Thanks a lot also.*

## ENKIROROTO OLOMON II - DIALOGUE II

Saruni: Apayia ira supat? *Are you well gentleman/sir?*  
Metuo: A ee ara supat. *Yes I am well.*  
Saruni: Kekijaa esiai? *How is work?*  
Metuo: Sidai naleng. *Very Good.*  
Saruni: Kekijaa enkarna? *You are called who?*  
Saitoti: Aji Saitoti. *I am called Scott.*  
Saruni: Kai ing'ua Saitoti? *Where do you come from?*  
Metuo: Aing'ua Amerika. *I come from America?*  
Saruni: Ai te Amerika? *Where in America?*  
Metuo: Olosho le Illinois to kerenket  
Le Chicago. *State of Illinois, City of Chicago*  
Saruni: Ashe oleng *Thank you very much*

## ILOMON LE III - DIALOGUE III

Metuo: Haayia? *What's up?*  
Naserian: Sidai oleng. *Very okay*  
Metuo: Kekijaa? *How are you called?*  
Naserian: Aaji Naserian. *I am called Naserian.*  
Metuo: Kai ing'ua Naserian? *Where do you come from Naserian?*  
Naserian: Aing'ua orkerenket le  
Loontoluo, te  
Kakamega. ooyie? *I come from Western Province  
Kakamega District, and you?*  
Metuo: Ang'ua olkerenket le Nyanza,  
te Nyamira. *I come from Nyanza Province  
Nyamira District.*

Naserian: Ashe na sere pee  
kintoki ake atumo.

*Thank you and  
Goodbye till we see each other.*

**ENKITENG'ENA-VOCABULARY**

**NOUNS**

**M/WA CLASS**

<b>Nabo - Singular</b>	<b>Enkumoi – Plural</b>	<b>English</b>
Entomononi Olee.	Intomonok Ilewa.	Lady / Madam Gentleman / Sir.

**N - CLASS**

Enkop. Orkerenket.	Inkuapi.. Irkerenketi.	Country District.
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**MA CLASS**

Enkarna. Olosho.	Inkarn. Iloshon.	Name State.
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**M/MI CLASS**

Olosho Orkerenket.	Iloshon. Irkerenket.	City / Town Province
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**INKILIKUANA**

**T**

- pee kiji  
- pee alotu ing'ua  
- payiolou.

To be called  
To come from  
To know

### Enkitalalata. expansion

Ashe.	Ashe taa	Thank you
Sere.	Olesere.	Goodbye

## ELIMUNOTO OLOMON - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

1. Ore te kimaasai, ore enkinasunoto enkitamayare neashishoreki titua inkilikuanat o tenebo elimunoto olomon. Tenkitanyanyukoto, enkinyishu enkumoi:

<b>NI</b> - Nitodolu	<b>'Nanu'</b>	nelimu oltung'ani le dukuya te kunyishu.
<b>U</b> - Nitodolu	<b>'Iyie'</b>	nelimu oltung'ani liare te kunyishu.
<b>A</b> - Nitodolu	<b>'Ninye'</b>	nelimu oltung'ani liokuni te kunyishu.
<b>TU</b> - Nitodolu	<b>'Iyiook'</b>	"nelimu oltung'ani le dukuya te nkumoi.
<b>M</b> - Nitodolu	<b>"Intae"</b>	"nelimu oltung'ni liare te nkumoi.
<b>WA</b> - Nitodolu	<b>"Ninche"</b>	nelimu oltung'ani liokuni te nkumoi.

### Affirmative

Agira aipang'u  
Igira aipang'u  
Egira aipang'u.

### Negative

Maipang'u.  
Mimpang'u.  
Mipang.u.

2. Ore "Gira" anaa agira aipang'u, igira aipang'u oo egira aipang'u, naa ilomon oogira aasa tinakata. Ore enkias negira aasa ashu entoki oshiake nagira asa. Ore tenchukunoto 'Gira' nitauni tenkibeleyenya oo nkirorot. Eneiting olomoni "a", neibeleyenya aaku "i" tenchukunoto. Ore nkirorot naiting 'a' nemeibeleyenya.

### Tenkitanyanyukoto - for example

<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>English</b>
Aing'ua.	Maing'ua.	<i>I come from / I am coming from</i>
Kaing'ua iyie.	Kaing'ua.	<i>You (sing.) come from You are coming from.</i>
Eing'ua.	Ing'ua..	<i>He she comes from/ He/she is coming from.</i>
King'ua.	Miking'uua	<i>We come from / We are coming fom</i>
Kai ng'ua ng'ua.	Ming.ua.	<i>You (plural) come from You (plural) are coming from.</i>
Eing'ua.	Meing'ua.	<i>They come from</i>

3. Inkitasheikinot oonkirorot olomon te kimaasai:  
-Aji,kejaa,ino.Na ninche nkitasheikinot terisioroto anaa enatasishoreki.

Tenkitanyanyukoto:

Aji enkarna	-	<i>My name.</i>
Kekijaa enkarna	-	<i>Your name</i>
Kejaa enkarna	-	<i>His/her name</i>
Eji iyiook inkarn	-	<i>Our names</i>
Kejiaa intai inkarn	-	<i>Your (plural) names</i>
Kejiaa inkarn enye	-	<i>Their names.</i>

4. "Jaa anaa kejiaa, kekijiaa etc.

Ore ena naa eyiolounoto oolimunot."Aikunakino aja" aashu"Nyoo"naa keidimayu ake pee easishoreki te pooki wueji.

**Tenkitanyanyukoto: Idolita anaa aja? How do you see?**

Kaja inkunakine in-jo?

*How did you sleep?*

Kanyoo ijito?

*How do you say? / What are you saying.*

Kaja egira aikununye?

*How do they come? / How are they coming.*

- INTEMAT

ENTEMATA E DUKUYA - EXERCISE ONE

**Tushuku kuna kikilikuanat:** (Answer these questions)

1. Kekijaa enkarna ino? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Kamaa olchore lino te Kenya kejiaa? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Kejiaa papailino/olikitoiwuo? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Kejiaa enikitoiwuo/ng'utunyi? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Kaloosho ing'ua? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Kaing'ua olchore lino? \_\_\_\_\_



**ENTEMATA EARE - EXERCISE  
TWO**

*Im'belekenya kunakirorot metaa iwalikinot - turn these sentences to negative.*

1. Aji enkarna Brian. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Aji Maria. \_\_\_\_\_
3. King'ua enkop e Japan. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Olosho le California. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Eing'ua olosho le Nairobi. \_\_\_\_\_



**ENTEMATA EUNI - EXERCISE  
THREE.**

*Ntobira inkilikuanat ekunawalikinot - Create questions to the following answers:*

1. Kejiaa enkarna enye \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Kaakop eing'ua \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Eee, eyiolo kiswahili \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Kemombasa eing'ua \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Moolkerenket le loontoluo  
aing'ua \_\_\_\_\_.



**Cultural Notes:**

*Usually when two people are walking and they meet a friend he/she must greet both of them and the friend is supposed to introduce this other person to make him or her not feel out of place. If the other person is not introduced, it makes him or her feel very uncomfortable since he/she doesn't know whether to stand there, aside or even go away.*

*We do not refer to friends of the opposite sex as friends but as people we work with, colleague mates etc.*



# LESSON 3

ENKIPITRTA: ELIMUNOTO E KEWAN EE ARE

EYIEUNOTO: ELIMUNOTO EWEI NEMANYA TENEBO  
OLCHERUETI LENYE.



## ILOMON LE DUKUYA- DIALOGUE ONE

- Simintei: Kejaa olkekun letata Sein? *What's the news today madamme Sein?*
- Sein: Sidai oleng Simintei. *Very fine mister Simon. How are you?*  
supa?
- Simintei: Sidai tenanu. Kaa kop ing'ua? *Fine too. Which country do you come  
from?*
- Sein: Aig'ua enkop ee Amerika. *I come from America, and you?*  
ooyie?
- Simintei: Aig'ua enkop ee Amerika, *I come from the country of America,  
Orkerenket le Illinois. State of Illionois.*
- Sein: Kaimanya tene toloitokitok? *And here in Loitokitok, where do you  
stay?*
- Simintei: Ore toloitokitok kamanya Nkama . *Here in Loitokitok I stay in Nkama.  
And*

Ooyie kaimanya? *you, where do you stay?*

Sein: kamanya Bondeni. *I stay in Bondeni.*

Simintei: Ashe oleng, sere. *Thank you very much. Goodbye*

### ILOMON LIARE - DIALOGUE IWO

Naserian: Kejaa Sempeyo? *Hallo Sempeyo.*

Sempeyo: Metii enyamali. supa? *Hallo. How are you?*

Naserian: Sidai. Olchere lai ele eji Jean. *Very good. This is my friend. She's called Jean.*

Sempeyo: Oo, supai Tumuke? *Oh how are you Jean?*

Tumuke: supat oleng. *Very fine*

Naserian: Eig'ua Tumuke orkerenket le California, Tumuke comes from the State of California but now she stays in Forest with the family of James Sonkoi. *Tumuke comes from the State of California but now she stays in Forest with the family of James Sonkoi.*

Sempeyo: kai oshi inkunari darasa? Toonkankeny pooki? *How do you go to class every morning?*

Tumuke: Alo darasa toonkejek Toonkankeny pooki. *Every morning I go to class On foot..*

Sempeyo: Oo teipa kanyoo ishukunore Ang'? *And in the evening how do you return home?*

Tumuke: Ore teipa nashukunye ake toonkejek. *In the evening I return by foot also.*

Sempeyo: Ashe atayiolo. *Thank you for knowing you.*

Tumuke: Ashe siyie. *Thank you,*

### VOCABULARY - MISAMIATI

## NOUNS

### M-/WA- CLASS

<b>Nabo - Singular</b>	<b>Nkumok - Plural</b>	<b>English</b>
Olchere	Ilchoreta	Friend(s)

### N CLASS

sukul	School(s)
Entila	Bicylce(s)
Ematatu	Matatu
Enkakenya	Morning
Dama	Noon
Teipa	Evening

### MA CLASS

Enkop	Inkuapi	State(s)
Enkilasi	Inkilasini	Class(es)
Kanisa	Inkanisani	Church(es)

### M/MI CLASS

Enkeju	Inkejek	Feet, legs
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### **VERBS:**

-tona-----	stay
-tushukunye-----	return
-tobiko inchu-----	live
-shomo-----	go
-tupuku-----	come from
wou-----	come
-iyiolo-----	know

## DEMONSTRATIVES

Ele	-	This
Ilo	-	That
Lido	-	That over there
Enne	-	Here
Ede	-	There
Idie	-	Over there

## INTEROGATIVES

Ayi?	-	Where?
Iakunaki aja?	-	How?
aa?	-	Which?

## EXPRESSIONS

Ake	-	Too, Also
Pooki	-	Every

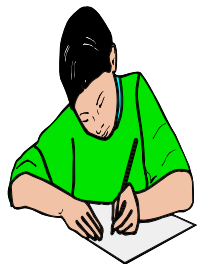
*More explanation on demonstrative pronouns will be given in depth at a later lesson.*

## INKIKILIKUANAT - EXERCISES

### INKIKILIKUANAT E DUKUYA - EXERCISE ONE

### TUSHUKU KUNA KIKILIKUANAT - ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

1. Kaimanya? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Kaiemanya olchere lino? \_\_\_\_\_
3. kai oshi inkununye sukul Toonkankeny pooki? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Kai oshi ikunari olchere lino enelo ang'? \_\_\_\_\_
5. ketoonkejek oshi ishukunyenye ang' toonteipai pooki?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Kai inkununyenye eniponunu Out ward  
bound? \_\_\_\_\_



7. Kamaa te Amerika kaimanya?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Kaiemanya indoiuo inono?

\_\_\_\_\_

**INKIKILIKUANAT EE ARE -  
EXERCISE II**

Tanya kuna limunot. Turn these sentences into negatives.

1. Kamanya Customs \_\_\_\_\_

2. Eloito ildukai. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Kipoito ang'. \_\_\_\_\_

4. egira ashuko ang' te garri. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Amana ormarei le Joseph. \_\_\_\_\_

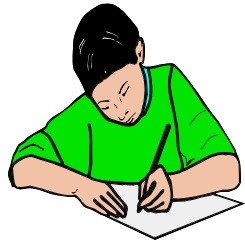
6. kponu enkiteng'ena toonkejek inkakeny pooki.  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Emana Meri Kamkunji.  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. Epoito ilairukok kanisa. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Kipoito Mombasa te garri enkima. \_\_\_\_\_

10. Epoito kanisa toonkejek. \_\_\_\_\_



**Cultural Note:**

*In Kenyan culture, there is a great distinction between one's house and home. Most people have houses where they work but also have original homeland, which is the ancestral land.*

# LESSON 4

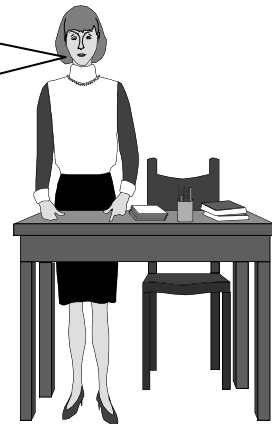
ENKIPIRTA; KANYOO IYASITA:

EYIEUNOTO: TOLIKI INKUAPI ENYE NAA KANYOO EASITA  
OLCHORUETI LENYE.



**Ara  
olarriponi**

**Olaiteng'enani**



**Olaramata  
ni**



**Oloitobirani loo  
n'garrin.**

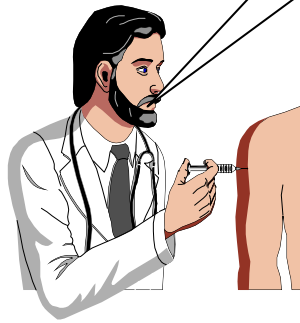


**Ara  
olorewani**



**Olayiarani**





**Ara nanu oldakitari.**

**Ara nanu olaramatani loo nkishu**



## INKIROROT E DUKUYA

## DIALOGUE ONE

- Saningo: Supa? *How are you?*
- Kutata: sidai oleng,oo iyie? *Very good and you?*
- Saningo: Sidai oleng,Kaing'ua *Very fine. Where do you come from?*
- Kutata: Aing'ua Amerika.. *I come from Amerika.*
- Saningo: Kainyoo iyasita te kenya? *What do you do here in Kenya?*
- Kutata: Ara nanu olaikooni lem biotisho etung'ani.. *I am a public health advisor*
- Saningo: Kaku koon inchooyo?*Wha I advice importance t of better health?*  
Aikok iltung'anak shumata enkishaa em'biotishu.
- Kutata: Naa nyoo iyasita to Loitokitok? *And what do you do Loitokitok?*
- Saningo: Ore tene toLoitokotok agira aiteng'ena*Here in Loitokitok I am learning*  
enkutuk oo swahihili oo orkuak le kenya? *Kiswahili and Kenyan culture. And And you?*

Kutata: Amanyanya oloitokitok nara laiteng'enani *I stay here in Loitokitok and le nkikena te mombasa Am a maths teacher in mombasa.*

Saningo: Neija. *Okay.*

Kutata: Ashe oleng. *Thank you very much.*

**ENKIROROTO EARE**

**DIALOGUE TWO**

Sainko: Supa? *How are you?*

Siano: Sidai oleng. *Very good.*

Sainko: Kai ng'ua? *Where do you come from?*

Siano: Aing'ua Amerika *I come from America.*

Sainko: Ira yie alamerikai? *Are you an American?*

Siano: Eee, Ira iyie olia kutuk? *Yes, and what tribe are you?*

Sainko: Ara oljaluoi. *I am a Luo.*

Siano: Kaasiai iyiasita? *What do you do?*

Sainko: Inkilani arip.ooyie? *I am a Tailor.  
And you*

Siano: Ara nanu olaikooni loo  
Lamirak oontokiting  
Kunyinyik. *I am a small business ad visosr*

Sainko: Ashe oleng. *Thank you very much.*

Siano: Kintomonitai oleng. *You are very welcome.*

**ENKITENG'ENA**

**VOCABULARY**

**NOUNS  
N CLASS**



Enkikena Emirare kinyi.	Enkikena Emirare kinyi	Mathematics Small Business
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**M/WA**

<b>Nabo</b> <b><u>Singular</u></b> Olaiteng'enani Olaikooni Mwanafunzi Oltung'ani orok  Enkerezai Orkokoyoi Oljaluo Olong'ui Olbaluyia	<b>Enkumoi</b> <b><u>Plural</u></b> Iloiteng'enisho Ilaikook Oloiteng'eni Iloorok  Inkereza Irkokoyo Iljaluo Iloong'u Irbaluyia	<b><u>English</u></b> Teacher(s) Advisor(s) Student(s) African(s)  American(s) Kikuyu(s) Luo(s) Kamba(s) Luhya(s)
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**U CLASS**

Orkuak	Orkuak	Culture
--------	--------	---------

**INKIASIN - Verbs**

Taasa	-	Do
Nteng'ena	-	Teach
Nteng'enayu.	-	Learn

**GRAMMAR EXPLANATION**

**MAELEZO YA SARUFI**

- The personal pronouns (nanu, iyie, ninye) are used in addition to the subject prefixes.

They serve to put emphasis e.g.

Aig'uaa nanu Kenya.

Eji ninye Maria.

- VERB "TO BE" "A"

This is equivalent to English -M am and is: for example:

Ara nanu olaiteng'enani.	-	<b><i>I am a teacher.</i></b>
Ira iye oloiteng'eni.	-	<b><i>You are a student.</i></b>
Ore ninye naa orkenyai.	-	<b><i>He/she is a Kenyan.</i></b>

When negating we replace "A" with "M" for example:

Ara nanu Olaiteng'enani.		Mara nanu Olmalimui
Ira iyie Oloiteng'eni	.	Mira iyie oloiteng'ni

Ole nkok e kenya

Molenkop e kenya

**ENTEMATA - EXERCISES**

**ENTEMATA E DUKUYA - EXERCISE I**

*Tushuku kuna kikilikuanat: (Answer the following questions).*

1. Kanyoo iasita tenet e kenya? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Kai nikimanya? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Kamaa olchore lino, kai nemanya naa kaanyo easita?  
\_\_\_\_\_



**ENTEMATA E ARE (EXERCISE 2)**

**M'belekenya kulo omon tenkoitoy eanyata (Turn the following sentences into negative)**

1. Mara nanu olaiteng'enani  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Mira yie oloiteng'eni  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Moolaikooni ninye lemirare oobaisharani kunyinyik  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Mamanya nanu Kitui. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Miteng'enisho ninye enkikena  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Migira iyie aiteng'ena kiswahili  
\_\_\_\_\_

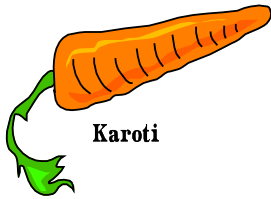
**Cultural Note:**

*People do not respond very well when asked which tribe they come from. Once someone tells you where he/she comes from i.e. their home, you automatically tell which tribe they belong. It has become very sensitive to ask people their tribes.*

# LESSON 5

ENKIPITRTA: EN-DAA

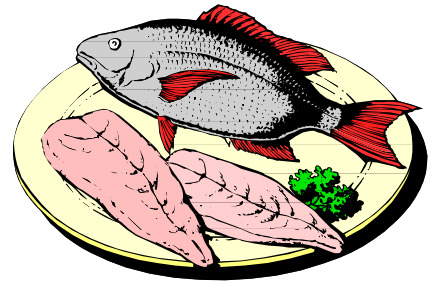
EYIEUNOTO: ELIMUNOTO ODAKIN NINYORR O  
NIBA



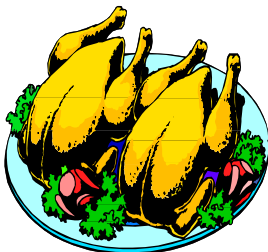
Karoti



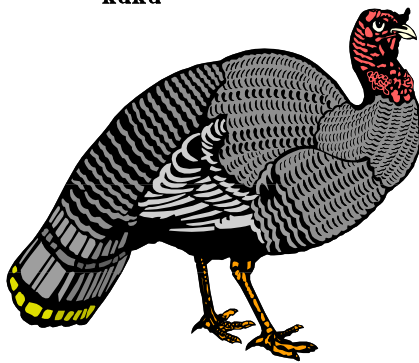
kahawa



Samaki



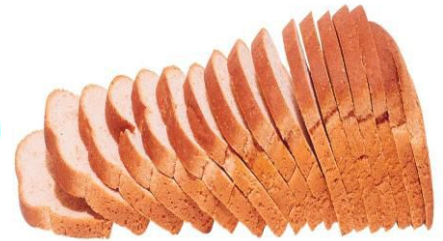
kuku



bata mzinga



soda



mkate



**pilipili hoho**



**maziwa**



**tofaa**

**ILOMON LE DUKUYA - DIALOGUE ONE**

- Maria: Supa Laon? *How are you Laon?*
- Laon: Metti enyamali Maria, ooyie? *I am fine and you?*
- Maria: Ara supat, kaa daa inyorr ainasa? *Fine, what do you like to eat?*
- Laon: Anyorr ainasa orgali, o benek tenebo onkiri. *I like to eat ugali, kales and Roast meat.*
- Maria: Inyorr ainasa irmurunguni? *Do you like to eat potatoes?*
- Laon: Ipaye, ooyie? *Yes, and you?*
- Maria: Anyorr sinanu ainasa irmurunguni. *Me too I like to eat potatoes.*
- Laon: Kanyoo nabo inyorr atooko? *what drinks do you like?*
- Maria: Kanyorr atooko shai, *I like to drink tea, soda and porridge.*  
soda o oloshoro, kake manyorr *I don't like beer.*  
Atooko enaisho.

**ILOMON LIARE - DIALOGUE TWO**

- Maria: Supa Laon? *How are you Ndungu?*
- Laon: idai Oleng. ooyie? *I am very fine, and you?*
- Maria: Arake supat. Aitomonita taa Tedaa e dama. *Just fine. Welcome for lunch.*
- Laon: Kaa daa iteyiara? *What food have you cooked?*
- Maria: Ateyiara orgali o nkiri e nkine. *I have cooked ugali and goat meat.*
- Laon: Aa a'a, manyorr ainasa inkiri E nkine. *No thanks. I don't like goat meat.*
- Maria: Kaa daa inasa ng'ole? *What did you eat yesterday?*
- Laon: Ainasa ormushela o benek. ooyie? *I ate cooked rice and vegetables. And you?*
- Maria: Ainasa emukate o sinkirri *I ate chapati and fish.*
- Laon: Inyorr o sinkirri? *Do you like fish?*
- Maria: Aa a'a, manyorr o sinkirri. *No I don't like fish.*

**ILOMON LIOKUNI: DAILOGU**

- Maria: Kaa Laon? *How are you Ndungu?*
- Laon: Sidai oleng. *Very fine / cool*
- Maria: Aitomonita te shai. *Welcome for tea.*
- Laon: Aa a'a, ashe. Manyorr atooko shai tenkakenya. *No thank. You. I don't drink tea in the morning.*
- Maria: Etii enkare ormashungwa. *There is orange juice.*
- Laon: Ashe. Anyorr enkare ormashungwa. *Thanks I like orange juice very much.*
- Maria: Ayieue enairobi? *Do you want it cold?*
- Laon: Ayia *Yes.*



Shai	Ishain	Tea
Emukate	Imukateni	Chapati
Shumbi	Inshumvii	Salt
Kabish	Inkabishi	Cabbage
Kashawa	Kashawa	Coffee
EnKarot	Inkaroti	Carrot
Inkiri	Inkiri	Meat
Inkiri e nkiteng'	Inkiri oo nkishu'	Beef
Inkiri e nkine	Inkiri oo nkinejik	Goat Meat
Inkiri e nker	Inkiri oo nkerra	Mutton
Enaisho	Enaisho	Beer
Ormarikoi	Irmariko	Banana
Eng'ormo	Ing'orn	Butter
Suda	Isudai	Soda
Esukari	Isukarini	Sugar
Pilipili	Ipilipilini	Pepper
Ebeneyio	Ibenek	Kales
Ornyanyai	Irnyanya	Tomato

### M/MI

NABO / SINGULAR	INKUMOK / PLURAL	ENGLISH
Orbosilo	Mikate	Bread

### ADJECTIVES

- irobi	<b>cold.</b>
- eoo	<b>ripe.</b>
- ejon	<b>unripe, raw, uncooked.</b>
- epi	<b>fierce, sharp.</b>
- emelok	<b>sweet.</b>
- etong'ua	<b>rotten, bad.</b>

### VERBS

nosa	To eat/eat
tooko	to drink/drink

tenyiara  
Anyorr  
oou

to cook.  
to like.  
to come.

### MA CLASS

<u>NABO / SINGULAR</u>	<u>INKUMOK / PLURAL</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>
Kule Ormosorri Enkare Ormashunkuai Ormayempe Orng'anayioi	Kule Irmosor Inkariak Irmashunkua Irmayempeni Irng'anayio	Milk Egg Water Orange Mango Fruit

### ENTEMATA E DUKUYA

### EXERCISE ONE

**Belekenya kulo omon metaa kimaasai - Translate these sentences into Maasai.**

1. Yesterday I drank milk. \_\_\_\_\_
2. We ate ugali in the evening. \_\_\_\_\_
3. He / She drank fruit juice. \_\_\_\_\_
4. He refused to eat bread without butter \_\_\_\_\_
5. The students did not like breakfast. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The child did not finish food. \_\_\_\_\_
7. You don't eat eggs in the morning. \_\_\_\_\_
8. They don't drink tea in the afternoon. \_\_\_\_\_



### ENTEMATA E ARE

### EXERCISE TWO



Tanya kuna limunot - **Give the negatives of these sentences**

**Tenkitanyanyuko - Example:**

Kanyorr ainasa empirua. - **Manyorr ainasa empirua.**

1. Kanyorr atookoenaisho

---

2. Enyorr ainasa orgali inkolong'i pooki.

---

3. Kenyorr Yohona ainasa ormushele o nkiri

---

4. Inasa ng'ole Zekieli irmurunkuni o nkiri e nkiteng'

---

5. Ore ng'ole dama etooko inkera kule

---

**Cultural Note:**

*In Kenyan culture it is considered rude to smell food and even more rude to put your hands in food especially while cooking. Not even when tasting do we put our finger in food or lick the spoons we use and then dip them back into the pot.*

# LESSON 6

## ENKIPIRTA: ENEYENGYANG'AREKI.

### EYIEUNOTO: ENKIPOTUNOTO ENDA.



#### ENKIROROTO E DUKUYA

#### DIALOGUE I

Weita : Kakua omon iyiata?

Leepa : Isidan oleng.

Weita : Ijito aa.

Leepa : Kanyoo iata?

Weita : Eti olmushele,orgali,osinkirri,  
Irmurunguni,onkiri.

Leepa : Iyakaki osinkirri orgali  
Kanyoo imirie

Weita : Ip oonom 150

Leepa : Ayiaa, Iyakai  
(oo aidipa ainasa)

Weitai : Inko ropiyiani.

Leepa : Ashe oleng.

*What's your news?*

*Very good.*

*Say.*

*What do you have?*

*There is rice, ugali,, fish,  
potatoes and meat.*

*Bring me fish and ugali,  
how much is it.*

*It is shs. 150/=*

*Okay, bring me (after  
eating).*

*Take the money.*

*Thank you very much.*

**ENKIROROTO EARE****DIALOGUE II**

- Weita : Kakua omomn iyiata? *What's your news?*  
 Kutata: Isidan. *Good.*  
 Weita : Kanyoo inya? *What will you eat?*  
 Kutata: Iyiakaki emukate nabo *Bring me one chapati*  
 .onkiri. *and meat.*  
 Weita : Kaasoda iwok? *What soda will you drink?*  
 Kutata: Inchooki Fanta nairobi. *Give me a cold Fanta.*  
 Weita : Ayiaa. *Okay*

**ENKIROROTO EUNI****DIALOGUE III**

- Weita : Kesupat yieyiolino? *How are your mother?*  
 Sein: Ee supat. *Good.*  
 Weita : Mpotuo? *Have you ordered?*  
 Sein: Eitu, iyiakaki ennikombe e *Not yet, bring me a cup*  
 shai ormaandazini oare. *of tea and two doughnuts.*  
 Weita Ayiaa. *Okay*  
 (Aidipa ainosa oo atooko sii) *(After eating and drinking)*  
 Sein: Iyakaki esiana. *Bring me the bill.*  
 (olomirani yau esiana oompisai) *(Waiter) brings the bill)*  
 Sein: Inko mpisai. *Take the money.*  
 Weita : Ashe. *Thank you*

**ENKITENG'ENA - VOCABULARY****NOUNS  
N CLASS****Nabo  
Singular****Enkumoi  
Plural****Enkutuk oonkereza  
English**

Mpisai	Impisai	Money
Enchilingi	Inchilinkini	Shilling
Esiana	Esiana	Bill
Osaani	Isaanini	Plate
Orbakuli	Irbakulini	Bowl
Entururu	Ndururu	Five Cents
Orpeni	Irpenii	Ten Cents
Esumuni	Sumunini	Fifty Cents
Enoti	Inotii	Note

**KI/VI CLASS**

Enkijiko	Inkijikoni	Spoon
Enkikombe	Inkikombeni	Cup
Enkalem	Inkalema	Knife

**U CLASS**

Enkijiko olala	Inkijikoni olala	Fork
----------------	------------------	------

**EWALIKINOTO**

Aishoo	To give
Nasa	To eat
Tooko	To drink
Ayau	To bring
Aipotu	To order
Aya	To take

**EWALIKINOTO**

Tesiadi	After
---------	-------

<b>ADJECTIVES</b>	
Nabo	One
Are	Two
Uni	Three
Ong'uan	Four
Imiet	Five
Ile	Six
Naapishana	Seven
Isiet	Eight
Naudo	Nine
Tomon	Ten
Tikitam	Twenty
Tomoniuni	Thirty
Artam	Fourty
Onom	Fifty
Ntomoni ile	Sixty
Ntomoni naapishana	Seventy
Ntomoni isiet	Eighty
Ntomoni naudo	Ninety
Ip	A hundred
Enchata nabo	A thousand
Emilion nabo	A million
Kaja	How many?

### **EXPRESSIONS**

Keton eng'orr

Not yet.

## **MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION**

### **1. THE PERFECT TENSE "AI"**

The "Ai" tense can be used as an immediate past tense to show a completed action. It can also be used with stative verbs to show an action which has already taken place but whose effects can still be felt.

The "Ai" tense as immediate past.

Tenkitanyanyukoto                      Example  
 Ainasita tenakata orgali              *Now I am eating ugali.*

As soon as the action is completed, then it becomes nimekula ugali -

*I have eaten Ugali*

i.e.

Ainasa argali.                              -              *I have eaten ugali.*  
 Inasa argali.                                 -              *You have eaten ugali*  
 Inasa ninye argali                         -              *S(he) has eaten ugali.*  
 Kinasa argali                                 -              *We have eaten ugali.*

Nasa argali - *You (plural) have eaten ugali*  
 Einasa argali - *They have eaten ugali.*

**Example:**

Ainasa - Ituanya  
 Inasa - Itunya  
 Einasa - Ituenya  
 Kinasa - Itukinya  
 inasa - Itukinya  
 Einasa - Ituenya

**2. POSSESSIVE SUFFIX "NA"**

In Swahili possession is expressed by suffixing the possessive suffix - na to the subject prefix of the noun used. It is equivalent to the English word "To have".

*Therefore in M/WA noun class we have:*

Aata -	<b>I have</b>	Maata -	<i>I don't have</i>
Iyiata -	<b>You have</b>	Miata -	<i>You don't have</i>
Meata -	<b>S(he) has</b>	Meata -	<i>S(he) ddoesn't have.</i>
Kiata -	<b>We have</b>	Mikiata-	<i>We don't have.</i>
Iyiatata-	<b>You (pl) have</b>	Miatata-	<i>You (pl) don't have</i>
Eata -	<b>They have</b>	Meeta -	<i>They don't have.</i>

*In Ki/Vi noun class we get:*

Eata enkikombe - *The cup (it) has.*  
 Eata inkikombeni - *The cups (they) have.*

*The negatives are:-*

Meata nnikombe - *The cup (it) does not have*  
 Meata inkikombeni - *The cups (they) do not have.*

3. The first part of this grammar explanation deals with the possessive suffix in present only. In the past and future, the verb to be "kuwa na" is used. Translated into English it means, "To be with".

**Example - M/WA Class in the past.**

Aata duo inchilinkini	-	<i>I (was with) had money.</i>
Iata duo inchilinkini	-	<i>You (was with) had money.</i>
Eata duo inchilinkini	-	<i>S (he) (was with) had money.</i>
Maata duo inchilinkini	-	<i>I (was not with) did not have money.</i>
Meata duo inchilinkini	-	<i>You (were not with) did not have money.</i>
Miatata duo ntai inchilinkini	-	<i>S (he) was not with) did not have money.</i>

**Plurals:**

Kiata apa emutukaa - *We had a car.*

Iyatata emutukaa	-	<i>You (pl) had a car.</i>
Eata apa emutukaa-		<i>They had a car.</i>
Mikiata emutukaa-		<i>We did not have a car.</i>
Miatata emutukaa-		<i>They did not have a car.</i>
Meeta emutukaa-		<i>They did not have a car.</i>

**ENTEMATA - EXERCISE**

**ENTEMATA E DUKUYA - EXERCISE ONE:**

Roro nkirot napishana iyasishore kulo omon: (write seven sentences using the following words).

Ayieu, yeau, inko, inchoo kinchori, iropiani, osahani, etii

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

**ENTEMATA E ARE - EXERCISE TWO**

Ng'ura ana menu pee itum atolimu kulo omon. **Look at the menu given below then answer the questions that follow:**

<b>SHIBE RESTAURANT BEI NAMIRIEKI ENDAA.</b>	
<b>Endaa</b>	<b>Impisai aja</b>
Shai	10.00
Shai metii kule	5.00
Kule nairoua	15.00
Ormandazi	5.00
Sambusa	10.00
Argali	15.00
Enchoto enkuku	140.00
Inkiri	30.00
Ormushele	50.00
Inkiri	45.00
Ormushele	25.00
Emukate	30.00
Im'benek	20.00
Osinkirri	45.00

1. Kamaa taata kanyoo natii mukaoni?

---

2. Kanyoo imirie nena daiki?

---

3. Kamaa sambusa are kempisai aja?

---

4. Kamaa osinkirri orgali kempisai aja?

---

5. Kamaa inkikombeni uni eshai kempisai aja?

---

6. Ketii irmurunguni mukaoni?

---



Culture Note:

1. *It's a taboo in Kenyan culture for a person to count people while pointing. Usually we count silently. We only count animals while pointing at them.*
2. *When it comes to eating utensils they are strictly supposed to be in the kitchen. A cup used for drinking cannot be used in the bathroom or even to feed pets.*
3. *It is unusual for Kenyans to discuss their salary with other people even close friends.*
4. *In most local hotels there are standard menus written on the wall. Don't be surprised when, you ask for something from the menu and you are told that it is not available.*

# LESSON 7

ENKIPIRTA: EYIARARE .

EYEIUNOTO: EYIARATA ENDAA.



## ENKIROROTO E DUKUYA - DIALOGUE 1

Sane : Yieyio ayieu taata naretoki  
Eyiarare.

*Mama today I want to help  
you with the Cooking today*

Mama: Ashe,aitomonita ene eyierishoreki.

*Thank.s Welcome to the  
Kitchen.*

Sane : Kanyoo taata kiyier  
dama

*What are we cooking for lunch today*

Mama: Orgali om'benek..

*We'll cook ugali with kales.*

Sane:	Mayiolo ateyiara orgali.	<i>I don't know how to cook ugali.</i>
Mama:	Aiteng'en, Tipika inkuk oljiko Niinok enkibiriti oo nkardasini. .	<i>I'll teach you. First put charcoal into a stove and light with matches and paper.</i>
Sane:	Woo aidipa.	<i>Then.</i>
Mama:	Ntokitokie enkare, topona Enkurma oorpayek. Mpila Toormertie too daikani tomon , tigila ninchoyo.	<i>Boil water and add maize flour. Continue stirring with a wooden spoon for ten minutes and then serve</i>
Sane:	Kanyoo iin-dim ainosie orgali	<i>With what do you eat ugali?</i>
Mama:	Iindim ainosie inkiri, kule naoto Aashu im'benek.	<i>You can eat with meat, sour milk, or any vegetable.</i>

#### ENKIROROTO EARA - DIALOGUE 11

Sane:	Yieyio kamaa enayieu nayier Kabish kaja aiko?	<i>Mother, if I want to cook cabbage what shall I do?</i>
Mama:	Tang'asa isuja kabish, okitunguu Olnyanya. Tudung'o kitunguu olnyanya o kabish nipik isanini opashipasha .	<i>First wash the cabbage, onions and tomatoes. Later cut the onions tomatoes and cabbage into separate bowls.</i>
Sane:	Woo aidipa.	<i>Then...</i>
Mama:	Tipika eilata emoti nianyu Toolkuti dakikani.	<i>Now put oil into a pan and wait for a few minutes</i>
Sane:	Woo aidipa,	<i>Then.,</i>
Mama:	Tipika kitunguu ning'oling.ol Toolkuti dakikani.	<i>Then add the onions and stir for a few minutes.</i>
Sane:	Ore tesiadi,	<i>Later</i>
Mama:	Tipika ilnyanya oshumpi Ning'oling'ol, nipik	<i>Now add tomatoes, and salt, continue stirring. Later add</i>

	Kabish ning'oling'ol.	<i>the cabbage, stir and cover.</i>
Sane:	Kerishata nabaya eya Im.benek pee eoku?	<i>How long will the vegetables take to be ready?</i>
Mama:	Taanyu tooldaikani tomoni; Iindim ainosie olmushele. Aashu orgali.	<i>Wait for ten minutes. You can eat with rice or ugali.</i>
Sane:	Ashe oleng yieyio.	<i>Thank you very much mama.</i>
Mama.	Kintoomonitai.	<i>You are welcome.</i>

**ENKITENG'ENA - MSAMIATI**

**NOUNS  
KI/VI**

<b>Nabo Singular</b> Enkibiriti	<b>Enkumoi Plural</b> Inkibiritini	<b>English</b> Match (es)
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**MA CLASS**

Enkukuo Enkardasi Eilata	Inkuk Inkardasini Iilat.	Coal(s) Paper(s) Oil
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------

**N CLASS**

Oldaikai Olbakuli Enkurma	Ildaikani Ilbakulini Inkurman	Minute(s) Bowl(s) Flour
---------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------

**M/MI**

Ormertie	Irmertien	Wooden Spoon
----------	-----------	--------------

**VERBS:**

- teyiara

**Cook**

suja

-nuua

-tareto

-nteleiki

-tipika

-taasishore

-ng'oling'ola

-nteru

-tudung'udung'o

-ntaatua

-suja

**clean****light****help****put/place****put into****use****stir****start/begin****cut/slice/chop****boil****wash**

-ntojio

-eyiara

nyorrinyorra

-n'dong'o

-ntushula

-tipising'a

-tooro

-iindim

-taanyu

-topona

**dry****cooked, ripe****taste****mush****mix****cover****serve****be able****wait****add, increase****EXPRESSIONS**

Tenkai saa

Woo ai

Woo aidipa

aashu

naapashipasha

woo taata

**later****then****then****if****different****now**

<b>Verb Infinitive</b>	<b>Imperative</b>	<b>English</b>
Enkias	Taasa!	Do!
Ainyang'u	Nyiang'u!	Buy!
Ayier	Teyiara!	Cook!
Aitokitokie	Ntokitokie!	Boil!
Aing'oling'ol	Ng'oling'ola	Stir!

Tushukunye

Toolu

Anyok

Adamisho

aolu!

tanyua!

tadamu!

**return!****answer!****try!****think!**

Apaliki Aning'u	tapaliki! toning'u!	<b>forgive!</b> <b>understand!</b>
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**Imperative Plural:**

Nteng'enayu Teyiara	- Enteng'enata - Enteyierisho	<b>Read!</b> <b>Cook</b>
Taanyu	Entaanyu	<b>Wait</b>
Tudung'o Tushukunye! Toolu Tanyua!	- Entudung Entushukunye! Entoolu! Entonyok!	<b>Cut</b> <b>Return!</b> <b>Answer!</b> <b>Try!</b>
Nasa! Tooko!	Enasa! Entook!	<b>Eat!</b> <b>sDrink!</b>

**THE NEGATIVE IMPRATIVE!**

Thus

Milo!	<b><i>Don't go!</i></b>
Mias!	<b><i>Don't do!</i></b>
Midung!	<b><i>Don't cut!</i></b>
Miisom!	<b><i>Don't read!</i></b>
Miwok!	<b><i>Don't drink!</i></b>
Milotu!	<b><i>Don't come!</i></b>
Miyaku!	<b><i>Don't be!. Don't become.</i></b>

Miyasiyasa	- <b><i>You all don't do!</i></b>
Minyanya	- <b><i>You all don't eat!</i></b>
Miponunu	- <b><i>You all don't come!</i></b>
Mibauu	- <b><i>You all don't arrive!</i></b>
Mishukoko	s- <b><i>You all don't return.</i></b>

**Verb Duplication:** Several verb duplication have also been used. This is a remarkable aspect of swahili grammar. Almost any verb can be reduplicated; and the meaning is usually "doing it repeatedly or continuously".

**Examples:**

Tudung'o <b><i>repeatedly /Slice</i></b>	<b><i>Cut</i></b>	Tudung'udung'o	<b><i>Cut</i></b>
Ng'oling'ola <b><i>repeatedly</i></b>	<b><i>Stir</i></b>	Ng'oling'ola	<b><i>Stir</i></b>
Ntushula <b><i>Mix repeatedly</i></b>	<b><i>Mix</i></b>	Ntushulantushula	

Ntokitokie  
***Boil repeatedly***  
Toosho  
***repeatedly***

**Boil**  
**Hit**

Ntokitokientokitokie  
**Tooshiwosho** ***Hit***

**ENTEMATA E  
DUKUYA**

Make imperative from the following infinitive verbs and complete the sentences e.g.

Ayierisho. **To cook**  
-teyiara shai! **-Cook tea!**

- a) Tooko                      b) Nasa                      c) Aing'oling'ol  
d) Aitokitokie              e) Adung'udung          f) Ashukunye  
g) Ainyang'u                h) Asishore                g] Aret  
j) Aisuj

**ENTEMATA E  
ARE**

**Belekenya kuna limunot-----Translate this sentences**

- 1) Isuja imbenek pooki etonitu iyier
- 2) Intumia enkibiriti inokie enkima.
- 3) Sidai eneitokitokieki enkare naoki.
- 4) Kiyier olmushele enkuku.
- 5) Tudung'o kitunguu,tipika osaani,tipika eilata oshumpi ning'oling'ol toolkuti daikani.
- 6) Iidim ainosie osinkirri.
- 7) Etolikio yieyio Gina eneiko eneyier imukateni.
- 8) Tadamu pee inyang'u imbenek tormunanda.
- 9) Kang'ai taata nayier endaa ekewarie?
- 10) Ore olmarei latang'amutua keyiolo ateyierisho.
- 11) Kayieue nayier endaa ekewarie metabaiki.

**ENTEMATA  
EUNI**

**Change the following imperatives into negative subjectives:**

- 1) Teyiara enkare naoki.
- 2) Inyang'u irng'anayio pooki tormunanda.
- 3) Tudung'udung'o kitunguu intobiraki.
- 4) Inasa endaa etonitu irura.
- 5) Ore pee inyototo iyika ilala.
- 6) Inteng'enayu imbukui ekiswahili te pooki kewarie
- 7) Tanyua tejo Kiswahili te pooki kata.
- 8) Entushukoto eneiteng'enishoreki tanakata.



**Cultural Note:**

***Generally men do not cook and are not expected to be in the kitchen, except when the meal involves roast meat or during celebrations. However, this is changing especially in the urban areas where both husband and wife have full day jobs.***



# LESSON 8

## ENKIPIRTA: ENKINYANG'A

### EYIEUNOTO: ENKINYANG'A OO NTOKITIN



#### ILOMON I

#### DIALOGUE 1

Sikoyo	Kejaa	<i>What's the news?</i>
Katoo	Sidai oleng.	<i>Very good.</i>
Sikoyo:	kanyoo iyieu ninyang'u?	<i>What would you want to buy?</i>
Katoo:	ayieu ninyang'u enchati. Kempisai aja?	<i>I would like to buy a shirt how much is it?</i>
Sikoyo:	Inchilingini ipuni.	<i>It is three hundred shillings.</i>
Katoo:	Ipuni! Egol naleng Ntadoi impisai.	<i>Three hundred!! That is very expensive. Reduce a little.</i>
Sikoyo:	Aa a'a: elelek naleng. Kaja impisai ninyieu nilak?	<i>No that is very cheap. How much do you want to pay.?</i>
Katoo:	Inchilinkini ipnabo ake aata.	<i>I have one hundred shillings.</i>
Sikoyo:	kunyyik iropiyiani ipnabo Topona intomoni isiet.	<i>One hundred is very little money add eighty shillings.</i>
Katoo:	Apon onom .	<i>I will add fifty shillings.</i>

Sikoyo: Ayia. Inko *Okay, take.*

John: Ashe oleng mataduata likaikekun. *Thank you very much. See you another day*

<b>ILOMON LIARE</b>	<b>DIALOGUE TWO</b>
---------------------	---------------------

Katoo: Karibu oleng, supa: *You are very welcome. How are you?*

Sikoyo: sidai/ipa oleng. *Very good.*

Katoo: Kanyoo inyorr aiyang'u? *What would you like to buy?*

Sikoyo: Kanyoo imirie ormananasi? *How much do you sell pineapples for?*

Katoo: Ore obo naa iropiani tomon. *One pineapple is twenty shillings.*

Sikoyo: Aiyang'u irmananasini ore *I will buy two pineapples*  
Too ropiyani tomon oimiet. *at thirty shilings.*

Katoo: Aa a'a, topona inchilingini *No add five shilings.*  
imiet.

Sikoyo: Ayia *Okay.*

Katoo: Inko *Take.*

Sikoyo: Ashe oleng *Thank you very much.*

<b>MSAMIATI</b>	<b>VOCABULARY</b>
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**N CLASS**

<b>Nabo - Singular</b> Orkekun Esiana	<b>Inkumok- Plural</b> Irkekuno Esiana	<b>Inkeresa- English</b> Day price
---	--	--

**MA CLASS**

Enchati	Inchatii	Shirt
---------	----------	-------

## VERBS

-Iyieu	-	<i>want</i>
-Nyang'u	-	<i>buy</i>
-Topona	-	<i>add</i>
-Talea	-	<i>pay</i>
-Entaduata	-	<i>See each other (reciprocal form for ona)</i>
-Ntadoi	-	<i>reduce</i>
-Inko	-	<i>take</i>
-Timira	-	<i>sell</i>

## ADJECTIVES

-Egol	-	expensive
-Elelek	-	cheap

## INTEMAT - EXERCISES

### ENTEMATA E DUKUYA - EXERCISE ONE

**Belekenya kulo omon ----- translate the following sentences**

1. I would like to buy a bicycle.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. We would like to speak Kiswahili.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. He would like to stay home this weekend. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. I would like to pay now.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. They would like to go to the market.  
\_\_\_\_\_.



**ENTEMATA E ARE - EXERCISE TWO**

**Turn the following sentences into negative: Tushuko kulo omon te nkoitoi enyata**

1. Kanyorr anamany enkop ekenya.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Enyorr Yohona enereu entila.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Kinyorr nai enekipuo te garri.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Kanyorr nai anainyang'u inkamuka o nkilani tata.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Keyieu Yohona o Petero neiteng'ena Kiswahili.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Kayieu nai nabaiki Petero metabaiki.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

*Cultural Note:*

*Bargaining in African Communities is part of business. It is very important for any visitor in Kenyan society to learn the market vocabulary for better survival. Generally the buyer's aim is to buy at a cheaper price while the seller intends to get some profit. Most commodities do not have prices. You need to enquire the prices before you buy or bargain.*

Note:

*You cannot bargain on factory products because they have recommended prices.*

# LESSON 9

## ENKIPIRTA: ERRIPOTO ENKEWAN

EYIEUNOTO:  
OCHOKORAN

1. ENINKO PEE IPASHARE IRMAKANGA O
2. ENINKO PEE IPASHARE IMULAYANI  
NAITANYAMALISHO



### ILOMON - DIALOGUE

Saitoti:	Apayia supa?	<i>How are you gentleman?</i>
Ntimama:	Sidai oleng natomononi, ooyie?	<i>Fine madam. And you?</i>
Saitoti:	Sidai oleng, nyang'akaki Olchupa obo.	<i>Very Good. Buy me one bottle (beer).</i>
Ntimama:	Maata tata impisai.	<i>Today I don't have money.</i>
Saitoti:	Nyang'akaki naa soda.	<i>Okay buy me a soda.</i>
Ntimama:	Ayia incho kinchori.	<i>Okay take / be given.</i>
Saitoti:	Kekijaa?	<i>How are you called?</i>

Ntimama:	Aji Scott.	<i>I am called Scott.</i>
Saitoti:	Kai ing'uaa?	<i>Where do you come from?</i>
Ntimama:	Aing'uaa Amerika.	<i>I come from America.</i>
Saitoti:	Iyata enkitok?	<i>Do you have a wife?</i>
Ntimama:	Ipaye.	<i>Yes.</i>
Saitoti:	Kai etii?	<i>Where is she?</i>
Ntimama:	Amerika.	<i>Amerika.</i>
Saitoti	Kanyorr oleng.	<i>I love you so much.</i>
Ntimama:	Aa a'a, ayemishe nemayieu Angai kitok.	<i>No I am married and I don't want another wife.</i>
Saitoti:	Ayia ashe.	<i>Okay, thank you.</i>
Ntimama:	Sere, kiduaa.	<i>Bye. See you.</i>

<b>ILOMON II - DIALOGUE II</b>
--------------------------------

Kaipoon:	Supa natomononi?	<i>How are you madam?</i>
Tina:	Sidai oleng.	<i>Very well.</i>
Kaipoon:	Kai iloito?	<i>Where are you going?</i>
Tina:	Aloito ang'.	<i>I am going home.</i>
Kaipoon:	Kaiyieu nai nanyiang'aki soda.	<i>I would like to buy you a soda.</i>
Tina:	Ashe oleng. Tiai?	<i>Thank you very much. Where?</i>
Kaipoon:	Mape Makuti.	<i>Let's go at Makuti..</i>
Tina:	Ayia. Metii enyamali.	<i>Okay. No problem.</i>

Kaipoon:	Kanyoo iok?	<i>What will you drink?</i>
Tina:	Aok Tusker nairobi.	<i>I'll drink a cold Tusker.</i>
Kaipoon:	Ata nanu Tusker oirobi. Kekiamaki?	<i>Me too a cold Tusker. Are you married?</i>
Tina:	Aee. Ata orpayian.	<i>Yes. I have a husband.</i>
Kaipoon:	Kai etii orpayian lino?	<i>Where is your husband?</i>
Tina:	Etii Amerika.	<i>He is in Amerika.</i>
Kaipoon:	Kanyorr oleng.	<i>I love you so much.</i>
Tina:	Sore amuu ata orpayian.	<i>Sorry I have a husband.</i>
Kaipoon:	Mape enkaji aai.	<i>Let's go at my place.</i>
Tina:	Maidim kayamaki.	<i>I cant, I am married.</i>
Kaipoon:	Ayia.	<i>Okay.</i>
Tina	Sere.	<i>Goodbye.</i>

### ILOMON III - DIALOGUE III

Losieku:	Tijing'a mape!	<i>Get in we go.</i>
Naserian:	Maloito	<i>I am not going.</i>
Losieku:	Tijing'a mape. Metii engai garri.	<i>Get in we go there's no another vehicle.</i>
Naserian:	Aa a'a, Maloito tenakata.	<i>No, I am not going now.</i>
Losieku:	Egarri nabayie ena Tipika ilolan atua mape.	<i>This is the last vehicle. Put your luggages in we go.</i>
Naserian:	Mikiporoake, tapala ilolan Lainei amuu anapa.	<i>Don't touch me. Leave my luggage, I will carry it.</i>
Losieku:	Ayia sarisa tijing'a mape.	<i>Ok get in quickly we go.</i>

Naserian:	Ayia. Ashe.	<i>Okey. Thank you.</i>
Losieku:	Talaa tikit.	<i>Pay fare.</i>
Naserian:	Iropiani aja Emali?	<i>How much is it to go to Mombasa?</i>
Losieku:	Iropiani ipare.	<i>Two hundred shillings</i>
Naserian:	Aa a`a ip ake arashuu adou.	<i>No. it is one shillings or I will get out.</i>
Losieku:	Ayia, ntau iropiani.	<i>Okey, get out the money.</i>
Naserian:	Inko naa inchaki iropiani Ainei nashukunye.	<i>Take and give me my change.</i>

### MSAMIATI - VOCABULARY

#### NOUNS

##### M/WA CLASS

Nabo Singular	Inkumok Plural	Inkereza English
Olapurroni	Ilapurrok	Thief
Emulayei	Imulayeini	Prostitute
Olomoni	Ilomon	Tourist
Ormakangai	Irmakanga	Touts

##### M/MI CLASS

Olola	Ilolan	Luggage
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##### N CLASS

Olchupa	Ilchupai	Bottle
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### VERBS





Ekiama  
Kiamaki  
Ekomono  
Aporoo  
Anap  
Aitau  
Aing'ua  
Aitanyamal  
Eure

*ask to for.*  
*to touch.*  
*to carry.*  
*to remove.*  
*to leave* (somebody or something).  
*to disturb.*  
*to fear.*

*to marry.*  
*to be married.*

## INTEMAT - EXERCISES

### ENTEMATA I - EXERCISE I

**Belekanya kulo omon - (Translate these sentences)**

1. Mape osokoni

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Matabaiki olchere  
lang' \_\_\_\_\_

3. Mape adol inkera

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Materr edaa

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Mape airura

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Alo nairobi?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Aton tene?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Aiteng'ena tiabori?

\_\_\_\_\_

### ENTEMATA II - EXERCISE II

**Belekanya kulo omon (Translate these sentences).**

1. Don't go to Nairobi by Matatu

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Don't eat bad food

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Don't walk at night

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Don't drink beer

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Don't run in the morning

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Don't sleep here

\_\_\_\_\_

**ENTEMATA III - EXERCISE III**

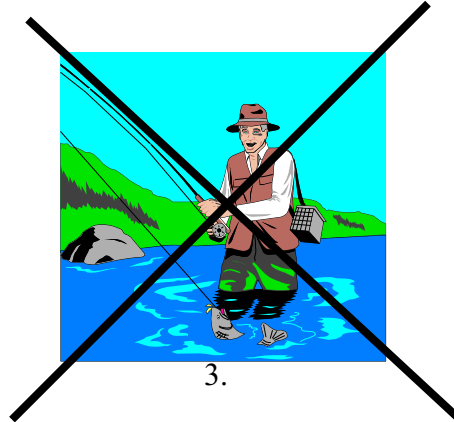
Gero impaashat ekulo omon otii impishai e siai nasitai. (Write the negative subjunctive using the given verbs and drawings.)



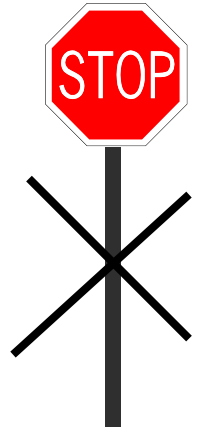
1.  
4.



2.



3.



**For example:**

*Mirura te darasa.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

## ENTEMATA (IV) - EXERCISE (IV)

**Belekanya kulo omon**

**For example:**

**My friend loves me very much - Kanyorr olchere lai oleng**

1. My friend gave me money. \_\_\_\_\_
2. My father saw me in the monring.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The teacher is teaching me Kiswahili  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. His brother gave him a present  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They gave him food  
\_\_\_\_\_

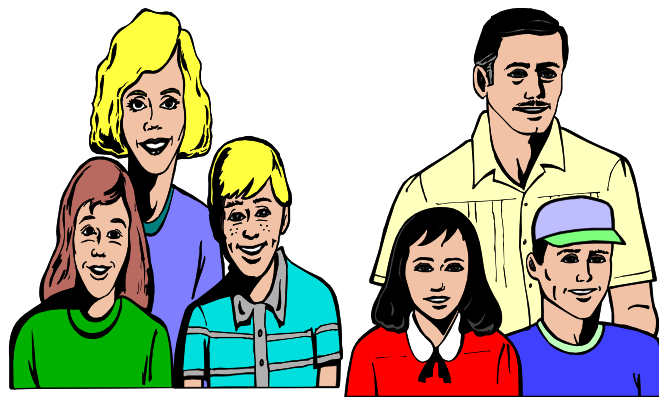
### **Cultural Note:**

1. Dating in Kenyan context is viewed differently. i.e. if you are invited for a cup of coffee by a person of the opposite sex and you say yes, they probably expect you to end up in bed.
2. When you are mugged or your house is broken into, don't resist. Instead give out and report to the Police Station or to the Local Chief / Sub chief. It is also important to learn to scream in a Kenyan way.
3. If a person places a hand on some parts of your body where you feel uncomfortable e.g. thighs, breasts etc. especially when traveling by public means, please make it public by shouting or resisting. If you don't, people will assume that you are enjoying.
4. Any woman who goes to a local bar (not big hotel) is assumed to be a commercial sex worker. (Mostly rural bar)

# LESSON 10

## ENKIPIRTA;OLMAREI

### EYIEUNOTO: ENIKUNUNO OLMAREI



#### ENKIROROTO E DUKUYA

#### DIALOGUE 1

Lemaron: Supa Lusimba?

*How are you Lusimba?*

Looyio: Ara supat apayia Ezekiel.

*I am fine*

Lemaron: Kai ing'ua?

*Where are you from?*

Looyio: Aing'ua Nairobi

*I am from Nairobi.*

Lemaron: Kejaa Nairobi?

*How is Nairobi?*

Looyio: Metorrono.

*Not bad.*

Lemaron: Kolchorelino ele?

*Is this your friend?*



Entoiwuoi	Intoiwuo	Parent
Enkanashe	Nkanasharak	Sister
Entomononi	Ntomonok	Mother
Papaa	Loopapa	Father
Enkerai	Inkera	Child
Olalashe	Lalasherak	Brother
Nkakuyiaa	Loonkakuyiaa	Grandfther
Enkoko	Nkokoyiani	Grandmother
Entasat	Ntasati	Wife
Olakuyia	Lakuyiani	Uncle
Nkakuyia	Nkakuyiani	Aunt
Enkerai oonkera	Nkera oo nkera	Grand Child
Olayieni	Layiook	Boy
Entito	Ntoyie	Girl
Olchore	Ilchoreta	Friend

### ADJECTIVES

- torrono - bad

### VERBS

Paa- aidip	-	<i>to finish</i>
Paa-tem	-	<i>to try.</i>
Paa-aing'oru	-	<i>to look for</i>
Paa- atalu	-	<i>to get, to find.</i>
Pee-kitumo	-	<i>to meet.</i>
Pee-kidua	-	<i>to see each other</i>
Paa-aas	-	<i>to do</i>

### ELIMUNOTO OO NKIRORORT - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION.

Ele	-	This person (near the speaker).
Elde	-	That person (near the one who is addressed)
Lido	-	That person (at a distance from both the speaker and the one addressed)

Example:

Ore ele naa olchore lai.	<i>This is my friend.</i>
Ore elde tung'ani naa Peter	<i>That person (near you) is Peter.</i>
Ore lido naa orpayian kitok	<i>That person (at a distance is an old person)</i>

The plural forms of the "M-Wa" Class demonstratives are as follows:

Kuna toyie	<i>These girls</i>
Nena naiteng'eni	<i>Those students</i>
Nena kera	<i>Those children</i>

Kulo ayiook

*These boys*

Linguistically, demonstrative pronouns are in three categories.

Example of Distal Demonstrative.

Ore lido naa John - *That (at a distance) is John.*

Ore iidia naa entasat - *That (at a distance) is a mother.*

Ore lido naa olaiteng'enani- *That (at a distance) is a teacher.*

For more details refer to Simplified Swahili Grammar Book Page 25 and 26 and for other noun classes refer to page 217. Your trainer will also explain this in details.

## ENTEMATA - EXERCISES.



### ENTEMATA E DUKUYA - EXERCISE ONE

Aji enkarna Joe.Amanya Namanga tenebo ontoiwuo ainei.Eji papa Moses neji yieyio Sarah.Aata ilalashara ile;onkanashara are. Ore enkanaishai botor neamaki neeta inkera are.Eji nkakuyia aai Rhoda naa emalimui ninye naa enkaasani ebiashara tolosho le Kakamega, kebaiki oshi ninye iyiook toonkolong'i nemenesiai.

Ore irkulie lalashara laini inkera esukuul tesukuntari. Eas oare entemata e"KCSE" telaari. Ore nkakuyiaa okoko aang nekimanya pookin ewueji nebo amuu etamorrueita ninye oleng. Ore nkakuyiaa okokoo nenyor airorie inkera onkera enye amuu kenyor oleng.

### TOOLU KUNA KIKILIKUANAT - ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

1. Kai nikimanya Joe?

---

2. Joe kang'ai iboitare?

---

3. Kaja ilalashara aata Joe naa kaanyoo easita?

---

4. Kamaa nkakuyia le Joe kanyoo easita?

---

5. Kanyoo pee enyor nkakuyiaa okokoo Joe arorie inkera onkera enye?

---

6. Kamaa enkanashe Joe kaja inkera naata?

---

**ENTEMATA EARE - EXERCISE  
TWO**

**IN'GERO TE KINGEREZA - WRITE IN ENGLISH.**

1. Aata nkanashara are olalashe obo.

---

2. Ore nkakuyiai naa embiasharai.

---

3. Meesisho intoiwuo enyenak.

---

4. Emanyana menye Amerika.

---

5. Meema enkanaishai.

---

6. Ore ilalasharak lainei kunyinyik nepoito sukuul.

---

7. Ore intoiwuo enyena naa nkaramatak.

---

8. Etua nkakuyiaa lenye telde aari.

---

9. Eidipa olalashe lai enepisiti.

---

10. Emuoi olakuyiaa lai.

---

**ENTEMATA EUNI - EXERCISE THREE**

Ng'ero kulo omon tenkoitoi nashaa: -

***Complete the following sentences with appropriate Noun Formsforms.***

e.g. Ata enkanashe nabo.



1. Aata nkanashara (2)

---

2. Kiata nkakuyiani (1)

---

3. Eata nkera (4)

---

4. Eeta nkera(9)

---

5. Intoyie ake eata ilo marei (3)

---

6. Ilayiook ake aata (5)

---

7. Maata nkera kumok kake aata sii nkera (3)

---

8. Eata enkanashe John inkera (10)

---

**ENTEMATA E NG'UAN - EXERCISE  
FOUR**

Turn these sentences into Maasai: *ng'ero kulo omon te kimaasai*

**Example:**

***I have a sister but you don't.***

*Ata enkanashe, miata iyie*

1. Aata olakuyia kake miatayie. \_\_\_\_\_

---

2. Eeta enatasat inkera kake meeta enda.

---

3. Kiata yiook nkakuyiaa kake miatata ntai.

---

4. Eeta olakuyialai olmarei sapuk na maata nanu.

---

5. Eeta irkenyai irmarei sapukin nemeeta ilamerekani.

---

- 6 Ore ilakuyiani laini okuni etii Kajiado.

---
7. Nkanasharak ang are nati Chicag.

---
8. Emania nkera enyena isiet Nairobi.

---
9. Aata ilchorieti okuni neing'ua pookin Kisumu

---
10. Eeta John ilalashara oong'ua nemanya Nakuru.

---

Cultural Note:

*Africans have extended relations. The family includes all sorts of relatives, close and distant and as children grow up they are required to know all their relatives and even where African have adapted the nuclear family model. They usually maintain close relations with other relatives. So in many cases, the minimum that will be required of you is to know something about all your existing relatives.*

*Naming of children varies from one ethnic group to another. If you are interested in knowing about any specific group, talk to any of the trainers from that particular ethnic group or your family member.*

*When it comes to things like pregnancy, they are treated as confidential matters and people just don't talk about them freely. For more information please consult your trainers.*

# LESSON 11

ENKIPIRTA: ILANG'ENI

EYIUNOTO: PEE EILIMU ENKARRIANO  
ENYE ORKULIE ANG'ENI



## ILOMON LE DUKUYA - DIALOGUE ONE

Olaisotuani: Supa natomononi?

*How are you mother?*

Yieyio: Sidai/ipa oleng.

*Very good.*

Olaisotuani: Kejaa esiai.

*How is work?*

Yieyio: Metorrano.

*Not bad.*

Olaisotuani: Kaa siai iyasita natomononi?

*What work do you do mother?*

Yieyio:	Asita nanu esiai enkinyang'a.	<i>I am a businessperson.</i>
Olaisotuani:	Aji kinyang'a?	<i>What bussiness do you do?</i>
Yieyio:	Enolduka.	<i>Bussiness of duka.</i>
Olaisotuani:	Sidai oleng! Ara nanu Olautaroni lo siaitin kutiti (e nkinyang'a) lijo iyie	<i>Very good. I am a Small business advisor. I advice people who have Small Business like you.</i>
Yieyio:	Ashe oleng. Aata osiligi Ajo kias esiai tenebo.	<i>Thank you. I hope we will work together.</i>
Olaisotuani:	Aata sinanu osiligi Ajo kias esiai tenebo.	<i>I also hope we will work together.</i>

<b>ILOMON II - DIALOGUE II</b>
--------------------------------

Sakita:	Kejaa?	<i>What news.</i>
Loishorua:	Sidai oleng.	<i>Very well.</i>
Sakita:	Kaji enkarrana Nzioka. Ara Nanu oldakitari tena sipitali.	<i>My name is Nzioka. I am a doctor in this hospital.</i>
Loishorua:	Kaji enkarrana Otieno Ayeuo aas esiai tene anaa olabaani. Ore eton eitu ene kabakisho apa Te Mombasa.	<i>I am called Otieno I have come to work here as a nurse. Before coming here I was a nurse in Mombasa.</i>
Sakita:	Hayia! Ashe oleng Kaitomonita.	<i>Oh! Thank you very much and welcome.</i>
Loishorua:	Ashe.	<i>Thank you.</i>

## MSAMIATI - VOCABULARY

### NOUNS

#### N CLASS

<b>Nabo - Singular</b>	<b>Inkumok - Plur</b>	<b>Inkereza - English</b>
Esiai Enkinyang'a Sipitali Enkiremoto entim	Isiaitin Enkinyang'a Isipitalini Enkiremoret entim	Work Business Hospital Agroforestry

#### M/WA CLASS

Olany'ang'ani	Ilany'ang'ak	Business/man/woman
Olautaroni lo Olany'ang'ani	Ilautarok lo lailany'ang'ak	Business advisor
Oldakitari	Ildakitarini	Doctor
Olairemoni	Ilairemok	Farmer
Olayiarani	Ilayiarak	Cook
Ofundi lo mpaon	Ifundii lo mpaon	Carpenter
Olaiteng'enani	Ilaiteng'enak	Teacher
Oloiteng'eni	Iloiteng'eni	Student
Olaitobirani	Ilaitobirak	Technician
Olaigurani	Olaigurani	Player
Osikeri	Isikerin	Police
Olaigeroni	Ilaigerok	Clerk
Orkitok	Irkituak	Director
Ormenejai	Irmenejani	Manager

### VERBS

- Osiligi

**hope**

## ENTEMATA E DUKUYA - EXERCISE ONE

**Imputa kulo omon - Complete the following sentences**

1) Kejiaa oltung'ani obak oltamoyiai

\_\_\_\_\_.

2) Kejiaa iltung'anak oyier shai

\_\_\_\_\_.

3) Kejiaa ilarreshok loosinkirr

\_\_\_\_\_.

4) Kejiaa oltung'ani oiteng'enisho

\_\_\_\_\_.

5) Kanyoo eas olaitobirani

\_\_\_\_\_.

6) Kanyoo eas olarewani

\_\_\_\_\_.

7) Kejiaa olarewani le nteke

\_\_\_\_\_.

8) Kanyoo eas ilainyak \_\_\_\_\_.

9) amaa olarikoni lengop kanyoo eas?

\_\_\_\_\_.



### **Cultural Note:**

Work is something you do and you are paid for or get some income from it e.g. a housewife cannot say she is working.

# LESSON 12

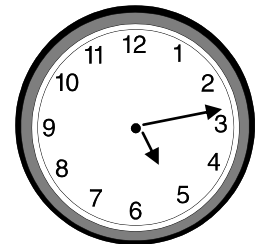
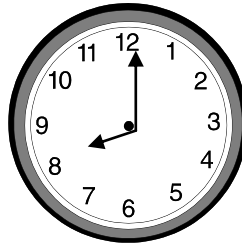
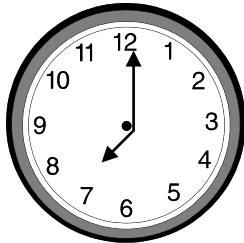
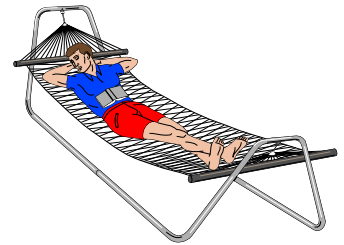
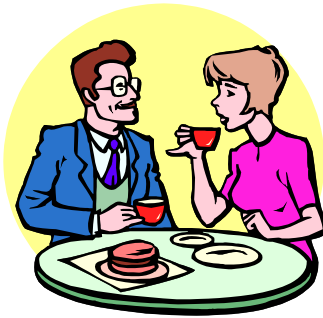
## TOPIC: ENKATA

### EYIEUNOTO:

i) IYIMAKI IRKASIN LE KILA ENKOLONG

ii) TOLIMU ENKATA ANAA ENAISHAAKINO

**Kanyoo nche easita? Naa Kesaja?**



### ENKIROROTO E DUKUYA - DIALOGUE I

Resiatio: Supa Mary?

*Hallo Mary?*

Esiano: Supa Ruth, Ira supat?

*Hallow Ruth, how are you?*

Resiatio: Sidai ake.

*Just fine.*

Esiano: Kesaja duo taata inyo?

*What time did you wake up today?*

Resiatio: Ainyo saa tomon  
Oare kamili

*I woke up at six o'clock..*

- Esiano: Nias nyoo? *Then what did you do?*
- Resiato: Naisuj osesen, naik ilala Naishop inkilani. *I bathed, brushed my teeth and then dressed up.*
- Esiano: Oo-tesiadi itooko shai enkakenya? *Later you took breakfast?*
- Resiato: Eitu, atang'asa aisurr Irrpapit,nayelie eilata , naok shai,nalo sukuul. *No, first I combed my hair applied oil and then drank tea. Finally I went to school.*
- Esiano: Kamaa oshi nkolong'i pooki Ketiasaa interuru enkisuma? *Everyday what time do you begin classes?*
- Resiato: Kinteru oshiake saa are kamili ore saa sita onusu nikinya *Usually we start at eight o'clock. At twelve thirty we eat lunch.*
- Esiano: Nikinya endaa edama. Ketiasaa oshi indipidipi enkisuma? *What time do you finish classes?*
- Resiato: Kiindip enkisuma saa tomon Onusu nekishuko nkang'itie. *We finish studying at four thirty and then we return home.*

### ENKIROROTO EARE - DIALOGUE II

- Sane: Papai,kayieu nayiolou isiatin Inonok epooki onlong. *Baba, I would like to know about your daily activities.*
- Papa: Ore isiatin ainei naa kumok. Kanyoo duo iyieu niyiolou naleng? *My activities are many. What exactly do you want to know?*
- Sane: Kayieu naai nayiolou ajo ketisaa Oshi inyototo? *I would like to know what time you usually wake up.*
- Papa: Kainyototo oshi nanu saa nabo kamili. *Everyday I usually wake up at seven o'clock.*
- Sane: Woo taata... *Then...*
- Papa: Naisuja naok shai *Then I bathe and drink tea.*



Sane; Woo indipa....

*Later...*

Papa: Nalo esiai saa are kamili  
-ore saa ong'ua onusu naok shai  
,naisom orgazeti nikiro olchorueti  
Shumata siasa oo maendeleo  
oontomonok.

*Later I go to work at eight o'clock  
At ten thirty, I usually take tea  
again, read newspapers and chat  
with friends about politics and  
women in development.*

Sane: Woo indipa ...

*Afterwards...*

Sane: Ore saa sita kamili nalo nanu  
Ang anya endaa edama.

*At twelve O'clock I usually go  
home for lunch.*

Sane: Ketiasaa oshi ishukunye esiai?

*Usually you return to work at what  
time?*

Papa; Ore saa isiet nashukunye nanu  
enkopisi.naas enkiti siai nashuko  
ang saa tomon obo.

*At two O'clock, I return to the  
office, work a little bit then  
return home at five.*

Sane: Ilo oshi ang aitoriori  
?

*Do you usually return home  
straight?*

Papa: Aa-aa, Ang.asa aimaa inkang'itie  
elatia nikiro shumata  
biashara, mpisai, aashu enkishon  
telulung.ata.

*No, I first go through my  
neighbours home, we talk  
about business, money, or life  
in general.*

Sane: Ore tesiadi...

*Afterwards...*

Papa: Kabaya oshi nanu ang saa are

*Later I arrive home at eight, eat*

kamili,nanya en-daa ekewarie  
,nairorie inkera shumata sukuul  
Nalo airura.

*dinner, talk to kids about school  
then go to sleep.*

Sane: Ashe oleng papa.

*Thank you, Baba.*

Baba: Kintoomonitai.

*Welcome*

**ENKITENG'ENA - MISAMIATI****M-WA**

<b>Nabo - Singular</b>	<b>Enkumoi - Plural</b>	<b>English</b>
Elatia	Ilaitaitin.	Neighbours

**N - CLASS**

Biashara	Imbiasharani	Business
Esaa	Isaan	Hour
Nusu	Inusui.	Half
Robo	Iroboi.	Quarter
Enteipa	Nteipan	Afternoon
Endama	N'damareitin	Midday
Sekunteni	Isekunteni	Seconds
Oldaikai	Ildaikani	Minutes
Enasirie	Inaasirie	Dawn
Enkopisi	Nkopisini	Office
Emeza	Mezai	Table (V) Swallow
Orkasi	Irkasin	Work, Job
Entanai	Intana	Activities, Chores
Enkima	Inkimaitie	Fire
Orgazeti	Irgasetini	Newspaper(s)

**M/MI CLASS**

Entumo	Intumoreitin	Meeting(s)
Osesen	Iseseni	Body(ies)
Enkike	Inkiken	Tooth brush(es)

**MA CLASS**

Enkisoma	Inkisomaretin	Subject(s)
Olchamba	Ilchambai	at the farms
Enkishon	Enkishon	Life

**U - CLASS**

Orpapita	Irpapit.	Hair
Enkomom	Inkomomi	Face(s)

## VERBS

- inyo	<i>Wake up</i>
- isuja nkaik	<i>Wash hands</i>
- ewang'an	<i>Light</i>
- kule	<i>Milk</i>
- teterrenayu	<i>Prepare self</i>
- shomo	<i>Leave</i>
- nteru	<i>Start, begin</i>
- suja	<i>Wash</i>
- ntobira	<i>prepare</i>
- em-baunoto	<i>arrive</i>
- ng'oru	<i>search, look for</i>
- indipa	<i>finish</i>
- iyika ilala	<i>brush teeth</i>
- isuro irpapat	<i>comb hair</i>
- iyielie eilata	<i>apply oil, lotion</i>
- isuja osesen	<i>bathe</i>
- eimaki	<i>converse, discuss</i>
- roro	<i>talk</i>

## ADJECTIVE

Kamili	<i>Exactly</i>
--------	----------------

## EXPRESSIONS

Aitoriori	<i>Straight</i>
Aaisul	<i>Especially</i>
Telulung'ata	<i>Generally</i>
Saa nabo kamili	<i>Seven O'clock</i>
Saa are	<i>Eight O'clock</i>
Saa uni	<i>Nine O'clock</i>
Saa ong'uan	<i>Ten O'clock</i>
Saa imiet	<i>Eleven O'clock</i>

## ELIMUNOTO OO LOMON - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

### We'll have

Anyor oshi nanu	-	<i>I usually like.</i>
Inyorr oshi iyie	-	<i>You usually like.</i>
Enyorr oshi ninye	-	<i>He/she usually likes.</i>

### Positive Plurals:

Kinyototo oshi iyiook	-	<i>We usually wake up.</i>
-----------------------	---	----------------------------

Inyotototo oshi intai - *You (all) usually wake up.*  
 Inyotototo oshi ninche- *They usually wake up.*

Alotu oshi nanu - *I normally come*  
 Iwok oshiake iyie - *You normally drink*  
 Enya oshiake ninye - *He/she normally eats.*

## NEGATION

In the Negative, the habitual tense takes the characteristics of the present continuous tense - Na- already explained in a previous lesson. All in all a few examples are given below.

Anya oshiake nanu (I usually eat) - *Manya nanu (I don't eat).*  
 Iwok oshiake iyie (you usually drink) - *Miwok iyie (you don't drink)*  
 Elo oshiake ninye (He/she usually goes) - *Melo ninye (He/she doesn't go).*

**Note that in place of personal pronouns (mimi, wewe, yeye). Names of people could also be used e.g.**

Inyototo oshi ninye mama asioki. - *Mother wakes up early.*  
 Irura oshi ninye Ruth asioki. - *Ruth goes to sleep early.*  
 Iisom oshi ninye Mary imbukui kumok.- *Mary reads many books.*

In other noun class, all you need to do is to replace the particular noun before the verb tense.

For example:

Eoku oshi endaa saa uni. - *The food gets ready at 9.00*  
 Eipang emutukaa saa nabo. - *The bus leaves at 7.00.*  
 Mebau ematatu asioki. - *The matatu doesn't arrive early*

**Note:**

**The habitual tense usually goes with the following phrases:**

Ng'olong'i pooki - *Every day.*  
 Kila jumatatu - *Every Monday.*  
 Kila alari, alapa - *Every month/year.*  
 Anaake - *Usually, normally*  
 Kila enkata - *Every time*  
 Too saan kumok - *many times*  
 Pooki kata - *oftenly*  
 Toonkulie saan / Tenkai kata - *Some times*

Minutes past the hour are usually counted up to 30. Examples:

7.15 **would be-** saa nabo oldaikani tomon oimiet.

7.20 **would be-**saa nabo oldaikani tikitam

7,30 **would be** -saa nabo o nusu. **From 31 mins onwards, minutes to the following hour are given with the word “kasoro” or “bado”, Examples:**

8.40 **would be**- saa uni nang'or ildaikani tikitam

9.55 **would be**- saa ong'uan nang'or ildaikani imiet.

**Examples:**

Ainyototo - *and then I woke up.*

Enairura - *and then I ate*

Naisoma - *and then I read.*

However, this tense does not have a negative marker. Instead it uses the past tense negative -ku- explained in an earlier lesson.

**Examples:**

Ituaisom - I didn't read

Ituairura - I didn't sleep

Ituaisom - I didn't read

**ENTEMATA EARE - ZOEZI II**

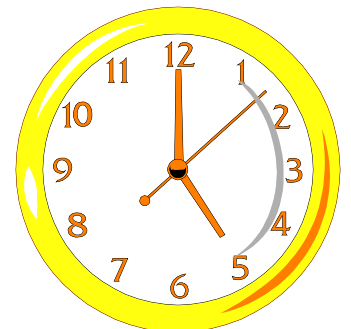
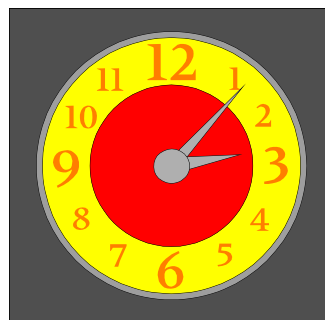
**BELEKENYA KULO OMON - TRANSLATE THESE SENTENCES**

1. Easisho olmalimui mpaka saa tomon onusu 4.30 p.m.
2. Elo oshi ninye airura saa imiet 11.00 p.m.
3. Saare nang'or ildaikani tikitam oimiet.
4. Te Amerika eiteru George esiai saa uni .kake ore te Kenya neiteru saare.
5. Eyang'iyang'a David kila enkolong saa tomon.
6. Ore too manyat elimu iltung' anak isaan tenkata enkakenya,dama,enteipa okewariet.
7. Ore iloosak loosiain neas isiatin kumok kila enkolog.



**ENTEMATA EUNI - ZOEZI 3.**

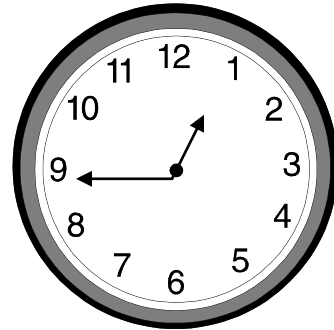
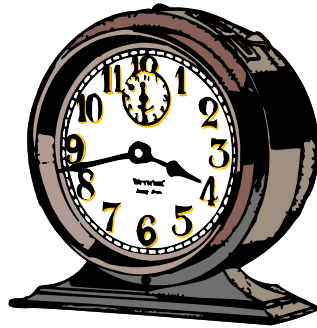
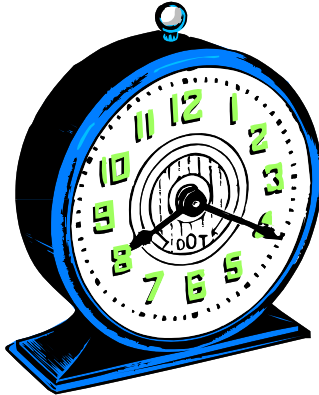
Kesaja tanakata? - **What time is it now?**



1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_



4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Note:**

There is a difference of six hours between the Swahili and English times.

Culturally, indicators used for telling time were things like sunrise, sunset, cockcrow; when cows come in or when chickens go in. Therefore based on this, schedules and deadlines are just approximations. If a meeting was scheduled at 2.00 p.m. and people show up at 2.59p.m. they are not late because it is still within the hour. It's never too late.

# LESSON 13

TOPIC: ENKISHON.

EYIEUNOTO: TOLIMU ENKISHON ENYE ENEIKUNUNO.



**Einoto**



**Em-bulunoto**



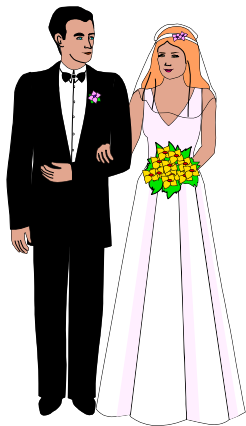
**Elototo e sukuul**



**Enkidipata Enkisuma**



**Aas esiai**



**Enkiama**



**Enkiyang'iyeng.**

**ENKIROROTO E DUKUYA - DIALOGUE I**

- Lesinko: Ira supat natomononi? *Are you well madam?*
- Supeet : Ara supat lepayian *I am well gentleman*
- Lesinko: Kai iloito *Where are you going?*
- Supeet : Aloito esiai. *I am going to work.*
- Lesinko: Ilo esiai Jumapili? *You are going to work on Sunday?*
- Supeet : Eee,aas esiai aiteru *Yes, I work from Monday to*  
Jumatatu mpaka *Sunday, and you?*  
Jumapili. Woo yie?
- Lesinko: Aas oshi nanu esiai aiteru *I work from Monday to Friday.*  
Jumatatu mpaka Ijumaa
- Supeet : Kanyoo oshi ias nkolong'i nemenesiai *What do you do on weekend?*
- Lesinko: Ore Jumamosi naisuj inkilani ore *On Saturday I wash clothes and on*  
Jumapili,nalo kanisa,woo iyie *Sunday I go to Church. And what*  
Naa kanyoo oshi ias nkolong'is pooki *do you do every day after work?*  
Enipuku tesiai?
- Supeet : Ayangiyang'a oshi nanu naing'or *I rest and watch the television.*  
telepishen.
- Lesinko: Ashe. *Thank you.*
- Supeet : Sere. *Goodbye*



**ENKIROROTO EARE DIALOGUE II**

- Siokino: Supa apayia John? *How are you Mr. John?*
- Sokoine: Sidai oleng *Very good.*
- Siokino: Kanu iyewuo Kenya ? *When did you come to Kenya?*
- Sokoine: Ayewuo Kenya tolapa leile leleari. *I came to Kenya in June this year.*
- Siokino: Naa iton te Kenya mpaka Anu? *And for how long will you stay in Kenya?*
- Sokoine: Abik te Kenya ilarin oare. *I will stay in Kenya for two years.*
- Siokino: Ashe *Thank you.*
- Sokoine: Kintoomonitai *Welcome.*

**ENKIROROTO EUNI DIALOGUE III**

- Samanya: Kejaa ilomon? *What's the news?*
- Mutero: Aisidan oleng apayia. *Very good gentleman.*
- Samanya: Kekijaa iye? *What are you called?*
- Mutero: Aji Mary. *I am called Mary.*
- Samanya: Kanu kitoiwuoki? *When were you born?*
- Mutero: Atoiwuoki tolari lenkalifu .nabo ipnaoudo ontmoni naapishana Oare,metaa aata ilarin tikitamoile Woo iyie,kaja ilarin liata? *I was born in 1972. So I am 26 years old. And how old are you?*
- Samanya: Aata ilarin tomoniuni. *I am thirty years old.*
- Mutero: Kai ishomo sukuul? *Where did you go to school?*

Samanya: Ashomo pirmari osukontari  
Te mombasa,nalo enipasiti  
, te Nairobi.

*I went to Primary and Secondary  
School in Mombasa and I attended  
university in Nairobi.*

Mutero: Ashe.

*Thank you*

Samanya: Kintoomonitai.

*Welcome.*

## MSAMIATI - VOCABULARY

### NOUNS

#### M-/MI

Nabo – Singular	Enkumoi - Plural	Enkutuk oonkereza- English
Olapa	Ilapaitin.	Month
Olari.	Ilarin.	Year

### N CLASS

Jumamosi	In-jumamosini	Saturday
Jumapili	In-jumapilini	Sunday
Jumatatu	In-jumatatuni	Monday
Jumaine	Jumanne	Tuesday
Jumatano	Jumatano	Wednesday
Alamisi	Alamisi	Thursday
Jumaa	Jumaa	Friday
Enkolong	Inkolong'i	Day
Ewuki	Wukii	Week
Supukuu	Supukuuni	Holiday
Enkiyeng'iyeng	Enkyang'iyeng	Weekend
Sukuul	Sukuulini	School
Kanisa	Nkanisani	Church
Enkila	Nkilani	cloth
Telepishen	Ntelepisheni	Television

### EXPRESSIONS

#### Ilapaitin loolari (Months of the Year)

Olapa le dukuya	First month	Januari
Olapa liare	Second month	Februari
Olapa liokuni	Third month	Machi
Olapa liong'uan	Fourth month	Aprili
Olapa leimiet	Fifth month	Mei
Olapa leile	Sixth month	Juni
Olapa liopishana	Seventh month	Julai

Olapa leisiet	Eight month	Agosti
Olapa lioudo	Nineth month	Septembea
Olapa letomon	Tenth month	Oktoba
Olapa letomonoobo	Eleventh month	Novemba
Olapa letomonoare	Twelfth month	Desemba

### VERBS

Isuja	-	<b>Wash</b>
Iyengyang'a	-	<b>Rest</b>
Ng'ura	-	<b>Watch</b>
Eini	-	<b>Be born</b>
Taatenebo	-	<b>Attend</b>

#### **IN PRESENT TENSE ACTION VERB: WE GET: -**

##### **For example:**

Tenaisom	-	<i>When I read</i>
Teniisom	-	<i>When you read</i>
Teneisom	-	<i>When S (he) reads</i>

#### **IN PAST TENSE WE GET: -**

Tenainyototo	-	<i>When I woke up</i>
Teninyototo	-	<i>When you woke up</i>
Teneinyototo	-	<i>When s (he) woke up</i>

##### **For example:**

Tenalo	-	<i>When I will go</i>
Tenilo	-	<i>When you will go</i>
Tenelo	-	<i>When he/she will go.</i>

#### **Examples:**

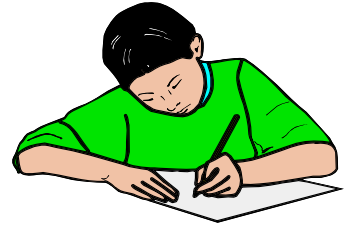
- Tenilo Nairobi nidol olchore lino - *if you go to Nairobi you will see your friend.*
- Tenalo olmunanda nainyang'aki enchati - *if I go to the market I will buy a shirt.*
- Tenimilo Nairobi nimidol olchore lino - *If you don't go to Nairobi you will not see your friend.*
- Tenitu alo olmunanda neminyang'u enchati - *If I don't go to the market I will not buy a shirt.*

##### **For Example:**

Agira duo aisuma	-	<i>I was reading.</i>
Igira aisuma	-	<i>You were reading</i>
Egira duo aisuma	-	<i>She / he was reading.</i>

**For Example:**

- Magira duo aisuma - *I was not reading*  
Migira aisuma - *You were not reading*  
Megira aisuma - *S/he was not readi*



**ENTEMATA E DUKUYA - EXERCISE I**

**Toolu kuna limunot - Answer these questions**

1. Kalo kekun taata?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Kamaa metabaiki keeku anu?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Kamaa ng'ole kanu?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Kamaa enkayelong kanu?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Kamaa enkayelong idiamatua keeku anu?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Kalo apa ele?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Kalo ari ele?

\_\_\_\_\_

**ENTEMATA EARE - EXERCISE 11**

1. Kalo apa olari iyeunye kenya? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Kanu interua aiteng'ena kiswahili?  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Kanu kitoiwuoki?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Kentarikini aja taata?

---

5. Ibik te Kenya terishata nabayaa?

---

6. Kanu ishuko Amerika ?

---

**ENTEMATA EUNI - EXERCISE  
III**

**Ng'ero ipashat ekuna limunot (Write the opposite of the following Sentences)**

1. Agira duo aisuma

---

2. Agira duo aiguran

---

3. Egira duo inkera aiteng'ena kiswahili

---

4. Emania apa intoiwuo ainei Newyork \_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Note:**

**In much of rural Africa, inquiring about one's age is a sensitive issue. However, Western influence is definitely having some impact on this aspect of Kenyan behavior especially with regard to women.**

**Unlike Americans, Kenyans write the month first then the day and lastly the year.**

***For Example:***

***Sixth January Nineteen Ninety Eight is written as 6/1/98.***

# LESSON 14

## ENKIPIRTA: EBIOTISHU

### EYIEUNOTO: ALIKIOO EBIOTISHU NASHIAKINORE



#### ILOMON 1 - DIALOGUE 1

- |             |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|
| Oldakitari: | Apayia supa?                               | <i>How are you bwana?</i>                            |
| Simion:     | Supat ake; kake maning'ito esidai.         | <i>just fine but I am not feeling well.</i>          |
| Oldakitari: | Kaa nyamali iyata?                         | <i>What problem do you have?</i>                     |
| Simion:     | Aning'ito ajo amuei<br>Aning'ito oloirobi. | <i>I'm feeling weak and the whole body is aching</i> |
| Oldakitari: | Ining'ito enkiyape?                        | <i>Do you feel cold?</i>                             |
| Simion:     | Aee, naning'ito ake ornilo.                | <i>Yes and even dizziness.</i>                       |
| Oldakitari: | kanu intera aning' osesen mesidai?         | <i>When did you start feeling bad?</i>               |
| Simion:     | Inkolong'i uni natulusoitie.               | <i>Three days ago.</i>                               |

Oldakitari:	Kekiarita enkoshoke?	<i>Do you have diarrhea?</i>
Simion:	Aee, katitin ong'uan tokekun.	<i>Yes, like four times a day.</i>
Oldakitari:	Kaja ilarin liata?	<i>How old are you?</i>
Simion:	Ata ilarin tikitam oudo.	<i>I am twenty-nine years.</i>
Oldakitari:	Aipim intonat o sarnge, Paatum aishoo irkeek.	<i>I'll check your stool and blood and then give you drugs.</i>
Simion:	Ashe apayia Oldakitari.	<i>Thank you doctor.</i>
Oldakitari:	Aaud isindanoni ore tenakata , ore kulo sagararam toko ore To kekun. Tushukunye ene Tenelusoo inkolong'i uni. intungashu	<i>You'll get two shots now and you will take this tablets, two every day. Come back after 3 days if you don't get well.</i>
Simion:	Ashe oleng.	<i>Thank you very much.</i>

## ILOMON II - DIALOGUE II

Seki:	Kejaa Sabore? Supa enenkakenya?	<i>How is it Joe? Good morning!?</i>
Sabore:	Supat ake. Arashuu itu duo Ainyototo aitobiraki .	<i>Just fine although I did not wake up well.</i>
Seki:	Kanyoo entorroneo?	<i>What is wrong?</i>
Sabore:	Kaya elukunya, enkoshoke, Enkoriong neme irubat pooki oseen.	<i>My head is aching, stomach back and even all my joints are painful.</i>
Seki:	Keeta entoki ninasa?	<i>Have you eaten anything?</i>
Sabore:	eton itu. Aning'ito mayieue daa	<i>Not yet. I have lost appetite.</i>
Seki:	Tunaweza kuenda hospitalini?	<i>Can we go to the hospital?</i>
Sabore:	Maidim inye aitasho.	<i>I can't even stand. My legs</i>

Kaikirikira inkejek.

*are shaking.*

Seki: Tapala matushukoyu  
Ang' ayau entila,  
Peyie aalotu aya sipitali.

*Let me return home and bring  
a bicycle so that I can take  
you to the hospital.*

Seki: Ashe oleng

*Thank you very much.*

## MSAMIATI - VOCABULARY

### NOUNS

#### M- /WA CLASS

Oltamoyiai	Iltamoyia	Patient(s)
------------	-----------	------------

#### KI/VI CLASS

<b>Kichocho</b>		Bilharzia
Erubata	Irubat	Joints
Endukuya/elukunya	Ilukuny	Head(s)
Ormilo		Dizziness
choo	Inchooi	Latrine(s)
Osagararami	Isagararam	Tablets /pills

#### M / MI CLASS

Osesen	Isesen	Body (ies)
Enkoriong	Inkoriong'i	Back(s)
Ekeju	Inkejek	Leg(s)

#### JI - MA CLASS

Oldakiatari	Doctor(s)
Enkoshoke	Stomachs
Enkajang'ani	Malaria
Oloirobi	Colds

#### N / NOUNS CLASS

Sipitali	Hospital
Irkeek	Drugs, medicine
Intonat	Stool, Shit, Feeces
Osindano	Injection, Shot(s)
Osarng'e	Blood



Egolon	Strength
Kutu	Tetanus
Ukambi	Measles
Oloirabi	Fever

### VERBS

- Iyio	wake up/Arise
- Inchiu	get well/cure/heal
- Intanyamal	bother
- Inchoo kimpimi	be examined
- Toijoi	swallow
- Ngirikirau	shake, shiver
- Eme	be pained ache
- Tushurtaki	spread, infect
- Tugurrumaki	vomit, puke, throw up
- Tarato	diarrhoea
- Eteja	swell
- Toning'oo	hear, feel
- Ng'uai	smell
-Bung'a	touch, hold
-Tejo	talk, speak, say
-Tanyala	chew

### EXPRESSIONS

Anoto enkishata	to get well
Aning'ito emion	I'm having pains

### ENTEMATA 1- EXERCISE 1

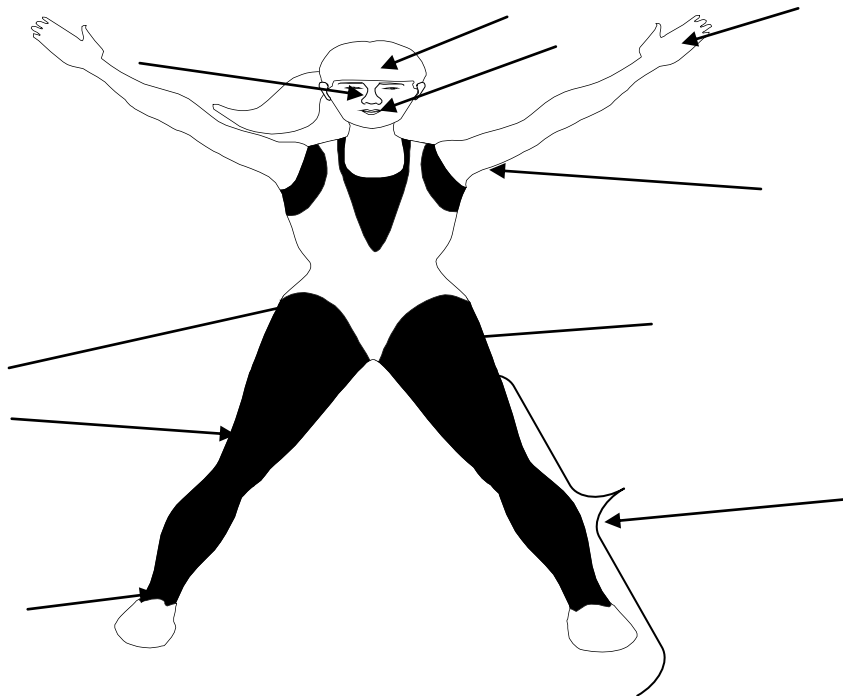
**Belekenya kulo omon meta te kimaasai - Translate these sentences into maasai**

1. If people eat vegetables and fruits, they will be healthy.
2. If people feel cold, they can get colds.
3. You need to boil drinking water in order to prevent water borne diseases.
4. If you have diarrhea you must drink a lot of water.

5. If your joints are aching you need to see a doctor.
6. Joe has lost appetite.
7. That patient should eat alot of fruits.
8. If people don't use their toilets well they'll get many diseases.
9. If you drink dirty water, you'll get typhoid.
10. If you don't wash your hands before eating you will have stomachache.

**ENTEMATA II - ZOEZI II**

**Name the following parts of the Body. Nge'ro inkarrn ekuna rubat osesen**



### ENTEMATA III - ZOEZI IV

**Mputa kulo omon iyasishore irubat osesen (Complete the following sentences using parts of the body)**

1. Kidolisho too \_\_\_\_\_
2. Kining'isho too \_\_\_\_\_
3. Kipuo too \_\_\_\_\_
4. Kiton too \_\_\_\_\_
5. Kibung too \_\_\_\_\_
6. Kinya daa too \_\_\_\_\_
7. Kinyaalisho too \_\_\_\_\_
8. King'aisho too \_\_\_\_\_
9. Kigerisho too \_\_\_\_\_
10. Kinap ilolan too \_\_\_\_\_

#### Cultural Note

- Inquiring about each other shealth and expressing sympathy for one another important aspects of social interactions.
- People frequently visit their sick friends, relatives workmates or neighbours to give needed support, or help, and wish them quick recovery.
- People are usually visited alot and are always with people when they are sick, hence it'll be hard to convince them to leave you alone, for personal space.
- It's appreciated if you give money or food to sick friends.
- Being big / heavy is a sign of wealth and health.

- In some societies, when someone dies from certain diseases, people believe that they have been bewitched.

# LESSON 15

## ENKIPIRTA: IUTAROT

### EYIEUNOTO: AIKILIKUANU, NINCHOYO TENEBO ESUJATA OO UTAROT

#### ILOMON 1 - DIALOGUE 1

Tipape:	Supa?	<i>How are you?</i>
Lesale :	Supat oleng. ooyie?	<i>Very well, and you?</i>
Tipape:	Sidai oleng.	<i>Very well.</i>
Lesale:	Kaidim atareto?	<i>Can I help you?</i>
Tipape:	Aee	<i>Yes.</i>
Lesale:	Kaa nyamali iyata?	<i>What problem do you have?</i>
Tipape:	Kara nanu olomoni tene toloitokitok nayieu nalo posta. Aatomono tutakaki engoitoi.	<i>I am a visitor here in Loitokitok and I want to go to the Post Office. Please show me the way.</i>
Lesale:	Tusuja ele paribara lenkinyang'a. Ore tedukuya penyo, nidol enetumore irparibarani. ning'orr tetene nintoriori tukul. Ore tedukuya penyo, nidol Posta etii ankolo ebenki ebenki ee Barclays.	<i>Follow this biashara street, a little bit in front of you, you will see the road junction. Turn right then go straight. In front you will see the Post Office. It is near the Barclays Bank.</i>
Tipape:	Kelakua naleng?	<i>Is it very far?</i>
Lesale:	Aa a'a etaana oleng. Enilo too nkejek naa ildaikani imiet.	<i>No it's very near. It is about five minute walk.</i>
Tipape:	Ashe oleng.	<i>Thank very much</i>

Lesale: Ayia *Welcome*

**ILOMON 2 - DIALOGUE 2**

Lesale: Supa enenkakenya apayia Musa? *Good morning Mr. Moses.*

Tipape: Bioto. *Fine*

Lesale: Koree Tina enkerai e sukul? *Where is Tine the student?*

Tipape: Etii darasa. *She is in class*

Lesale: Kai ng'ole etii? *Where was she yesterday?*

Tipape: Ang' etii. *She was at home.*

Lesale: Kanyoo ng'ole pee eitu elotu darasa? *Why did she not come to class yesterday?*

Tipape: Ejoito Emuoyian naoiboo. *She says she was sick.*

Lesale: Kaji egira aikunari te nkisuma tenakata? *How is she doing in lessons.*

Tipape: Sidai ake. *Very well*

Lesale: Ayia ashe naa sere. *Thanks for the news*

Tipape: Ashe sere. *Thanks and goodbye.*

**MSAMIATI - VOCABULARY**

**PREPOSITIONS:**

<b>Maasai</b>	<b>English Equivalent</b>
Enkalo	Near
Te dukuya	In front of
Te siadi	behind
Te boo	out of / outside of
Tiatua	in/inside of
Elamita	Far from
Te reishata	Between / in between / among
Te mpolos	in the middle of

**VERBS:**

<b>Maasai</b>	<b>English Equivalent</b>
Ntaduaki	show me
Tusuja	follow
Bainau	turn
Tudung'o	cut/turn
Shomo	walk
Tiakaki	tell me
Aku	to be

**In this lesson, we have used the prepositions:**

Tesiadi	-	behind of
Tedukuya	-	infront of.
Tenkalo	-	near by
Tiabori	-	under
Teshumata	-	on top of
Elakuaniki	-	far from
Terishata	-	between
Tempolos	-	in the middle of

Itashe ormalimui te dukuya inkera	-	<i>The teacher stood infront of the children.</i>
Etii enkilasi abori olorika	-	<i>The cup is under the chair</i>
Etii Tom enkalo ebao	-	<i>Tom is near the blackboard.</i>

We have the locative –‘tii’- it is important to note that it is only used in present for example;

**M/WA Class:**

Atii darasa	-	<i>I am in class.</i>
Itii darasa	-	<i>You are in class.</i>
Etii darasa	-	<i>He/she is in class.</i>

**Plurals:**

Kitii ang'	-	<i>We are at home</i>
Ititi ang	-	<i>You (Plural) are at home.</i>
Etii ninche ang'	-	<i>We are at home.</i>

**M/WA CLASS****Singular**

Atii ng'ole ang'	-	<i>Yesterday I was at home.</i>
Itii ng'ole ang	-	<i>Yesterday you were at home.</i>
Etii ng;ole ang'	-	<i>Yesterday he/she was at home.</i>

**Plurals:**

Kitii ng'ole ang'	-	<i>Yesterday we were at home.</i>
Ititi ng'ole ang	-	<i>Yesterday you (pl) were at home.</i>
Etii ninche ng'ole ang'	-	<i>They were at home</i>

**FUTURE TENSE "A"****M/WA CLASS**

Atii metabaiki darasa	-	<i>Tommorrow I will be in class.</i>
Itii metabaiki darasa	-	<i>Tommorrow you will be in class.</i>
Etii metabaiki darasa	-	<i>Tommorrow he/she will be in class</i>

**Plural**

Kitii metabaiki darasa	-	<i>Tommorrow we will be in class</i>
Ititi metabaiki darasa	-	<i>Tommorrow you (pl) will be in class</i>
Etii metabaiki darasa	-	<i>Tommorrow they will be in class</i>

**ENTEMATA I - EXERCISE II**

Turn these sentecnes into Maasai - Belekenya kuna limunot metaa te kimaasai ingero

1. Yesterday I was at home.
2. Tommorrow I will be a home
3. I was here yesterday morning.
4. The child will be at school.
5. The teachers were in class.
6. Students will not be in Malaika.
7. Tommorrow morning I will be in Nairobi.
8. John will not be in class
9. My mother will not be at home tommorrow.

**Cultural Note:**

*In most African countries, directions are usually given using landmarks for example Bridges, rivers or a big tree, building etc. It is rare to hear Kenyans using names of streets, roads and maps when giving directions to a place. Although it varies with particular*

*Ethnic groups, distcance could be nearer or farther than in actual kilometers. Please Clarify this with your language trainers and compare differences*

# LESSON 16

## ENKIPIRTA: ELOTOTO

### EYIEUNOTO: EWUANG'IE ENEITASHEIYIE IN-GARRIN ON-GARRIN ENKIMA.



#### ENKIROROTO E DUKUYA - DIALOGUE I

Tajeu: Kejaa m'baa taata?

*How are things today?*

Kaaka: Sidan oleng.

*Very good.*

Tajeu: Ayieu nalo Mombasa ten-gari,  
katum asa tikit

*I want to go to Mombasa  
by Bus. Can I get a ticket?*

Kaaka: Kanu iyieu nilo?

*When do you want to travel?*

Tajeu: Ayieu nalo Jumamosi.

*I want to travel on Saturday.*

Kaaka: Eee edimayu nitum.

*Yes you can get it.*



Tajeu:	Kempisai aja tikit?	<i>How much is the fare?</i>
Kaaka:	Ip uni .	<i>It is three hundred shillings.</i>
Tajeu:	Ketiasaa iipang en-garri?	<i>What time will the Bus leave?</i>
Kaaka:	Eipang enedukuya saa nabo Enkakenya,neipang enkai saa are enkewarie.	<i>One will leave at seven in the morning and another one will leave at 8.00 p.m.</i>
Tajeu:	Ketiasaa ebaya en-garri edukuya Mombasa ?	<i>When does the first Bus arrive Mombasa?</i>
Kaaka:	Ebaya saa sita en-dama.	<i>It arrives at 12.00 noon.</i>
Tajeu:	Ayieu nalotie en-garri edukuya, ketii erishata?	<i>I want to travel by the first Bus, is there space?</i>
Kaaka:	Eee etii erishata.	<i>Yes, there is space?</i>
Tajeu:	Nchaaki tikit nabo.	<i>Give me one ticket.</i>
Kaaka:	Inko.	<i>Take.</i>
Tajeu:	Ashe.	<i>Thank you.</i>

### ENKIROROTO EARE - DIALOGUE II

Soikan:	Haayia?	<i>What's up?</i>
Ntukai:	Sidai oleng. Kaidim atereto?	<i>Very well. Can I help you?</i>
Soikan:	Eee,ayieu nanyang'u tikit nalotie Nairobi.	<i>I want to buy a ticket to go to Nairobi.</i>
Ntukai:	Kanu iyieu nilo?	<i>When would you like to travel?</i>
Soikan:	Metabaiki saa are enkakenya.	<i>Tomorrow at 8.00 a.m.</i>
Ntukai:	Sore apayia,eipute en-garri Kake etii erishata en-garri eare.Iidim ashomo ten-garri esaisiet	<i>sorry gentleman, the first bus is full but there is a space in the second bus. Can you travel at 2.00 p.m.?</i>
Soikan:	Aayia.Metii enyamali. Kempisai aja?	<i>It's okey. No problem. How much is it?</i>

Ntukai:	Ip Iyata ilolan?	<i>It is one hundred. Do you have luggages?</i>
Soikan:	Eee, orbene obo.	<i>Yes. One bag.</i>
Ntukai:	Ninyok aaku itii ene metabaiki Eng'or saa isiet.	<i>Then, try to be here tommorrow before 2.00 p.m.</i>
Soikan:	Ayia, olesere Kidua metabaiki.	<i>Okey. Bye, see you tommorrow.</i>

**MSAMIATI - VOCABULARY**

**NOUNS**

**M - MI**

<u>Nabo - Singular</u> <u>oonkereza - English</u>	<u>Enkumoi - Plural</u>	<u>Enkutuk</u>
Orbene	Irbenia	Bag
Olola	Ilolan	Luggage

**N CLASS**

<u>Nabo - Singular</u>	<u>Enkumoi - Plural</u>	<u>English</u>
Tikit	Intikiti	Ticket
Impisai	Impisai	Fare
Erishata	Irishat	Space

**VERBS**

Entumoto	to get
Elototo	to travel
Enkipang'ata	to leave
Kibaya	to arrive
Aaret	to help
Aidim	to be able

**ENTEMATA - EXERCISE**

**ENTEMATA E  
DUKUYA-  
EXERCISE**

Mbelekenya kulo omon me taa kingerza - Translate the following sentences into english:

1. Kanyoo tikit teNairobi mpaka Mombasa.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Ketia saa eipang en-garri edukuya?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Ketia saa ebaya en-garri?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Ayieu tikit nabo ake.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Ketii ilorikan ena garri?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Ayieu olorika ledukuya?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Kaa garri naloito Nairobi

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Kang'ai omirita intikiti?

\_\_\_\_\_

**ENTEMATA EARE - EXERCISE  
II**

**Study the Chart below and answer the following questions.**

Elototo en-orbass - *Travelling by bus*

Inkuapi Towns	Tikit Fare	Esaa naipang'ie. Time of departure	Esaa nabaya. Time of arrival
Nairobi - Mombasa	500/=	8.00 Enkakenya	12.00 Dama
Kisumu - Nairobi	400/=	10.00 Enkakenya	2.00 Dama
Eldoret - Kisumu	300/=	9.00 Enteipa	11.00 Enteipa
Nairobi - Busia	450/=	12.00 Dama	5.00 Enteipa
Naivasha - Nairobi	150/=	2.00 Dama	10.00 Enteipa
Busia - Kisumu	300/=	7.00 Enkakenya	10.00 Enkakenya

1. Kanyoo tikit te Kisumu mpaka Mombasa ? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Ketiasaa ebaya en-garri tenepuku te Naivasha mpaka Nairobi?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Kanyoo tikit e Busia mpaka Kisumu ? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Kesaan aja eya en-garri tenepuku te Eldoret mpaka Kisumu ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Ketiasaa eipang naa ketiasaa ebaya en-garri te Nairobi mpaka Busia?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**ENTEMATA EUNI - EXERCISE  
III**

**Mbelekenya kulo omon - Translate the following sentences.**

1. Kamaa tikit nilotie nishukunore kempisai aja?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Ayieu naai naton tenkalo oldirisha.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Kenkata nabaya eya imatatuni te Nairobi mpaka Kitui?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Eshomo en-garri enkima  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Anyor ashomo kewarie  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Eipute en-garri metii erishata  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Ayieu nalak tikit oltung' anak oare  
\_\_\_\_\_

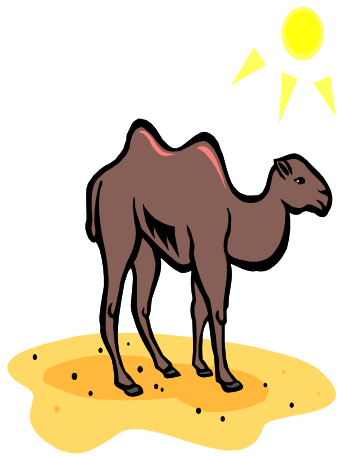
**Cultural Note:**

*"A Matatu is never full" Even if it is full, the touts will always push people to get in. Usually, there is no personal space in public transport. At times when you go to a Bus Stage the touts will run to you, grab your luggages and take them to their respective vehicles expecting you to follow them. Watch out!*

# LESSON 17

ENKIPIRTA: ENKIROUANJ, ENKIROBI ENKOP

EYIEUNOTO: ELIMUNOTO ENKIROUANJ, ENKIROBI  
,OSIUO, ENCHAN TE ENKOP



## ILOMON - DIALOGUE

- Kasaine: Sidai tata inkatabo  
Alang ng'ole. *Today the weather is better than yesterday.*
- Mepukori: Esipa. Keirobi tata  
penyo. Iroua ng'ole  
oleng. Kake ore oshiake  
to lameyu neirowua nkolng  
Neta enkop enkima. *Yes, Today is a bit cold.  
Yesterday it was very hot  
but usually during summer  
the sun is very hot.*
- Kasaine: Kanu iteru olameyu? *When does summer begin?*
- Mepukori: Iteru olameyu tolapa ledukuya  
impaka oliokuni. Ore pee  
elusoo Nelotu inkakua. *Summer is from January to  
March. After summer is the  
rainy season.*
- Kasaine: Kai oshi etiu oltumuren? *How is the rainy season?*
- Mepukori: Erishata enchan sapuk o  
nkakua. Ore tina reshata  
neirem iltung'ana inkurman  
neun idaki napasha. Etii sii  
Esarng'ab oleng. *During the rainy season  
there is alot of rain. People  
plant different crops and there  
is alot of mud.*
- Kasaine: Kaja irishat enchan  
onalameyu naatai? *How many seasons do you have?*
- Mepukori: Ore te Kenya nikiata ong'uan.  
Enelusoo inkakua nesuju  
Olapa linkijape liopishana  
Naa keirobi oleng. *In Kenya we have four seasons.  
after the rainy season there is  
Winter which is in July and it  
is usually very cold.*
- Kasaine: Kaarishata eniong'an? *And which is the fourth season?*
- Mepukori: Ore erishata eniong'an  
Naa oltumuren ebaiki  
Olapa le tomon impaka.  
Ole tomon o are *The fourth season fall from  
October to December.*
- Kasaine: Ooo ! Kai ikununo *Ehe! How is the weather?*

Inkatampo?

Mepukori: Eta enkiti chan  
dorrop.

*Usually there is a little rain  
and for a short time.*

Kasaine: Ho! Ashe oleng telelo  
Omon sidan.

*Oh! Thank you very much for  
that conversation.*

## MSAMIATI - VOCABULARY

### NOUNS

#### N CLASS

<b>Nabo - Singular</b>	<b>Inkumok- Plural</b>	<b>Inkereza - English</b>
olameyu	Ilameyutin	Summer
oltumuren	oltumuren	Fall/Autumn
inkakua	inkakua	Rainy season/spring
Oloirujuruj	Oloirujuruj	Winter
Eturoto	Eturoto	Snow
Enkolong'	Enkolong'	Sun
irishat	Majira	Season
Enchan	Enchan	Rain
Osiuo	Isiutin	Wind
Enterit	Interito	Dust

#### M/ MI CLASS

<b>Nabo - Singular</b>	<b>Inkumok - Plural</b>	<b>Inkereza - English</b>
Enkaitubuluai	Inkaitubulu	Plan / crop

#### MA CLASS

<b>Nabo - Singular</b>	<b>Inkumok - Plural</b>	<b>Inkereza - English</b>
Esarng'ab	Isarng'abin	Mud
Inkatampo	Inkatampo	Cloud

### ADJECTIVES

#### Maasai

#### English

iroua	hot
Irobi	cold
Kumok	alot
Epi	very strong

#### ADVERB

Epashipasha

different types

## VERBS

- Takedo plant, climb
- Tasha rain

### 1. Prefix - dependent adjectives beginning with a consonant.

- Sidai - good, nice, fine beautiful, pleasant
- Torrono - bad
- Eshal - raw/unripe, uncooked
- Ejon - ripe
- Kunyi - few
- Iduruk - dirty
- Kinyi - young
- Eme - bitter, painful
- Kiti - small, little
- Dorrop - short
- Omoni - new, strange, foreign
- Egol - hard, difficult
- Ng'en - cunning, cheeky, clever
- Emoda - stupid, ignorant, foolish
- Epi - fierce, sharp, strict
- Sapuk - big
- Kitok - great, mighty
- Botorr - old, tartered
- Nabo - one
- Isiet - eight
- Aja - how many
- Ong'an - four
- Epirr - fat (animals)
- Sapuk - fat, stout (people)
- Mulee - weak, feeble, unhealthy
- Dapash - wide, broad
- Sore - slow, polite
- Ng'ejuk - new, fresh
- Edo - long
- Emelok - sweet, delicious
- Imiet - five
- Uni - three
- Erok - empty, bare
- Egira - patient, calm, peaceful
- Are - two
- Moruo - old
- Elulung'a - whole (living beings)
- Iroshi - heavy



## **II. Prefix dependent adjectives beginning with a vowel**

- Asipani	- honest, faithful, trustworthy
- Sidai	- good, kind (in character)
- Rangai	- thin, slender, slim, narrow
- Edo	- red
- Eneneng	- light (in weight) quick, fast
- Ng'en	- clever, cunning (same as janja)
- Eiborr	- white
- Erok	- black
- Kumok	- many, much
- Enkai	- another, others
- Epuyiapui	- soft, tender
- Oloitirua	- evil

## **III Prefix - Independent Adjectives - These are usually of origin.**

Eisul	- excellent, better, best, of high quality
Megol	- weak
Egol	- Expensive
Kuti	- a little, few, lacking
Enesipata	- lawful
Kewan eitore	- free
Arriyia	- efficient, able, clever, active, strong.
Eidipa	- Exact, complete
Epuyiapui	- soft, tender (same as ororo)
Egol	- firm, strong
Menati	- weak, poor, feeble
Esiana	- several, various
Pooki	- every, each
Aaa	- what kind of, sort of
Enarikino	- beautiful, fancy, adorned
Iltorrobo	- poor
Ning'ori	- famous, well known
Enetipat	- important, distinguished
Sidai	- tidy, neat
Sidai	- clean
Orkasis	- wealthy, rich
Magilani	- brave, courageous
Ile	- six
Napishiana	- seven
Naudo	- nine
Elelek	- cheap, easy

Epasha	- different
Epashipasha	- different / various
Tomon	- ten

**Note:**

**The adjectival agreements or prefixes are usually the same in form as the noun prefixes. They are used to bring the adjectival stems into agreement with the nouns as**

**in the following examples:**

Enkerai kiti	-	a little child
Inkera kutiti	-	little children
Olchani oodo	-	a tall tree
Irkeek adoru	-	tall trees
Enkalem napi	-	a sharp knife
Inkalema naapi	-	sharp knives
Enkaji naiduruk	-	a dirty room
Inkajjik naiduruk	-	dirty rooms



**ENTEMANTA E DUKUYA - EXERCISE ONE**

Toolu kuna kikilikuanat - *Answer these questions.*

- Kai ikununo enkirouj enkop tata?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Kaarishata inyorr naa kayioo? \_\_\_\_\_
- Kai ikununo enkirouaj enkop inyi tenakata?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Kamaa erisha oo nkakua kai ikununo? \_\_\_\_\_
- Katia rishata oshi iteru olameyu impaka anu?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Kaarisha ena tene?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Note:** There are only two distinct seasons in Kenya namely hot and dry and cold and wet.

# LESSON 18

## ENKIPIRTA: INKILANI OOMUAIN.

### EYIEUNOTO:TOLIMU ORIPEI OO MUAIN OO NKILANI.

#### ENKIROROTO E DUKUYA - DIALOGUE I

- Sein: Supa Legis? *Hi Jean?*
- Legis: Aisidai oleng. *Very fit.*
- Sein: Iyata esikaat sidai oleng.  
Ketiai inyang'ua? *You have a very beautiful Skirt. Where did you buy it?*
- Legis: Ainyang'ua tosokoni naamutumpa. *I bought it at the market, it's a used one (second hand)*
- Sein: Kanyoor emua enye. *I like its colours.*
- Legis: Ata nanu. Anyor empus  
En-kaga. *me too, I like blue & pink*
- Sein: Kempisai aja inyang'unye? *How much did you buy it?*
- Legis: Ip oonom ake. *A hundred and fifty shillings only.*
- Sein: Elelek oleng.  
Emikirik ine?  
Kayieu nainyang'u. *Very cheap.  
Will you take me there?  
I would like to buy .*
- Legis: Aarik tenda Jumatano  
Nalotu. *I will take you there next  
Wednesday.*

--

**KI/VI - CLASS**

<b>Nabo - Singular</b>	<b>Enkumoi - Plural</b>	<b>English</b>
Enkamuke	Inkamuka	Shoes
Ormiintoi	Irmiintoni	Ear rings
Enktambaa	Inkitambaani	Head Scarf
Enkarasha	Inkarash	A piece of cloth used by
Olee	Ilewa	men
Esurpale dorrop	Isurpaleni dorropu	shorts

**M/MI CLASS**

<b>Nabo - Singular</b>	<b>Enkumoi - Plural</b>	<b>English</b>
Enkeene	Inkeenta	Belts
Mutumba	Imutumba	Used clothes

**N CLASS**

Esiogis. Enkila Esikaat Enchati Enkosiya Entai Eleso/Enanga	Isigisi Inkilani Isikaati Nchatii Nkosiyani Ntaii Lesoi/Nkankai	Socks Blouse skirt Shirt Hat, Cap Tie Piece of cloth used by women
Esuti Esweta Orgoti Oljaket Enkamisi Enchupi Esindilia Enkila Efulana Enkila osilamu naishop ilewa N'dashidashi Enkila osilamu naishop inkituak	Isutii Iswatai Irgotin Iljakeri Inkamisini Nchupii Isintiliani Nkilani Ifulanani Nkilani osilamu naishop ilewa In'dashidashi Nkilani naado osilamu naishop inkituak	Suit Sweater Coat Jacket Slip Underwear Brazier Dress/Cloth Vest Gown worn by Muslim men Slippers Black long dress worn by Muslim women
Orgisoi Esaa Empira enkaina Emiwani	Irgiso Isaan Mpirai onkaik Miwanini	Ring Watch Bangle(s) Spectacles

**VERBS**

Aishop- to wear

**Adjectives**

-eibor	White
-erok	Black
-edo	Red
lerai	Orange
sikitoi	Yellow
enyori	Green
pus	Blue
kaga	Pink
Barlai	Purple
Ng'iro.	Brown
Kuyioni	Grey
Pus.	Light Blue

Dhahabu	Gold
Dhahabu	Silver
Almasi	Diamond
Nturot	Spots
Isirat	Stripe

**GRAMMAR EXPLANATION - ELIMUNOTO OO  
NKIROROT**

Apart from -eusi, -eupe, -ekundu which are prefix dependent. Other colours are Underdependent, for example:

Oltung'ani orok	-Iltung'anak oorok
Embuku nado -	Imbukui naado
Enkalamu narok	-Inkalamuni naarok.
Enkila nanyori	
Enchati sikitoi.	

However, when modifying nouns, connectors are used -ya (of) to which appropriate prefixes are attached examples.

**Hence:**

Enkila nanyori	-	Inkilani nanyori.
Enchati sikitoi	-	Inchatin sikitok.
Enkamuke kaga		Inkamuka kagan.

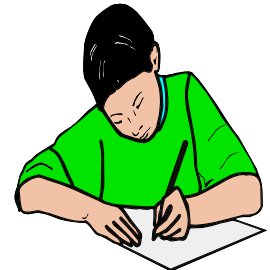
However, independent colours are frequently used as adjectival phrases, **for examples.**

Enkila naata emua pus	-	<b>A blue cloth / pieces of clothing</b>
Enchati naata emua sikitoi	-	A yellow shirt
Enkamuke kaga	-	<b>A pink shoe.</b>
Esikaat barlai.	-	<b>A purple skirt.</b>

**ENTEMATA E DUKUYA - EXERCISE ONE**

Mputa kuna rishat - **Complete the following sentences using the correct noun agreement**

**Example:**



## Ishopo Olmalimui Inamuka \_\_\_\_ do. - Ishopo Olmalimui Inamuka naado

1. Ore epaka ino \_\_\_\_\_ borr me \_\_\_\_\_ rok.
2. Ishopo ele ayieni inkamuka \_\_\_\_rok.
3. Etii itungana \_\_\_\_ rok kumok amarika.
4. Kanyoo pee iltungana omanyanya irpukeli neishop inkilani-----borr?
5. Ore orgoti le Zekieli naa \_\_\_\_\_ do
6. Ore ormalimui lenye neishopo \_\_\_\_\_ orangi \_\_\_\_\_ nyori.
7. meta inchatii \_\_\_\_ borr kake ata inchatii \_\_\_\_\_ orangi \_\_\_\_\_ kunyoni.



### Cultural Note:

- People dress for others. You dress according to who you are going to meet i.e. special occasions like graduation, parties, ceremonies, church etc.
- All women are required to wear slips especially when wearing transparent (see me through) dresses.
- Apart from the three dependent colours (-eupe -eusi & -ekundu) all other colours are named after natural things. Examples.  
Sharti la kijivu. - An ash coloured shirt - a grey shirt  
Skati ya kijani kibichi - A skirt of fresh leaf - a green skirt.  
Koti la kahauria - a coat of coffee - a brown coat.  
Pete ya Dhahabu - a ring of Gold - a Golden ring.

# LESSON 19

## ENKIPIRTA: ELOTOTO

## EYIEUNOTO: ENKIBUNG'ATA ENKAJI.

### DIALOGUE 1 - ENKIROROTO EDUKUYA

Neyio: Supa apayiaa olaigeroni?

*Halo Mister Clerk?*

Olaigeroni: Sidai.kai inkununo?

*Hallo in which state are you?*

Neyio: Sidai ake,katum enkiragata tene?.

*Just fine. Can I get a room here?*

- Olaigeroni: Ee.kenkaji naikununo aja iyieu? *Yes what kind of room would you like?*
- Neyio: Enkaji nairrag iltung'anak waare netii choo atua. Kempisai aja? *A double room with a toilet and Bathroom inside. How much is it?*
- Olaigeroni: Ip isiet tenkewarie nabo, Kenkolong'i aja iirrag? *Eight hundred per night For how long will you stay.*
- Neyio: Enkewarie nabo.nkoropiyiani Nikinchoo osunkuo. *Just one night. Here is the money give me the key.*
- Olaigeroni: Ayia,iirrag enkaji namba naudo. *Okay, you'll use room number nine.*
- Neyio: Emikincho risiit? *Will you give me a receipt?*
- Olaigeroni: Ee,metabaiki tenkakenya *Yes, tommorrow morning.*
- Neyio: Ayia,ashe oleng. *Okay, Thank you.*

## DIALOGUE 2 - ENKIROROTO E ARE.

- Entau: Kejaa apayia? *How is it apayia?*
- Tegis: Enkitirring'a.. *Cool.*
- Entau: Iyata enkaji?. *Do you have a room?*
- Tegis: Metii,eiputate pooki. *No they are all full. (fully booked)*
- Entau: Kaa enkai oteli sidai naidim ashomo? *Which other good hotel can I go?*
- Tegis: Shomo Parkside, tembata Jivanjee Garden. *Go to Parkside near Jivanjee Garden.*
- Entau: Keeta enkare nairoua? *Do they have hot showers?*
- Tegis: Ee.eata enet enkajang'ani. Itum enkewarie sidai teine. *Yes, even Mosquito nets. You will have a very calm night there.*
- Entau: Kemir ntokiting naoki? *Do they sell drinks.*



Tegis Ee,pooki muainin ondaikin siin. *Yes, of all kinds and food too.*

Entau: Ashe,kiduaa. *Thank you. See you.*

Tegis: Sere. *Bye bye.*

### DIALOGUE 3 - ENKIROROTO EUNI

Karani: Aitoomonita. Supa? *Welcome how are you?*

Munga: Sidaii. *Clean (fine)*

Karani: Kaidim atareto? *Can I help you?*

Munga: Ee, ayieu enkaji nabo natii  
Choo atua otenebo ewueji  
naisujareki. Keidimayu? *Yes, I need a self  
contained room. Is it  
possible?*

Karani: Ee, iyieu toonkolong'i aja? *Yes for how long do you  
need it?*

Munga: Tewuki nabo ake.kempisai aja? *For a week. How much is it?*

Karani: Enchata nabo tenkewarie nabo. *One thousand per night.*

Munga: Ayia. Nko kunaropiyiani ewuki.  
Nabo. *Okay. This is money for one  
week.*

Karani: Ashe.aisho enkaji namba  
tikitam. *I'll give you room number  
Twenty.*

Munga: Ketumoyu en'daa tene? *Can I get food here?*

Karani: Ee,etii olkengele atua enkaji  
ino.ironya alafu nelotu  
oltung'ani likilotu amiraki.  
kekiyakini en'daa tiatua  
aji. *Yes, there's a bell inside your room.  
Press it and the weita will come to  
serve you. Your food will be  
brought into your room.*

Munga: Ashe olkitok. *Thank you sir.*

### MSAMIATI - VOCABULARY

## M/WA

<b>Singular Nabo</b>	<b>Prurals- inkumok</b>	<b>English</b>
Olomoni	Ilomon	Guest, visitor(s)
Olaigeroni	Irkarani	Clerk(s)
Oltalii	Iltalii	Tourist(s)
Enkaji	Inkaajik	Room(s)

## N CLASS

<b>Singular Nabo</b>	<b>Prurals- inkumok</b>	<b>English</b>
Risiit	Risitini	Receipt
Enkata	Inkataitin	Period
Oltuala	Iltualan	Bell(s)
Eneet enkaja ng'ani	Ineeti enkajang'ani	Mosquito net
Enisujareki	Ineisujareki	Bathroom(s)
En-gorofa	In-gorofani	Storey(s)

## CLASS

Orbolet	Irboleta	Key(s)
Enkewarie	Inkewarieitin	Night(s)

## VERBS

Nchoo	-	Give
- Anyorraa	-	Prefer
- Tareto	-	Help
Taa tenebo	-	have, be with
- timira	-	sell
- tanga'mu	-	receive
- noto	-	get
- nkodesha	-	rent

## ELIMUNOTO OO NKIROROT - GRAMMA EXPLANTION

In this lesson, the main grammar aspect that needs to be explained is -ENYE, as an Adjectival phrase meaning “Having”, Possessing, or ’ “with” - Enye is a prefix dependent stem denoting “Being with” or “Having”, it is frequently used.

### Examples;

Oltung'ani bioto	-	<b>a person having health</b>	<b>(healthy person)</b>
Enkaji Nairobi	-	<b>a room having coldness</b>	<b>(a cold room)</b>
Olmashunguai oota enkare	-	<b>an orange having water</b>	<b>(a juicy orange)</b>

The prefix that you place before this adjectival phrase depends on the noun class, However, when SUFFIX -WE is added to -ENYE the meaning changes to:

i) Self or selves (distinctness)

e.g.a) Alo openy - **I will go myself**  
bEn-garri openy - **The vehicle itself.**

ii) Owner e.g.

a) Metii oloopeny - **The owner is not there.**  
b) Eshomoita iloopeny - **The owners have travelled.**

**Note:** In M/WA Class, the noun, may be omitted yet both the speaker and the listener will understand each other

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ENTEMATA EDUKUYA - EXERCISE 1</b></p>
---

**Toolu kuna kikilikuanat - Anwer These Questions:**

1. Kamaa tene te Kenya kaa otehi imanya?
2. Itotona terishata nabaya?
3. Keyie apake openy?
4. Ketina otehi inasita en-daa?
5. Kempisai aja ilakita tenkolong?
6. Kaja etui enkaji nimanya?
7. Kaja in-gorofani naata inaaji?
8. Ntumia akata lifti ailepie?
9. Kamaa te Kenya nkaaji nakodeshai etui anaa ne Amerika?



<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ENTEMATA EARE - EXERCISE II</b></p>
---

**M-belekenya kuna kirorot - Translate these sentences:**

1. Ayieiu enkaji naata choo oo ewueji neisujareki.
2. Eirobi enaaji mayieiu.

3. Mayieu en-daa natii shumpi.

4. Ore ilarroi naa ing'uesi naata imouarak adoru.

5. Myieu enkaji namisimis.

6. Etua olopeny endaaji apa teldaari.

7. Ore elde payian moruo bioto neewuo ng'ole.

. **Cultural Note:**

- *In some Kenyan hotels, you might be told that there is hot water for showers but in the next morning there won't be any, and you'll be given excuses.*
- *Sleeping in lodging by opposite sex, people is associated with prostitution. So when you tell your friends that you slept in a lodging they might mistake you for a loose woman or man. Instead you call it a hotel.*
- *When you go to book a room with someone of your opposite sex, the receptionist might expect you to share a room.*