**Vihusishi\_\_\_ prepositions**

 Vihusishi ni maneno yanayotuarifu Zaidi kuhusu uhusiano wa nomino na mazingira yake. Hutuonyesha uhusiano uliopo baina ya neno moja na jingine. **(Prepositions are words that tell us more about the connection of nouns and his/ her environment)**

**Aina ya vihusishi (types of prepositions)**

Vihusishi vya mahali (mbele ya, nyuma ya, chini ya, juu ya, kando ya, karibu na, mbali na, kwa)

**(Preposition of places (infront of, behind the, under the, on top of, besides the nearby, far from, (for/ by/ into))**

**Mifano ya sentensi (examples of sentences)**

1. Kuna mpira nyuma ya mti huo

**(There is a ball behind that tree)**

1. Anatembea mbele ya gari

**(He/ she is walking behind the car)**

1. Baba alipumzika chini ya mti

**(Father has rested under the tree)**

1. Nimesimama juu ya daraja.

**(I am standing above the bridge)**

1. Watoto wanapenda kuoga kando ya mto.

**(Children love to bath by the river)**

1. Embe langu liko karibu na kikapu

**(My mango is near by the basket)**

1. Amekwenda kwa shangazi yake

**(He/she has gone to her aunt)**

**Vihusishi vya wakati (kabla ya, baada ya)**

 **(Prepositions of time (before, after))**

Mifano ya sentensi

**Examples of sentences:**

1. Ni vizuri kuoga usiku kabla ya kula.

**(It is good of bath at night before eating.)**

1. Mzee alikimbizwa hospitalini baada ya kula paipai lililooza na kugonjeka.

**(The old man was taken to the hospital when he was sick after eating a rotten pawpaw)**

**Jitathmini.\_ trail questions**

1. Tunga sentensi moja moja kwa kutumia vihusishi hivi

**(Construct one one sentence by using these prepositions)**

1. Kabla ya

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Kando ya

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………....

1. Kwa

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Juu ya

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Baada ya

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………….......

**Mifano Zaidi\_ more examples**

**Soma mifano ifuatayo kwa kila kihusishi.**

**(Read the following examples of each preposition)**

1. **Nyuma ya( behind)**
2. Mwizi alijificha nyuma ya nyumba yetu

**(The thief hid behind our house)**

1. Huyu mwanafunzi anapenda kukaa nyuma ya darasa.

**(This student love to sit behind the class)**

1. **Hadi/ mpaka( up to)**
2. Nimelala tokea jioni hadi asubuhi.

**(I have slept from evening up to morning)**

1. ulitembea kwa miguu kutoka chuoni mpaka kampala.

(You walked on foot from university up to Kampala)

1. **Toka (from)**
2. Ninatoka mjini sasa.

**(I am from town right now)**

1. Baba alitoka kazini saa moja jioni

 **(Father came from work 7:00 pm in the evening)**

1. **Bila ( without)**
2. Mwanafunzi alikuja shuleni bila vitabu

**(A student came to school without books)**

1. Mtoto ametembea bila viatu.

**(A child has walked without shoes)**

1. **Katika.(in)**
2. Mwalimu alitwambia kuweka madaftari yetu juu ya meza

**(The teacher told us to put our notebooks on top of our tables)**

1. Unalala katika bweni gani?

**(You sleep in which domitry?)**

1. **Kwa(for, by,into, in)**
2. Yusufu anakwenda kwa msikiti kusali

**(Yusufu is going to the mosque to pray)**

1. Nimesafiri kwa basi

**(I have travelled by bus)**

1. **Tangu/ tokea( since)**
2. Nimekuwa Tanzania tokea mwaka wa 2010

**(I have been in Tanzania since the year of 2010)**

1. Tumesoma vitabu tangu asubuhi

**(We have revised books since morning)**

1. **Na.( by, with,and)**
2. Mwizi aliingia ndani na bunduki

(**A thief entered inside with a gun)**

1. Ssali aliumwa na nyoka

**(Ssali was bitten by the snake)**

1. **Miongoni (among)**
2. Isabirye anapenda kuketi miongoni mwa wasichana

**(Isabirye love to sit among girls)**

1. Miongoni mwa walimu mmoja ni kaka yangu.

**(Among teachers one of them is my brother)**

1. **Baada ya (after)**
2. mwalimu wa Kiswahili atakuja baada ya dakika kumi

**(The teacher of Kiswahili shall come after 10 minutes)**

1. Nitamaliza kazi hii baada ya siku tatu

**(I shall finish this work after three days)**

Vinyume vya vitenzi \_ **(opposites of verbs)**

Maneno ya kinyume ni maneno yenye maana inayopingana.

**(Opposite words are words with a meaning which is vice versa)**

**Vinyume vya kawaida: (hisia, hali, dhana, na kadhalika)**

**The common opposites (feeling, situation, presumption etc.)**

1. Vita( war) \_ Amani(peace)
2. Furaha(pleasure) \_ kilio(outcry)
3. Nuru(light) \_ giza(darkness)
4. Shiba(sated) \_ njaa(hungered)
5. Mwanzo(begining) \_ mwisho(end)

**Vinyume vya sifa: (hizi ni sifa zinazopingana kimaana)**

**(opposites of characteristics :( these are characteristics that vice versa the meaning))**

1. Tamu( mild) \_ chungu(pot,ant, stack)
2. Kubwa(big) \_ dogo(small)
3. Nzuri(good) \_ mbaya(bad)
4. Nyeupe(white) \_ nyeusi(black)

**Kinyume cha jinsia. (ume\_ uke)**

**(The opposite of gander. (Male \_female))**

1. Baba(father) \_ mama(mother)
2. Mjomba(uncle) \_ shangazi(aunt)
3. Kaka(brother) \_ dada(sister)
4. Babu(grandfather) \_ nyanya(grandmother)
5. Kitwana(scamp) \_ kijakazi(slave)

**Kinyume cha uhusiano: hiki ni kinyume cha vitu au dhana mbili zinazohusiana**

**(Opposite of connection: this is the opposite of things or two concepts that connect)**

1. Mwalimu (teacher) \_ mwanafunzi (student)
2. Daktari (doctor) \_ mgonjwa(patient)
3. Mzazi( parent) \_ mwana(child)
4. Kiongozi (leader) \_ mfuasi(follower)
5. Mwanzo (beginning) \_ mwisho(end)

**Kinyume cha vitenzi: (tunabadilisha vitenzi kwa kuweka vitenzi vingine vyenye maana inayokinzana)**

**(Opposite of verbs: we change a verb by adding another verb that is having opposite meaning to the other)**

1. Ongea(talk) \_ nyamaza (shut up)
2. Penda (love) \_ chukia (loath)
3. Sifu(with stand) \_ kashifu(slander)
4. Simama (stand) \_ keti (sit)
5. Lia (cry) \_ cheka (laugh)

**Kinyume ya kutendua (the opposite of to be done)**

1. Fumba (fettered) \_ fumbua(fetter)
2. Fiche(incognito) \_ fichwa(hidden)
3. Vaa(put on) \_ vua (put off)
4. Choma (burn) \_ chomoa (burnt)