**SARUFI\_ GRAMMAR**

**Vivumishi vya idadi \_adjectives of amount**

Hutuelezea Zaidi kuhusu kiasi, au idadi ya nomino. Kuna aina mbili za vivumishi vya idadi.

**It tells us more about amounts of nouns. We have two types of adjectives of amount.**

1. Idadi kamili **( complete amount)**

Hii hutumia nambari kuelezea idadi ya nomino. Kwa mfano: tatu, mbili, kumi nk

**This uses numbers to describe the amount of nouns. Forexample; three, two, ten etc**

1. Msichana mmoja amewauwa nyoka wawili

**One girl has killed two snakes**

2. Siku kumi zimepita tangu Bi Safina alipojifungua watoto watatu

**Ten days have passed since Mrs. Safinah produced three children**

**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)
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)

**Ngeli ya ki\_vi**

Hii ni ngeli ya nomino ambayo inajumuisha nomino zinazoanza na kiambishi ‘’ki’’ kwa umoja na ‘’vi’’ kwa wingi. Aidha, kuna baadhi ya nomino katika ngeli hii ambazo huanzia na kiambishi ‘’ch-na vy-‘’ kwa umoja na wingi mfululizo.

**(This is a class of nouns that talks about nouns that begin with prefix ‘’ki’’ in singular and ‘’VI’’ in plural. Next we have a number of nouns in this class of nouns that begin with prefix ‘’ch- and vy-‘’. In singular and plural respectively)**

Mifano; **(example)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Umoja (singular) | Wingi (plural) |
| Kitanda (bed) | Vitanda(beds) |
| Kisu (knife) | Visu (knives) |
| Kikombe (cup) | Vikombe(cups) |
| Kiti(chair) | Viti(chairs) |
| Kioo(mirror) | Vioo(mirrors) |
| Kijiko(spoon) | Vijiko(spoons) |
| Kiazi (sweet potato) | Viazi (sweet potatoes) |
| Kifo(death) | Vifo(deaths) |
| Kiatu(shoe) | Viatu(shoes) |
| Kiwiliwili(torso) | Viwiliwili(torsoes) |
| Kisogo(back part of the head) | Visogo(back part of heads) |
| Kitabu(book) | Vitabu(books) |
| Kibiriti (matchbox) | Viberiti (matchboxes) |
| Kibanda(bed) | Vibanda(beds) |
| Kidole(finger) | Vidole(fingers) |
| Kiapo(vow) | Viapo(vows) |
| Kiwanda(factory) | Viwanda(factories) |
| Kisiwa(island) | Visiwa(islands) |
| Kiwanja(compound) | Viwanja(compounds) |
| Kitungu(onion) | Vitungu(onions) |

**Jitathmini 1**

1. Tumia nomino hizi kutunga sentensi katika ngeli ya ki\_vi.

**(Use these nouns to form sentences in ki\_vi class)**

1. Kitanda

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

1. Kipini

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

1. Kisogo

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

1. Kiatu

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

1. Kiwiliwili

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

1. Andika sentensi zifuatazo kwa umoja.

**(Write the following sentences in singular form)**

1. Vyumba hivi ni vichafu

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

1. Viti hivi si vyangu

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

1. Vioo vyao vimepauka

…………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Vitanda vyako vimetandika

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

1. Vyuo vyetu vimejengwa vizuri

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

**Jitathmini 2**

Andika insha fupi kuhusu matunda na mboga unayopenda na usiyoyapenda huku ukitoa sababu zako. (Write a short theme about fruits and vegetables that you love and those ones you don’t love and give your reasons)

Biashara \_ **business**

Misamiati ya bidhaa za dukani/ sokoni

**(The vocabulary of goods in a shop/ market)**

* Chumvi (salt)
* Kabichi (cabbage)
* Sukari (sugar)
* Mchele (rice)
* Mtama (sorghum)
* Vitabu (books)
* Ngano (wheat)
* Vibiriti (match boxes)
* Mkate (bread)
* Viazi (sweet potatoes)
* Nyama (meat)
* Nyanya (tomatoes)
* Vitunguu (onions)
* Mahindi(maize)

**Jitathmini**

1. (a) Taja bidhaa tano zinazopatikana katika duka lililokaribu na nyumbani kwenu.

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

b) Je, soko lililokaribu na kwenu linauza nini? toa mifano mitano

1. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….
2. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….
3. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….
4. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….
5. …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

**Sarafu**

Ni vipande vya fedha, karatasi au shaba vinavyothaminiwa na kutumiwa kama pesa za nchi husika

**Misamiati ya sarafu**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **sarafu** | **Taifa/ nchi** |
| **Shilingi** | **Uganda/Kenya/Tanzania** |
| **Dola** | **Marekani** |
| **Pauni** | **Uingereza** |
| **Faranga** | **Ufarasa /ubelgiji/ Rwanda nk.** |
| **Dinari** | **Nchi za mashariki ya kati** |

**Ununuzi na uuzaji – buying and selling**

Misamiati Zaidi ya biashara

**The more vocaburary about biashara**

* Pesa money
* Deni debt
* Hasara drawbacks
* Nunua buy
* Bima insurance
* Faida interest
* Mteja client
* Bidhaa goods
* Uza sell
* Kipato gainful
* Bei price
* Fedha money

Uigizaji wa shughuli za biashara

**Acting in the activity of business.**

**Agaba : Tatu kwa mia! Leo ni bei ya hasara!**

3/100! Today are the drawbacks in prices!

**Nambuya : Unauza mfuko huu kwa pesa ngapi?**

How much do you sell this bag?

**Agaba : Hiyo ni elfu hamsini tu dada yangu**

That one is for 50,000sh only my sister.

**Nambuya : Huwezi kunipunguzia. Niuzie elfu thelathini hivi**

Can’t you reduce for me, I sell it only 30,000sh it can,t be

**Agaba :haiweezekani dadaangu. Nitapata hasara nikikuuzia hivyo. Basi, niongezee shilingi elfu kumi na tano ziwe elfu arobaini na tano.**

It can’t be my sister. I will get drawbacks if I sell it that. Okay add me 15,000sh and it be 45,000sh

**Nambuya :Basi elfu thelethini na tano**

Okay 35000sh.

**Agaba :Tafathali ongeza kitu kizuri. Unataka nile hasara leo? Fikisha elfu arobaini basi**

Please add some thing good. You want me to eat drawbacks today? Atleast make it 40,000sh thus.

**Nambuya :Basi sitanunua. Sina pesa hizo. Unajua uchumi ni mbaya siku hizi.**

Thus I am not going to buy. I don’t have that money. You know the economy is bad these days.

**Agaba :Tafadhali dadangu, mkoba ni mzuri sana. Umetoka ujerumani. Tazama. Unaweka pesa hapa, kitambulisho pale halafu unfunga hivi huwezi kupoteza chochote ukiwa na mkoba huu.**

Please my sister, the bag is very good. You have come from Germany look, you put your money here, and identity card there. You close like this you can not loose any thing in the bag.

**Nambuya : Nimekwambia sina pesa. Nitanunua siku nyingine**

I have told you I don’t have money. I will buy any other day.

**Agaba :leta hizi pesa zako lakini utakuwa umeniumiza. Nakufanyia hivyo kwa kuwa wewe ni mteja wangu**

Bring that money of yours but you will have pained me. I am doing that for you because your my customer

**Nambuya : sawa. Chukua pesa zako.**

Okay. Have your money.

**SARUFI ­– GRAMMAR**

Vivumishi vya idadi na sifa (adjectives of amount/ number and characteristics)

Vivumishi Vya idadi: (adjectives of amount or number)

Hutueleza Zaidi kuhusu kiasi, au idadi ya nomino. Kuna aina mbili za vivumishi vya idadi

(It describes more about amount, or number of nouns. We have two (2) types of adjectives of amount/ number)

1. Idadi kamili ( complete amount)

Hii hutumia nambari kuelezea idadi ya nomino. Kwa mfano: tatu, mbili, kumi

(This consume of numbers that describe amount of nouns. For example: three, two, ten)

1. Msichana mmoja amewauwa nyoka wawili( one girl has killed two snakes)
2. Siku kumi zimepita tangos Bi Safina alipojifungua watoto watatu ( ten days have passed since Mrs Safina produced three children)
3. Idadi isiyodhahirika ( the number that has no evidence)

Kivumishi hiki cha idadi huelezea kiasi cha nomino Kwa ujumla, bila kutaja idadi kamili. Kwa mfano: chache, nyingi, kadhaa, kidogo, wastani. (This adjective of amount describes the number/ quantities altogether, without mentioning/ invoking the complete figure. For example, few, many, several, little, average/median.)

1. Watu wachache waliohudhuria mazishi ya kajuta walikula chakula kingi sana ( a few people were present at the burial of regretful they ate very much food)
2. Baba yao alikuwa mateka kwa miaka kadhaa( their father was in hostage for several years)

Vivumishi vya sifa (adjectives of characteristics)

Hivi ni vivumishi ambavyo hutoa sifa aye kitu, mtu, mahali, na kadhalika kwa mfano: kizuri, kali, safi, mrembo. Ni neon/ maneno ambayo hutaja maana ya sifa ya nomino au kiwakilishi cha nomino jinsi kilivyo. (These are the adjectives that emits characteristics of a thing, person, place, and etc. for example: good, severe, clean, beautiful. Is a word or they are word that give the meaning of characteristic of a noun or the way how the manners of a noun it was)

**Mifano- examples**

1. Paka mwizi amelala jikoni ( a thief cat has slept in the kitchen)
2. Ugonjwa hatari umekumba dunia ( a dangerous disease has miscellaneous the world)
3. Gari zuri limegongwa( a beautiful car has been knocked )
4. Nyumba kubwa imejengwa bondeni (a big house has been built in the vale)
5. Kijana mpole amekojoa njiani( a benignant teenager has urinated in the road)

ZOEZI\_\_EXERCISE

Tumia vivumishi sahihi utunge sentensi kumi ( use correct adjectives and construct ten sentences)

1. ………………………………………………………………………………………
2. ………………………………………………………………………………………
3. …………………………………………………………………................................
4. ………………………………………………………………………………………
5. ………………………………………………………………………………………
6. ………………………………………………………………………………………
7. ………………………………………………………………………………………
8. ………………………………………………………………………………………
9. ………………………………………………………………………………………
10. ………………………………………………………………………………………

**VIULIZI ­­\_\_\_interrogatives**

Viulizi ni maneno yanayotumika katika kuulizia kwa mfano **; je, gani, lipi, nani, nini, wapi.**

**(interrogatives are words which are used in asking, for example; what, which, which one, who, what, where )**

**Mifano katika sentensi;(examples of sentences)**

1. **Je?\_\_\_**what?
2. Je, ulimwona mwalimu wa Kiswahili?

(Did you see the teacher of Kiswahili?)

ii) Mlifanyaje mtihani?

(How did you do the exams?)

1. Nani ?\_\_who?

I ) Nina anafundisha Kiswahili?

(Who teaches Kiswahili?)

ii) Nani ananiita?

(Who is calling me?)

iii) unaitwa nani

(what is your name?)

1. Nini?( what?)
2. Umenunua nini?

(What have you bought?)

1. Tutakula nini?

(What shall we eat?)

1. Unataka nini?

(What do you want?)

1. Lini?( when?)
2. utarudi lini?

(When will you come back?)

1. Mwalimu atafika lini

(When will the teacher reach?)

1. Mtanitembelea lini?

(When will you visit me?)

1. Gani ? (which?)
2. Huyu ni mtu gani?

(Which person is this?)

1. Unakula chakula gani?

(Which food are you eating?)

1. Nikupe kitu gani?

(Which thing should I give you?)

1. Namna gani? (Which way?)
2. Tutapita namna gani?

(In which way shall we pass?)

1. Unakula namna gani?

(In which way are you eating?)

1. Umeketi namna gani

In which way have you sat?

1. Kwa nini?(why?)
2. Kwa nini ulitoroka?

Why did you escap?

1. Kwa nini unapiga kelele?

(Why are you making noise?)

1. Kwa nini ulikataa kunisaidia?

(Why did you refuse to help me?)

1. Tangu lini?( Since when?)
2. Tangu lini umekuwa hapa?

(Since when have you been here?)

1. Wamelala tangu lini?

(Since when have they slept?)

1. amekuwa mgonjwa tangu lini?

(Since when has he/she been sick?)

1. Mara ngapi?( How many times?)
2. Unakula mara ngapi?

(How many times do you eat?)

1. Mwanafunzi yule alitoroka mara ngapi?

(That student escaped how many times?)

1. Mariam Amelia mara ngapi?

(Mariam cried how many times?)

1. Ngapi? (How many?)
2. umesoma vitabu vingapi?

(How many books have you read?)

1. Unacheza michezo mingapi

(How many game do you play?)

1. Mna walimu wangapi shuleni?

(How many teachers do you have at school?)

1. Pi? (Which?)
2. Unataka mwalimu yupi?

(Which teacher do you want?)

1. Umeandika vitabu vipi?

(Which books have you wrote?)

1. Wamenunua gari lipi?

(Which vehicle have they bought?)