

NOTICE TO THE TRAINEE

Here is your book: *THE BEMBA TRAINEES' BOOK*.

It is a great challenge for Peace Corps Zambia to produce a more practical manual in Bemba. This manual has been developed in a manner which will continuously be of help to PCVs in their daily work and in their social interaction with the community. This book concentrates principally on:

COMMUNICATION - It gives you basic structures so that you can communicate in your specific social setting.

WHAT IS IN THIS BOOK AND HOW TO USE IT.

In each section, you will find:

- A learning objective titled as "To be able to...."
- A text or dialogue that serves as motivation and which generally contains some cultural information. Read it carefully. This will help you to understand people around you, especially in your host family.
- Useful vocabulary that we ask you to study everyday. "One of the keys to success" is to "memorize" the new words and practice them.
- Grammatical notes and functions will help you attain the learning objective. Try to understand the grammatical notes that will help you to reason in the language.
- An exercise
- A task is proposed to enable you to be in contact with native speakers other than your trainers.

After having accomplished the task in the most comfortable way for you in a non-classroom situation, you will be able to do the self-evaluation. The key of success in learning a new language is **PRACTICE**. We encourage you to make your own opportunities to re-use what you study in class. You can effectively do this by **LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING AND WRITING**

The emphasis in this language learning is an on going process that goes beyond the P.S.T. and what is covered in the manual. This manual provides a 'skeleton' of the language. However, it is entirely up to each individual to develop it and add more flesh to it according to the areas where you will be based.

Find your learning style first. When do you learn better? Is it when you start with what you see, or when you start with an idea, and then you try it?

Most of the times when you know you're learning style, you can help your Trainer to understand your problems and you can bring more fun in your Training. Therefore, try to understand that everyone in your class has his/her own learning style. Please be patient with your Trainers. You need to learn to feel, think, reflect and act. We advice you to combine perceiving and processing as learning styles and usually produce good results.

The added value of this manual is that it is as a result of continuous discussions and consultations between Staff and PCVs.

Remember that the more you use the local language and the friendships you will have developed with people, the better you will understand the Country and its people, which no man can buy.

In Zambia there are many dialects and in particular in Northern, Luapula, Copperbelt, and Central; we have: Aushi, Kabende, Bisa, Lala, Lamba, Mambwe and Namwanga. All these are Bemba's dialects. This manual does not provide the details of each of these dialects; however we have tried to give you the common words that you may hear very often in these various areas. This manual attempts to give an overall standardized Bemba which can be understood by speakers in all Provinces; which is also used in schools and on the National Radio.

SAMPLE OF SOME DIALECTS

In THE LUAPULA PROVINCE some people use 'Mwane' instead of 'Mukwai', and other words like:

Ubukonde	= <i>Net</i>	for the standard	Isumbu.
Bawesu	= <i>Brother/ sister</i>	for the standard	Bandume/bankashi.
Babukwe	= <i>Brother/sister in law</i>	for the standard	Bamulamu.
Bamwane	= <i>His/her Children</i>	for the standard	Abaana bakwe.
Abena mwandi	= <i>My spouse</i>	for the standard	Abakashi bandi.
Yemwe	= <i>My friend</i>	for the standard	Umunandi.
Kuuku	= <i>Welcome</i>	for the standard	Mwaiseni.

LALA

Mutendepo?	=	<i>How are you?</i>	For Muli shani Mukwai?
Isa nkuno	=	<i>Come here</i>	
Iyo	=	<i>No</i>	for the standard Awe.
Ee	=	<i>Yes</i>	
Nkofwaya amenshi	=	<i>I want water for</i>	Ndefwaya amenshi.
Bamaa	=	<i>Mother</i>	for the standard Bamaayo.
Bataa	=	<i>Father</i>	for the standard Bataata.
Inshima	=	<i>Nshima</i>	for the usual Ubwali.

AUSHI

Inkito	=	<i>Work</i>	Instead of the common Incito.
Ba mwali	=	<i>Spouse</i>	Instead of the common Abalume.
Kimbusu	=	<i>Toilet</i>	Instead of the common Icimbusu.
Ikyakulya	=	<i>Food</i>	Instead of the common Icakulya.
Mwayapi?	=	<i>Where are you going?</i>	Instead of the usual Mwaya kwisa?
Bamwane	=	<i>Children</i>	Instead of the common Abaana.

LAMBA

Mutende Mwane ?	=	How are you?
Eya Mwane sancho	=	Fine thank you.
Bamama	=	Mother.
Bataata	=	Father.
Inshima	=	Nshima.
Cibuliko	=	Toilet.

MAMBWE

Muli uli?	=	How are you?
Ningo sile	=	I am just okay.
Yamayo	=	Mother.
Yatata	=	Father.
Nkaziyane	=	My sister.
Tatalenzi	=	Elder brother.
Motowane	=	Young sister/ brother.

GOOD LUCK, HAVE FUN!

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LESSON 1

CORE COMPETENCY:

INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC:

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Given survival language in personal identification, trainees will greet a member of the community appropriately and introduce oneself and another person by name, nationality and profession.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

By week 2, after learning the local greetings, Trainees will:

1. Use at least three greetings and respond to greetings appropriately at different times of the day.
2. After learning the necessary vocabulary used in introductions, trainees will act out a role play in local language introducing oneself and another by name, nationality and profession.



DIALOGUE (ILYASHI)

A: Mwapoleni mukwai ?

B: Endita mukwai.

A: Muli shani?

B: Ndifye bwino.

A: Ishina lyandi nine Mary, ndi Kafundisha, ndi mwina Zambia. Nga imwe?

B: Ishina lyandi nine David. Ndi musambi, ndi mwina Amelika.

A: Ciisuma Shalenipo.

B: Ciisuma Kafikenipo.

CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI):

- (a) *When greeting each other, it is necessary to shake hands.*
Pakuposhanya cikankala ukwikatana mu minwe.
- (b) *When greeting elders women kneel down, while boys and men squat to show respect.*
Pakuposha abakalamba banamaayo balafukamako elyo abalumendo na bashifwe balacefyako iciimo ukulanga umucinshi.
- (c) *Zambians avoid eye contact when talking to elders to show respect.*
Ilingi abena Zambia tabalolesha mu menso pakulanda na bakalamba ukulanga umucinshi.
- (d) *'Mukwai' is a word used when addressing or answering elderly people to show respect.*
Ilyo tulelanda na bakalamba tubomfya "mukwai" Pa kulanga umucinshi.
- (e) *"Ba" is a word we use to address elderly people to show respect and plural.*
"Ba" tuibomfya pakwita abakalamba ukulanga umucinshi nangu ukulanga "ubwingi."

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- **Being sociable will guarantee safety and security.**
Ukuba uwa nsansa ku bantu kulaleeta umutende.

VERBS

Ukubuuka	=	To wake up
Ukusendama	=	To sleep
Ukuya	=	To go
Ukushala	=	To remain
Ukusambilila	=	To learn
Ukusambilisha	=	To teach
Ukukobekelwa	=	To be engaged
Ukukobekela	=	To engage
Ukufuma	=	To come from/ to go out
Ukuupwa	=	To be married (woman)
Ukuupa	=	To marry (Man)

NOUNS

Ishina	=	Name.
Kafundisha	=	Teacher.
Umusambi	=	Student.
Umwanakashi	=	Woman.
Abaana	=	Children.
Bamaayo	=	Woman. Mother.
Umudemwikwa	=	A loved one.
Bataata	=	Father/Man.
Ulupwa	=	Family.
Umwaana	=	Child.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

(Inseparable pronouns)

N-	= I (1 st Person Singular)	- andi
Mu-	= You (2 nd Person Singular & resp)	- obe
Ba-	= S/he (3 rd person Singular & resp)	- abo
A-	= S/he (3 rd person sing. & no res)	- akwe
Tu-	= We (1 st Person Plural)	- esu
Mu-	= You (2 nd Person Plural)	- enu
Ba-	= They (3 rd Person Plural)	- abo

NB. *These Personal Pronouns are attached to the verb, they can not be separated.*

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

=	My.
=	Your (Singular & no respect).
=	His/her (Singular & respect).
=	His/her (Singular & no res.)
=	Our.
=	Your (Singular respect or Pl.)
=	Their.

N.B. Possessive Adjectives take different prefixes depending on the **noun** class, e.g. **Ishina lyandi** = My name, **Ishina lyenu** = Your name; **Umwaana wandi** = My child; **abaana bandi** = my children.

**PREPOSITIONS/
LOCATIVES**

Mu = *in*
Ku = *at/to*
Pa = *on/at*

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Teine = *It is not me*
Nshishibe = *I don't know*
Nga = *How about*
Natotela = *Thank you*
Nimwe banani? = *Who are you?*
Muli bakwi? = *Where are you from?*
Mubomba kwisa? = *Where do you work?*

INTERROGATIVES

Kwisa? = **Where?**
Shani? = *How?*
Banani? = *Who?*
Bushe = *Question Marker*

EMPHATIC

(Separable
Ine = *Me/I.*
Imwe = *You/Sing & respect).*
Aba = *He/she sings & respect).*

Ifwe = *We/us.*
Imwe = *You/Plural.*
Aba = *Them/They.*

ADVERBS

Bwino = *fine.*
Panono = *A bit (fine).*
Saana = *very much.*

PRONOUNS

(Separable
Ine = *Me/I.*
Imwe = *You/Sing & respect).*
Aba = *He/she sings & respect).*

RESPONSES

Ee = *Yes.*
Awe = *No.*
lyoo! = **No! strong.**

GREETINGS:

Morning Greetings:

Mwashibukeni mukwai = *Good morning.*
Endita mukwai. = *Yes thank you.*
Mwashibuka shani? = *How have you woken up?*
Bwino. = *Fine.*

Situational Greetings:

Mwabombeni mukwai = *You are working*
Endita mukwai = *Yes thank you.*
Mwabomba shani? = *How have you worked?*
Bwino = *Fine.*
Mwaliileni mukwai = *Are you enjoying*
Mwaliila? = *Are you enjoying?*
Mulekosa? = *Are you fine?*

Bidding Farewell as you go to sleep:

Sendamenipo mukwai = *Sleep well (from the one leaving).*
Endita mukwai = *Thank you (from the one staying).*

Saying Goodbye:

Shalenipo mukwai! = *Stay well (or goodbye from the one leaving).*
Kafikenipo mukwai! = *Go well (or goodbye from the one remaining).*

GRAMMAR

A. VERBS "TO BE" [UKUBA].

In Bemba the verb 'to be' [UKUBA] is an irregular verb, and it has different forms in different tenses. In the Simple Present and Simple Past Tenses, we use the suffix **[-li]** with the personal pronouns (e.g. **Ndi bwino** = *I am fine*; **Nali bwino** = *I was fine*). In the Future Tense we use

the suffix [-ba] (e.g. **Nkaba bwino** = *I'll be fine*; **Mukaba bwino** = *you will be fine*). (See details below).

B. THE VERB TO BE [-li] IN THE FIRST FORM: FIRST FORM USED ON STATE OF BEING AND PLACE:

THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Affirmative

Subject Prefix	+	Root of 'to be'	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-li	=	Ndi	<i>I am.</i>
Mu-	+	-li	=	Muli	<i>You are; (Sing-respect/ plural).</i>
Ba-	+	-li	=	Bali	<i>S/he/They are (Sing-respect/pl).</i>
Tu-	+	-li	=	Tuli	<i>We are.</i>

Negative

Except for the first person Singular

Nshi + -li	=	Nshili = <i>I am not</i>
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Negative Marker [T]	+	Affirmative	=	Conjugation	To Be in neg. form.
Ta-	+	-Muli	=	Tamuli	<i>You are not (Singular resp).</i>
Ta-	+	-Bali	=	Tabali	<i>S/he is not/they are not.</i>
Ta-	+	-Tuli	=	Tatuli	<i>We are not.</i>
Ta-	+	-Muli	=	Tamuli	<i>You are not (Sing-resp /plural).</i>

Examples of the first form of [-li]:

Ndi bwino	-	<i>I am fine.</i>
Muli mu Zambia	-	<i>You are in Zambia.</i>
Muli shani?	-	<i>How are you?</i>
Tuli kuno	-	<i>We are here.</i>
Nshili bwino	-	<i>I am not fine.</i>
Tabali ku Lusaka	-	<i>S/he/ they are not in Lusaka.</i>

C. SECOND FORMS OF 'LI' [Ni-] & [Te] USED WITH PROFESSION AND NAME:

Affirmative

Verb	+	Emphasis Pronoun	=	It is + E.P	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ni-	+	Ine	=	Ni + ine	=	Nine	<i>It's me.</i>
Ni-	+	Imwe	=	Ni + imwe	=	Nimwe	<i>It's you (Sing-resp/plural).</i>
Ni-	+	Aba	=	Ni + aba	=	Niba	<i>It's him/her/ them (Sing-res,p).</i>
Ni-	+	Ifwe	=	Ni + ifwe	=	Nifwe	<i>It's us.</i>

Negative

Negative marker	+	Emphasis pronoun	=	Conjugation	Translation
Te	+	Ine	=	Te ine	<i>It's not me.</i>
Te	+	Imwe	=	Te imwe	<i>It's not you (sing/plural).</i>

Te	+	Aba	=	Te aba	<i>It's not him/her/ them (sing/pl).</i>
Te	+	Ifwe	=	Te ifwe	<i>It's not us.</i>

Examples of second form of 'li' [Ni-] & [Te]:

Nine Kafundisha	-	<i>It's me /I am the teacher.</i>
Nine Mary	-	<i>It's me /I am Mary.</i>
Nifwe Bakafundisha	-	<i>It's us /we are the Teachers.</i>
Nimwe ba John	-	<i>It's you / you are John.</i>
Te ine Expeditor	-	<i>It's not me /I am not Expeditor.</i>
Te aba	-	<i>It's not him/her.</i>
Ni ba Catherine	-	<i>It's Catherine / she is Catherine.</i>
Bushe nimwe ba George?	-	<i>Is it you /are you George?</i>
Nimwe Banani?	-	<i>Who are you?</i>

D. THE VERB "TO BE" [-li] IN THE SIMPLE PAST

Rule: PP + ali+ [-li]:

Affirmative

Personal Pronouns	+	Tense Marker '-ali'	+	[-li]	=	Conjugation	Translations
N-	+	-ali-	+	-li	=	Nali	<i>I was.</i>
Mu-	+	-ali-	+	-li	=	Mwali	<i>You were (sing/resp/pl).</i>
Ba-	+	-ali-	+	-li	=	Baali	<i>S/he was/they were (sing/pl).</i>
Tu-	+	-ali-	+	-li	=	Twali	<i>We were.</i>

N.B. The Simple Past Tense Marker infix in BEMBA is “-ali-”, but once applied to the first form of the irregular verb “to be” [-li], there is need for a phonological elision which does not allow the repetition of the sound [-li] twice; thus instead of having N- + -ali + li = **Nalili** = *I was*. We just have one [-li] , i.e. **Nali** = *I was*, **Mwali** = *You were*, and not **Mwalili**.

Examples of [-li] in the Simple Past:

Nali ku Kabwe.	-	<i>I was in Kabwe.</i>
Mwali ku ng'anda.	-	<i>You were at home.</i>
Baali bwino.	-	<i>S/he was fine.</i>
Twali ku Amelika	-	<i>We were in America.</i>
Mwali mu nsaka.	-	<i>You were in the Insaka.</i>
Baali mu Kitwe.	-	<i>They were in Kitwe..</i>

N.B. (*) “Baali” = S/he was or they were has a double vowel which makes the difference from the Present Tense “Bali” = s/he is or they are, e.g. (1) **Bataata bali mu ng'anda** = *my father is in the house* and e.g. (2) **Bataata baali mu ng'anda mailo** = *my father was in the house yesterday*.

E. THE VERB "TO BE" [UKUBA] IN FUTURE TENSE

Rule: PP + Ka + [-ba]:

Affirmative

P.P.	+	Tense Marker '-ka'	+	[-ba]	=	Conjugation	To be in future
N-	+	-ka-	+	-ba	=	Nkaba	<i>I will be.</i>

Mu-	+	-ka-	+	-ba	=	Mukaba	=	You will be (resp).
Ba-	+	-ka-	+	-ba	=	Bakaba	=	S/he will be (resp).
Tu-	+	-ka-	+	-ba	=	Tukaba	=	We will be.

Examples

- Nkaba bwino.** = *I will be alright/well / fine.*
Nkaba mu nsaka. = *I will be in the Insaka.*
Mukaba mu mushi. = *You will be in the Village.*
Bakaba mu Zambia. = *They will be in Zambia.*
Tukaba mu Chongwe. = *We will be in Chongwe.*

N.B. [-ba] is also used for the Recent Past Tense, i.e. the PAST OF TODAY, which is marked by the “-aci-” infix,

- e.g. **Naciba mu kalashi ulucelo** = *I was in class this morning.*
Mwaciba kwisa? = *Where were you?*
Baciba mu ng’anda = *S/he was in the house.*

D. THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES:

(i) The Prefix in the following possessive adjectives will change according to the word it is describing (see Lesson 5 on Noun Class Agreements)

e.g.:-

- andi** (being the root for) = My.
-enu = Your (Formal/Singular with resp).
-abo = His/Her (Sing. with resp).
-esu = Ours.
-abo = Their (Plural).

(ii) **EXAMPLES USING POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES:**

- Ishina **lyandi** nine Mary - *My name is Mary.*
Ishina **lyenu** nimwe ba Yosefu - *Your name is Yosefu.*
Ishina **lyabo** ni ba Willy - *His name is Willy.*
Umwana wandi/wenu/wabo - *My/your/his/her child.*
Abaana bandi/benu/babo/besu - *My/your/his/her/our children.*

EXERCISES

(i) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words

- Ishinanine
- Ndi America.
- Ndi
- Ishinanimwe
- Muli

(ii) Make sentences with the following words

- Lyandi:..... -Ishina:.....
- Lyenu:..... -Ndi:.....
- Lyabo:..... -Muli:.....

- (iii) Tell the nationality and profession of a person you know.
(iv) Do action guessing game.
(v) Introduce yourself in front of the Class and introduce others.
(vi) In pairs make a dialogue pretending that you are meeting for the first time.

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Introduce yourself to people and inquire about their names, professions and their nationalities.

SELF-EVALUATION

I can greet:	Yes	Not yet
I can respond to simple greetings:	Yes	Not yet
I can give my name & nationality:	Yes.....	Not yet
I can give my profession:	Yes	Not yet
I can say good-bye:	Yes	Not yet

LESSON 2

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

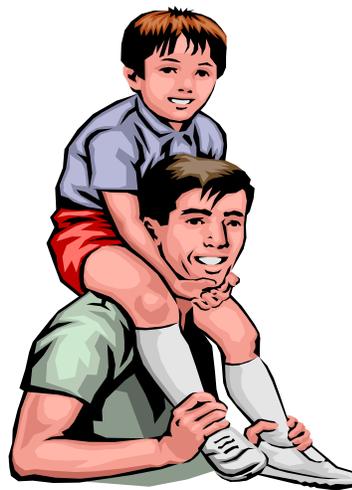
TOPIC: PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having been given the necessary vocabulary, while with their host families, trainees will talk about their American families and introduce the Zambian family to the LCF.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

-By the end of week 2, having learnt counting in local language, trainees will count from 1-10.
-After having learnt the use of the verb to have, trainees will be able to state at least 3 family members they have.
-Having learned the necessary vocabulary and grammar on family, trainees will introduce at least 3 family members by name, nationality, profession and marital status.



DIALOGUE: (ILYASHI)

Jack: Muli shani?

Lucy: Ndifye bwino. Nga imwe?

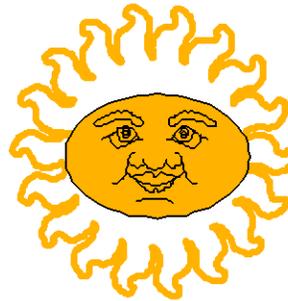
Jack: Ndifye bwino.
Ishina lyandi nine
Jack. Bataata niba **Robati**.
Balimi, bekala ku Amelika.
Bamaayo niba **Maliya**, taba
bomba. Ba nkashi yandi niba
Malita, niba nashi. Ba ndume
yandi ni ba **Yosefu** naba **Dani**.
Ba **Yosefu** niba makanika,
ba **Dani** basambi. Nga imwe?

Lucy: Ishina lyandi nine **Lucy**.
Bataata niba **Paulo**. Niba kafundisha
Bamaayo niba **Katalina**, niba
kalemba. Nshakwata bandume
na bankashi. Nshaupwa.
Nga imwe bushe mwalyupa?

Jack: Ine nalyupa, lelo
nshakwata abaana.

Lucy: Ciisuma shalenipo.

Jack: Ciisuma kafikenipo.



CULTURAL NOTES:

- (a) *All respectable men can be addressed as Bataata.*
Bonse abaume abakalamba kuti twabeta ati “ Bataata “.
- (b) *All respectable women can be addressed as “Bamaayo”.*
Bonse abanakashi abakalamba kuti twabeta ati “ Bamaayo “.
- (c) *We call a mother or father using the name of the child e.g. for the mother we say (Bana + name of the child) or for the father we say (Bashi + name of the child).*
**Pakwita Bamaayo nangu Bataata tubomfya ishina Iya mwana wabo uwakubalilapo. Pamo nga (Bashi + ishina Iya mwana) E.g (Bashi Jane = Jane’s Dad/ Father).
(Bana John = John’s Mum/Mother).**

VOCABULARY: (AMASHIWI)

CARDINAL NUMBERS:

△	- Cimo	△△△△△△	- Mutanda
△△	- Fibili	△△△△△△△	- Cine lubali
△△△	- Fitatu	△△△△△△△△	- Cine konsekonse
△△△△	- Fine	△△△△△△△△△	- Pabula
△△△△△	- Fisano	△△△△△△△△△△	- Ikumi

NB. Numbers function like adjectives from 1 to 5, they go with the words they qualify and take their noun class agreements: e.g. **bandume bamo** = 1 brother (respect), **bandume babili** = 2 brothers, **bandume batatu** = 3 brothers, **bankashi bane** = 4 brothers ; **abasambi basano** = 5 students but from 6 to 10 there is no agreement. Therefore, the adjective does not change its form: e.g. **bandume mutanda** = 6 brothers, **abasambi ikumi** = 10 students, **bankashi cinelubali** = 7 sisters.

VERBS

Ukubomba - To work.

Ukwishiba	-	To know.
Ukwikala	-	To sit/stay/live.
Ukulanga	-	To show.
Ukwita	-	To call.
Ukuupa	-	To marry (for a man).
Ukuupwa	-	To be married (for a woman).

ORDINAL NUMBERS:

Bumo	-	First
Bubili	-	Second
Butatu	-	Third
Bune	-	Fourth
Busano	-	Fifth
mutanda	-	Sixth
cine lubali	-	Seventh
cine konsekonse	-	Eight
Pabula	-	Nineth
ikumi	-	Tenth.

QUAZI NUMBERS

Neka	-	I alone.
Mweeka	-	You alone.
Beeka	-	He/she/they alone.
Fweeka	-	We alone.
kulekelesha	-	Last.

N.B. Ordinal numbers also take the noun class agreements of the word they qualify, e.g. **umwana wabubili** = *the second child*, **abaana babubili** = *second born children*, etc.

NOUNS:

Bataata	-	Father
Bamaayo	-	Mother
Bayama	-	Uncle
Ndume	-	Brother
Nkashi	-	Sister
Umulumendo	-	A boy
Umukashana	-	A girl
Bashing'anga	-	A doctor
Bashikulu	-	Grand Father
Bamaama	-	Grand Mother
Imfumu	-	Chief
Kepika/kuki	-	A cook
Umwaume	-	Man/ male
Umwanakashi	-	Female/woman
Umuntu	-	A person
Umukashi	-	Wife
Umulume	-	Husband
Bamayo senge	-	Aunt
Kasuli	-	Last born
Ibeli	-	First born
Bampundu	-	Twins
Chola	-	born after twins
Abafyashi	-	Parents

OTHER WORDS:

Fyonse/bonse/konse etc.	-	All / everything
Limbi	-	Or/may be or another time
Nomba	-	But/ Now
Elyo	-	Also/then
Nakabili	-	Again
Na	-	And

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS TO NOTE:

Ulupwa lwandi, lwenu,	-	My / your /his, her/ their/ our family.
Lwabo, lwesu.		
Mu mwandi, mu mwenu	-	In my / your /his, her/ their / our home house.

Mu mwabo, mu mwesu.		
Nshakwata	-	<i>I don't have (always).</i>
Nshikwete	-	<i>I don't have now (temporal).</i>
Nshaupa	-	<i>I am not married (Male.)</i>
Nshaupwa	-	<i>I am not married (Female).</i>
Pa mwandi	-	<i>At/on my house/home.</i>

GRAMMAR:

A. SOME EXAMPLES OF THE VERB "TO BE" [-li] IN PRESENT TENSE (REVIEW)

Affirmative:

Ine ndi mu Kitwe.

(Me I am in Kitwe.)

Imwe muli ku Lusaka.

(You, you are in Lusaka.)

Aba, bali mu Zambia.

(Them, they are in Zambia.)

Ifwe tuli mu nsaka.

(Us, we are in the Insaka.)

Negative

Ine nshili mu Ndola.

(Me I am not in Ndola.)

Imwe tamuli mu Kitwe.

(You, you are not in Kitwe.)

Aba tabali mu Zambia.

(Them, they are not in Amelika.)

Ifwe tatuli mu kalasi.

(Us we are not in the classroom.)

B. THE VERB "TO HAVE" [UKUKWATA]:

The verb "To have" is irregular. It has different forms according to tenses and contexts:

(i) e.g. **The verb "HAVE" [-KWATA] in the Present** (Showing Temporary possession).

Present Perfect Tense

The tense marker is placed before the Personal pronoun. In most cases the Personal Pronoun is the Prefix. This is an exception.

([UKUKWATA] = "To Have" in the Present Perfect Tense)

Affirmative

T.M.	+	P.P.	+	Root	+	-a	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ni-	+	-N-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	=	Ninkwata	<i>I have (JUST NOW or temporarily).</i>
Na-	+	-Mu-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	=	namukwata	<i>You have (Sing-resp/Plural.)</i>
Na-	+	-Ba-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	=	Nabakwata	<i>S/he has/They have.</i>
Na-	+	-Tu-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	=	Natukwata	<i>We have.</i>

Negative

Neg.	+	P.P.	+	-kwete	=	Conjugation	Translations
Ta-	+	-tu-	+	-kwete	=	Tatukwete	<i>= We don't have (now).</i>
Ta-	+	-mu-	+	-kwete	=	Tamukwete	<i>= You don't have (Sing-res /Pl.)</i>
Ta-	+	-ba-	+	-kwete	=	Tabakwete	<i>= S/he/They don't have.</i>

N.B. There is an exception for 1st Person singular which does not take the negative prefix [ta-]. It is rather the [-shi-] prefix, which is used like in the example below:

1st Pers. Pronoun +shi- + -kwete

N- + -shi- + -kwete = (Nshikwete) = *I don't have (at the moment of speaking).*

C. THE VERB "TO HAVE" IN PRESENT (USED FOR PERMANENT POSSESSION)

Affirmative

P.P.	+	-a-	+	Root	+	-a	+	Noun	+	Qualifier	=	Conjugation
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	+	abaana	+	babili	=	Twakwata abaana babili <i>We have two children.</i>
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	+	abaana	+	batatu	=	Mwakwata abaana batatu <i>You have three children.</i>
Ba-	+	-a-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	+	abaana	+	bane	=	Bakwata abaana bane <i>They have four children.</i>
N-	+	-a-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	+	abaana	+	babili	=	Nakwata abaana babili <i>I have two children.</i>

Negative

Neg.	+	Affirmative	+	Noun	Qualifier	=	Conjugation
Ta-	+	-twakwata	+	abaana	babili	=	Tatwakwata abaana babili. <i>We don't have two children.</i>
Ta-	+	-mwakwata	+	abaana	batatu	=	Tamwakwata abaana batatu. <i>You don't have three children.</i>
Ta-	+	-bakwata	+	abaana	bane	=	Tabakwata abaana bane. <i>They don't have four children.</i>

Affirmative

Twakwata abaana babili.

We have two children.

Mwakwata abaana batatu.

You have three children.

Bakwata abaana bane.

They have four children.

Negative

Tatwakwata abaana bane.

We don't have four children.

Tamwakwata abaana babili.

You don't have two children.

Tabakwata abaana babili.

They don't have two children.

D. THE VERB 'TO HAVE' [UKUKWATA] IN THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Affirmative:

P.P.	+	-a-	+	root	+	-e	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-a-	+	-kwet-	+	-e	=	Nakwete	<i>I had.</i>
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-kwet-	+	-e	=	Twakwete	<i>We had.</i>
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-kwet-	+	-e	=	Mwakwete	<i>You had.</i>
Ba-	+	-a-	+	-kwet-	+	-e	=	Bakwete	<i>They had.</i>

Negative:

Neg.	+	P.P.	+	T.M.	+	-kwete	+	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	+	-tu-	+	-a-	+	-kwete	=	Tatwakwete	<i>We didn't have.</i>
Ta-	+	-mu-	+	-a-	+	-kwete	=	Tamwakwete	<i>You didn't have.</i>
Ta-	+	-ba-	+	-a-	+	-kwete	=	Tabakwete	<i>They didn't have.</i>

For the first person singular, the rule changes to:

1st Pers.Pronoun + shi + a + kwete

Nshi+ a + Kwete (Nshakwete)= I didn't have

Affirmative:

Nabakwata bankashi.

They have sisters (now).

Namukwata abaana.

You have children (now).

Nabakwata abaana.

Negative:

Tatukwete bandume.

We don't have brothers (now).

Tamukwete bayama.

You don't have uncles (now).

Tabakwete abeepwa.

They have children.
Natukwata abaana.
We have children now.

They don't have nephews/nieces.
Tatukwete abeshikulu.
We don't have grand children now.

E. 'TO HAVE' [UKUKWATA] in the SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Affirmative:

P.P.	+	T.M.	+	root	+	-a	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ka-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	=	Nkakwata	<i>I will have.</i>
Tu-	+	-ka-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	=	Tukakwata	<i>We will have.</i>
Mu-	+	-ka-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	=	Mukakwata	<i>You will have.</i>
Ba-	+	-ka-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	=	Bakakwata	<i>They will have.</i>

Negative:

Neg.	+	P.P.	+	-a-	+	T.M.	+	Root	+	-e	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	+	-tu-	+	-a-	+	-ka-	+	-kwat-	+	-e	Tatwakakwate	<i>We won't have.</i>
Ta-	+	-mu-	+	-a-	+	-ka-	+	-kwat-	+	-e	Tamwakakwate	<i>You won't have.</i>
Ta-	+	-ba-	+	-a-	+	-ka-	+	-kwat-	+	-e	Tabakakwate	<i>They won't have.</i>

For the first person singular, the rule changes to:-
 Personal pronoun + Negative marker + -a- + -ka- + root + -e
N- + -shi + -a- + -ka- + -Kwat- + -e (Nshakakwate) I won't have.

F. THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (REVIEW)

These are stems or roots which refer to each person one is talking about or the possessor. They take the Adjective Prefixes from the NOUN CLASS AGREEMENTS with the qualified word. (See Lesson 5): e.g.

-andi	-	<i>My or mine.</i>
-obe	-	<i>Your or yours (no respect).</i>
-akwe	-	<i>His/Her(informal/ Singular) (used with friends).</i>
-esu	-	<i>Our or ours.</i>
-enu	-	<i>Your or yours (Sing-resp & plural).</i>
-abo	-	<i>His/Hers/Their/s (Sing-resp. & Pl).</i>

Examples using Possessive Adjectives:

Umwaana wandi-		<i>My child.</i>
Nkashi yobe	-	<i>Your sister (Singular & no respect).</i>
Ndume yobe	-	<i>Your brother (Singular & no respect.)</i>
Abaana bobo	-	<i>Your children (Singular & no respect).</i>
Nkashi yenu	-	<i>Your sister (Sing-resp. & Plural).</i>
Ndume yakwe	-	<i>His/her brother (Singular & no respect).</i>
Ba Ndume yakwe-		<i>His/her brothers (Singular & no respect).</i>

G. THE LOCATIVES:

The locatives 'Mu', 'Ku', 'Pa', are used to show location, direction or position.

e.g.	Mu	-	Mu nsaka	-	In the hut.
	Ku	-	Ku Lusaka	-	To Lusaka.
	Pa	-	Pa tebulo	-	At/On the table.
	Mwa	-	Mwa John	-	In John's.
	Kwa	-	Kwa Musa	-	At/ To Musa's.
	Pa	-	Pa Mulenga	-	On /at Mulenga's.

Examples:

- Umwana ali mu ng'anda. - The child is in the house.
 Mailo nkaya ku Lusaka. - Tomorrow I will go to Lusaka.
 Mary aikala pa mupando. - Mary has sat on the chair.
- Mwa John muli ubwalwa. - In John's there is beer.
 Mailo nkaya kwa Musa. - Tomorrow I will go to Musa's.
 Pa Mulenga pali abantu. - At Mulenga's there are people.

H TABLE FOR NOUN CLASSES ONE AND TWO:

#	N. P.	Noun	A.P.	Adj.	V.P.	Tense	Verb	Conjugation	Translation
1	Umu-	Umuntu	umu-	-ipi	<u>a-</u>	-le-	-isa	Umuntu umwipi	A short person is coming.
	∅	Kapokola	umu-	-tali	<u>a-</u>	-le-	-isa	aleisa Kapokola umutali aleisa	A tall policeman is coming.
	∅	Kolwe	umu-	-kulu	<u>a-</u>	-le-	-butuka	Kolwe umukulu alebutuka	A big monkey is running.
2	Aba-	Abantu	aba-	-ipi	<u>ba-</u>	-le-	-isa	Abantu abepi	Short people are coming.
	∅	Bakapokola	aba-	-tali	<u>ba-</u>	-le-	-isa	baleisa Bakapokola abatali baleisa	The tall policemen are coming.
	∅	Bakolwe	aba-	-kulu	<u>ba-</u>	-le-	-butuka	Bakolwe abakulu balebutuka	The big monkeys are running.

EXERCISES

- Go in front of the class and introduce yourself.
- Put these sentences into either affirmative or negative form:-
 - Imwe muli mu Chongwe.
 - Ine ndi mwina Zambia.
 - Aba tabali mu Lusaka.
 - Tamuli ba kaipeela.
- Match the following words with the numbers accordingly:

Words Numbers

Fine	1
Fisano	10
Fibili	3
Cimo	5
Ikumi	6
Mutanda	2
Pabula	8

Cine lubali	9
Cine konsekonse	4
Fitatu	7

4. Collect the following information from your counterpart:

- A: Bashinwe ni baani?**
B:
- A: Bashinwe bekala kwisa?**
B:
- A: Bushe mwakwata bankashi na bandume banga?**
B:
- A: Banyinenwe ni banaani?**
B:
- A: Bushe bashinwe ni ncito nshi babomba?**
B:
- A: Bushe ni ncito nshi mubomba?**
B:

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Go out to talk to nationals, introduce yourself and your family; let them introduce themselves and their families to you.

SELF-EVALUATION

- | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| I can greet and respond to greetings at different times of the day: | Yes | Not yet |
| I can introduce a third person: | Yes | Not yet |
| I can introduce my family: | Yes | Not yet |
| I can talk about my family composition: | Yes | Not yet |
| I can count up to ten in Bemba: | Yes | Not yet |

LESSON 3

CORE COMPETENCY:

INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC:

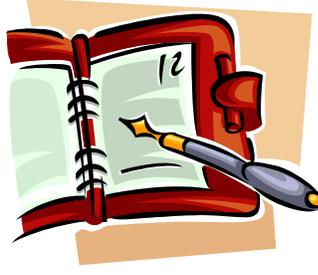
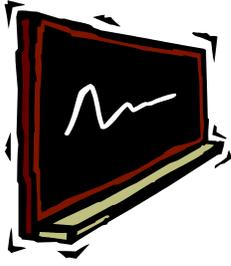
SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Given some garden tools and a picture of classroom objects, trainees will give at least 6 polite commands to the LCF and also respond to at least 5 polite commands from the LCF.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having observed classroom objects and garden tools, trainees will list at least 6 classroom items and garden tools.
2. Given verbs used when giving commands, trainees will give at least 6 commands to the LCF and receive 6 polite commands from the LCF.



DIALOGUE (ILYASHI)

Bethany: Njeleleniko mukwai.
Bushe namukwata icipampa
mu kalashi lyenu?

Ana Maria: Nshumfwile!
Bwekeshenipo.

Bethany: Mu kalashi lyenu namukwata
icipampa?

Ana Maria: Njeleleniko. Landeeni
panono panono.

Bethany: Ciisuma. Namukwata icipampa
mu kalashi lyenu.

Ana Maria: Ee, natukwata.

Bethany: Natotela.

Ana Maria: Ciisuma.

CULTURAL NOTES: (INTAMBI)

- (a) *When leaving for the toilet, you do not mention where you are going, you simply excuse yourself.*
Nga mulefwaya ukuyafwilisha tamufwile ukulanda uko muleya.
- (b) *If you are sent by an elderly person, you have to respond quickly and without questions unless you need clarification.*
Abakalamba nga bakutuma, ufwile ukwiima bwangu bwangu kabili takuli nokubepusha kano ulefwaya ukumfwikisha.
- (c) *It is bad manners to bang the door.*
Ukwiisala iciibi namaka mu Lubemba batila tawafundwa.
- (d) *When you visit someone, it is rude to put your feet on the table.*
Ilyo mwatandala tamufwile ukubiika amoolu pe tebulo.

- (e) *When on a visit, a man should sit first when a chair is offered. A woman waits until a man is seated.*

Nga mwaya mukutandala abaume ebabalilapo ukwikala pa cipuna, banamayo balalolela.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- *Lock the door when going out and leave the key with a reliable person. You should close all the windows too.*
Mulekoma ifiibi lyonse ilyo mulefumapo, elyo mulesha amaki kumuntu wacishinka, kabili muleisala amawindo lyonse ilyo mulefumapo.
- *Be careful when drawing water from open wells.*
Muleba abacenjela ilyo muletapa amenshi mu fishima.
- *Use commands appropriately.*
Mufwile muleba abamucinshi ilyo muleeba abantu ifyakucita.

VOCABULARY: (AMASHIWI)

<u>HOUSEHOLD WORDS</u>		<u>VERBS</u>	
Beeti/Bedi	-	Bed	Ukubwekeshapo- <i>To repeat.</i>
Ubutanda	-	Reedmat	Ukuwasha - <i>To wash clothes.</i>
Icimbusu	-	Toilet	Ukucingilila - <i>To prevent.</i>
Iciibi	-	Door	Ukupokelela - <i>To welcome.</i>
Icipuna	-	Chair	Ukwendesha - <i>To be quick/ to hurry.</i>
Ing'anda	-	House	Ukwipusha - <i>To ask.</i>
Ubutanda	-	Reedmat	Ukutuma - <i>To send.</i>
Itebulo	-	Table	Ukumfwa - <i>To listen /feel / hear.</i>
Ulusasa	-	Bathing Shelter	Ukunwa - <i>To drink.</i>
		Ukupeela	- <i>To give.</i>
		Ukuseka	- <i>To laugh</i>
<u>CLASSROOM WORDS</u>		Ukwikala	- <i>To sit.</i>
Ibuuku	-	Book	Ukuciisa - <i>To iron.</i>
Bopeni	-	Pen	Ukwiminina - <i>To stand up.</i>
Pensulo-	-	Pencil	Ukulila - <i>To cry.</i>
Icipampa-	-	Board	Ukulya - <i>To eat.</i>
Coko	-	Chalk	Ukwisula - <i>To open.</i>
Icoola	-	Bag	Ukwisala - <i>To close.</i>
		Ukulaisha	- <i>To send for/with.</i>
		Ukulanga	- <i>To show.</i>
		Ukusamfya	- <i>To wash (plates, vegetables.</i>
		Ukusamba	- <i>To bathe.</i>
		Ukusamba ku maboko	- <i>To wash hands.</i>
		Ukwingila	- <i>To enter.</i>
		Ukufuma	- <i>To go out.</i>
<u>USEFUL EXPRESSIONS</u>			
Ciisuma	-	Good, Alright, OK. It's good	
Odi	-	May I come in?	
Kalibu	-	Come in	
Uko	-	There.	
Ukusuka	-	To wash (utensils) things.	
Nshumfwile	-	I did not get you.	
Njeleleniko	-	Excuse me.	
Bwekeshenipo	-	Repeat.	
Natotela / Natasha	-	Thank you.	
Nangeeniko	-	Show me.	
Uku, uko, kulya	-	This side, that side, over there.	
Bwekeshenipo/ ati	-	Repeat.	
Ukuti/ ati	-	That.	

OTHER WORDS

Imikalile	-	<i>Way of life/staying/living.</i>
Ku Polisi	-	<i>At the police station.</i>
Icipatala	-	<i>Hospital.</i>
Maliketi/icisankano	-	<i>Market .</i>
Calici	-	<i>Church.</i>
Icishima	-	<i>Well.</i>
Kiliniki	-	<i>Clinic.</i>

GARDEN TOOLS / IFIBOMBELO

Icikwakwa	-	<i>Slasher/Sickle.</i>
Ulukasu	-	<i>Hoe.</i>
Fosholo	-	<i>Shovel/Spade.</i>
Leki	-	<i>Rake.</i>
Isembe	-	<i>Axe.</i>
Imbaso	-	<i>Adze.</i>
Wilubala	-	<i>Wheelbarrow.</i>
Imbeketi	-	<i>Bucket.</i>
Intambo	-	<i>Rope/String.</i>
Ulupanga	-	<i>Matchet.</i>
Imbeketi	-	<i>Bucket.</i>

GRAMMAR:

A. STRONG COMMANDS

In Bemba [**Uku-**] is the infinitive marker for verbs. To make a strong command, we drop the [Uku-] from the infinitive form of the verb and then the rest becomes a strong command such as in the following examples: e.g.,

STRONG COMMAND 2ND Pers. sing. or USED WITHOUT RESPECT

(i) Infinitive:

Ukushana/Ukucinda	-	<i>To dance</i>	Shana	-	<i>Dance.</i>
Ukupeela	-	<i>To give</i>	Peela	-	<i>Give.</i>
Ukwiikala	-	<i>To sit</i>	Ikala	-	<i>Sit.</i>
Ukwiisula	-	<i>To open</i>	Isula	-	<i>Open.</i>
Ukulaala/Ukusendama	-	<i>To sleep</i>	Laala	-	<i>Sleep.</i>
Ukulemba	-	<i>To write</i>	Lemba	-	<i>Write.</i>
Ukwiisala	-	<i>To close</i>	Isala	-	<i>Close.</i>
Ukuwasha	-	<i>To wash</i>	Washa	-	<i>Wash.</i>
Ukwipika	-	<i>To cook</i>	Ipika	-	<i>Cook.</i>

Examples:

Cinda/Shana rhumba	-	<i>Dance to rhumba.</i>
Isala iciibi	-	<i>Close the door.</i>
Washa ifyakufwala	-	<i>Wash the clothes.</i>
Lemba inkalata	-	<i>Write the letter.</i>
Ikala pa cipuna	-	<i>Sit on the chair.</i>
Isula iwindo	-	<i>Open the window..</i>

(ii) To form a strong command with respect we add the suffix **[-eni]** at the end of the root of the verb as follows:

STRONG COMMAND 2nd pers. plur. or USED FOR RESPECT

Root:

Ingila+eni	Ingileeni	-	<i>Enter (come in with respect.</i>
Bika+eni	Bikeeni	-	<i>Put.</i>
Isala+eni	Isaleeni	-	<i>Close.</i>
Isula+eni	Isuleeni	-	<i>Open.</i>
Pyanga+eni	Pyangeeni	-	<i>Sweep.</i>
Leka+eni	Lekeeni	-	<i>Stop</i>

NOTE: The form of an imperative change depending on who the command is being directed at.

B. THE SECOND PERSON PLURAL COMMAND USED FOR POLITENESS:

We add the polite suffix **[-ko]** at the end of the Strong Command Second Person Plural used for politeness and respect when talking to one person or many: e.g.,

Ingileeni	-	<i>Enter</i>	Ingileeniko	-	<i>Please enter.</i>
Biikeeni	-	<i>Put</i>	Biikeeniko	-	<i>Please put.</i>
Isaleeni	-	<i>Close</i>	Isaleeniko	-	<i>Please close.</i>
Isuleeni	-	<i>Open</i>	Isuleeniko	-	<i>Please open.</i>
Pyangeeni	-	<i>Sweep</i>	Pyangeeniko	-	<i>Please sweep.</i>
Lekeeni	-	<i>Stop</i>	Lekeeniko	-	<i>Please stop.</i>

Examples

Ingileeniko mu nsaka.	-	<i>Please enter the hut.</i>
Shaneeniko rhumba.	-	<i>Please dance to rhumba.</i>
Isuleeniko iciibi.	-	<i>Please open the door.</i>
Isaleeniko iciibi.	-	<i>Please close the door.</i>
Pyangeeniko mu ng'anda.	-	<i>Please sweep the house.</i>
Wamyeeniko imbale.	-	<i>Please clean the plates.</i>
Lekeeniko ukunwa ubwalwa.	-	<i>Please stop drinking beer.</i>

C. FIRST PERSON PLURAL COMMAND, [let's +..... (Verb.)....]:

This command is formed by dropping the 'Uku' from the infinitive form of the verb, replace it with PP of the first person plural then add 'e' to the root as suffix.

RULE: PP + root + -e

PP	+	Root	+	'e'	=	First person Plural	
N-	+	-li-	+	-e	=	Ndye	- <i>Let me eat.</i>
Mu-	+	-li-	+	-e	=	Mulye	- <i>You eat.</i>
Ba-	+	-li-	+	-e	=	Balye	- <i>Let them eat.</i>
Tu-	+	-li-	+	-e	=	Tulye	- <i>Let us eat.</i>

Examples

Ndye ubwali.	-	<i>Let me eat nshima.</i>
Mulye inkonde.	-	<i>You eat bananas.</i>
Balye umupunga.	-	<i>Let them eat rice.</i>
Tulye inkoko.	-	<i>Let's eat chicken.</i>

D. POLITE REQUESTS WITHOUT IMPERATIVE

To form this request, add the subject prefix to the Verb root and add the suffix [-e] to the end.

<u>Subject Prefix</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>Verb Root</u>	<u>+ - e- + -KO</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>Polite requests</u>
N-	+	-li-	+ - e- + -ko	=	Ndyeeeko - May I eat, please?
Mu-	+	-li-	+ - e- + -ko	=	Mulyeeeko- May you eat, please?
Ba-	+	-li-	+ - e- + -ko	=	Balyeeeko- May they eat, please?
Tu-	+	-li-	+ - e- + -ko	=	Tulyeeeko - May we eat, please?

Examples

Njikaleko panshi?	-	<i>May I sit down, please?</i>
Mulyeko ubwali?	-	<i>May you eat nshima, please?</i>
Bayeko ku mushi?	-	<i>May they go to the village, please?</i>
Tushaneke rhumba?	-	<i>May we dance to rhumba, please?</i>

E. COMMANDS IN NEGATIVE FORM:

In Bemba to form a negative command, add the Pronominal Prefix 'PP' to the negative marker 'i' and then add the verb.

Rule: PP + Negative marker 'i' + verb.

(Negative Commands: DON'T + VERB....)

<u>PP</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>Negative '-i-'</u>	<u>+ Verb = Negative Command</u>
Ni-	+	-i-	+ -lya = Niilya - I must not eat.
Mu-	+	-i-	+ -ya = Mwiya - You must not go.
Ba-	+	-i-	+ -nwa = Benwa - S/he/they must not drink.
Tu-	+	-i-	+ -lemba = Twilemba - We must not write.

Examples:

Mwilya isabi.	-	<i>Don't eat fish.</i>
Mwiya ku Kitwe.	-	<i>Don't go to Kitwe.</i>
Mwinwa ubwalwa.	-	<i>Don't drink beer.</i>
Mwishana rhumba.	-	<i>Don't dance rhumba.</i>
Twilemba inkalata.	-	<i>We don't write a letter.</i>

EXERCISES

(a) Translate the following sentences into Bemba

- (i) Open the door
- (ii) Sit on the chair
- (iii) Write on the board.....
- (iv) Laugh.....
- (v) Dance to rhumba.....

(b) Use locatives to fill in the blanks:

- (i) Ba Mercy baliicipuna.

- (ii) Bataata bali Amelika.
- (iii) Umwana ali ng'anda.
- (iv) Ba Laxon na ba Evans balaya.....Kitwe.
- (v) Bakafundisha balembacipampa.

(c) Change the following commands into negative commands:

Shana	Nwa.
Seka	Laala.
Lya	Lemba.

(d) List down the names of all the objects in classroom and those that are found in your host families.

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Go out and identify the objects you have learnt.

SELF-EVALUATION

I can identify objects in the classroom, at work and in the house:	Yes	Not yet
I can make polite requests:	Yes	Not yet
I can give or request for things in Bemba:	Yes	Not yet

LESSON 4

CORE COMPETENCY:

INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC:

FOOD.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having been exposed to the local foods, trainees will express 5 local food preferences and what they like to eat and what they don't like to eat in Zambia.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having observed the displayed local foods, trainees will label at least 10 food stuffs and 5 related items.
2. Given a homestay dinner scenario, trainees will act out a role play on requesting for food items and utensils on the dinner table and express food preferences.



DIALOGUE (ILYASHI)

Jack: Finshi Mulefwaya ukulya ?

Lucy: Mpeleniko inkoko no musalu.

Jack: Bushe mwalitemwa ukulya umusalu?

Lucy: Ee, nalitemwa ukulya umusalu, nga imwe?

Jack: Ine natemwisha inkoko. Mpeleniko inkoko.

Lucy: Ciisuma buleni.

Jack: Natotela.

CULTURAL NOTES :(INTAMBI)

- (a) *It is impolite to sniff food in public.*
Temucinshi ukununsha ifyakulya pabantu.
- (b) *It is impolite to ask visitors what they want to eat or if they want to eat.*
Temucinshi ukwipusha umweni nga cakuti alefwaya ukulya nangu ifyo alefwaya ukulya.
- (c) *If you are invited to a meal, it would be offensive to decline the offer but to accept and eat a little if you are full.*
Nga mwaitwa kufyakulya, tamufwile ukukaana. Lelo nga namwikuta, kuti mwalyako panono ukulanga umucinshi.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Be careful when you are offered drinks from people you don't know well.
Mufwile ukuba abacenjela ilyo bamupeela ifyakunwa ku Bantu mushishibe bwino bwino.

VOCABULARY (AMASHIWI)

FOOD WORDS

Amataba	-	Maize/corn.
Amenshi	-	Water.
Amani	-	Eggs.
Ilini	-	Egg.
Umucele/soti	-	Salt.
Umukaka	-	Milk
Umupunga/laisi	-	Rice.
Ubwali	-	Nshima.
Inkonde	-	Banana/s (singular or plural).
Amacungwa/Amaolenji-	-	Oranges.
Mango/Yembe	-	Mangoe/s.
Indimu	-	Lemon/s.
Kotapela	-	Avocado pear/s.
Amapeela/Amaguava-	-	Guavas .
Amaapo	-	Apple.
Imbalala	-	Groundnuts.
Icikonko/icimpondwa-	-	Peanut butter.

OTHER WORDS

Ico	-	That/which.
Icintu	-	Thing.
Icibi	-	Bad/ (thing).
Icabula	-	Thing without.
Umweni	-	visitor/ Guest.
Utunono	-	Little things.

MEAL RELATED WORDS:

Foloko	-	Fork.
Supuni	-	Spoon.
Umwele/Naifi	-	Knife.
Imbale	-	plate.
Icilaka	-	Thirst.
Icakulya	-	Food.
Ifyakulya	-	Foods.
Umwikulo/Icakulya ca lucelo-	-	Breakfast.
Icakulya ca bushiku	-	Dinner.
Icakulya cakasuba	-	Lunch.
Icikonko/Icimpondwa	-	Peanut butter.
Kapu	-	Cup.
Insala	-	Hunger.

VERBS:

Ukwipika	-	To cook.
Ukunaya	-	To cook nshima.
Ukulya	-	To eat.
Ukukaana	-	To refuse/deny.
Ukwikuta	-	To be full.
Ukudemwa	-	To like/love.
Ukununsha	-	To sniff.
Ukusumina	-	To agree/accept.
Ukwitwa	-	To be invited, to be called.
Ukwiita	-	To invite/to call.
Ukunwa	-	To drink.

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS :

Naikuta	-	<i>I am now full.</i>
Ninjikuta	-	<i>I am full.</i>
Ndi ne cilaka	-	<i>I am thirsty.</i>
Nindya	-	<i>I have eaten.</i>
Nshilile	-	<i>I haven't eaten</i>
Ndi ne nsala	-	<i>I'm hungry.</i>
Naumfwa insala	-	<i>I feel hungry.</i>

GRAMMAR:

A. THE HABITUAL PRESENT TENSE:

1. This tense is used for an action done all the time and always or a habit or a routine in the present time frame.

E.g. *I always eat nshima at 12.30 hours* = **Ndalya ubwali lyonse pa 12:30 koloko.**

I always brush my teeth every morning = **Ndakuusa ameeno lyonse ulucelo.**

To form this tense we use the tense marker infix **[-la-]** between the personal pronoun and the verb root, as seen above:

Rule: PP + -la- Root + a

Affirmative:

PP	+	-la-	+	Root	+	a	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-la-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Ndalya	<i>I always eat.</i>
U-	+	-la-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Ulalya	<i>You always eat (informal).</i>
A-	+	-la-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Alalya	<i>S/he always eats (informal).</i>
Tu	+	-la-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Tulalya	<i>We always eat.</i>
Mu-	+	-la-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Mulalya	<i>You always eat (Pl.).</i>
Ba-	+	-la-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Balalya	<i>They/ S/he always eats.</i>

N.B. In the Negative form of Habitual we do not use the tense marker [-la]. We rather have the Personal Pronouns preceded by the negative marker [Ta-] for all the persons and [Nshi] for the first person singular plus the verb. No tense marker involved as shown below:

Rule: Negative Marker + PP + root + -a

Negative:

Neg. 'Ta-'	+	PP	+	root	+	-a	=	Conjugation	Translation
*N-	+	* -shi-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Nshilya	<i>I don't always eat.</i>
Ta-	+	- u-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Taulya	<i>You don't always eat (informal).</i>
Ta-	+	-mu-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Tamulya	<i>You don't always eat.</i>
Ta-	+	-ba-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Tabalya	<i>S/he/they don't always eat.</i>
Ta-	+	-tu-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Tatulya	<i>We don't always eat.</i>

For the 1st Person singular:

PP + Negative marker + root + -a

N- + -Shi- + -li- + -a = Nshilya = *I don't always eat.*

When you use "la" in the negative of the habitual tense, it has a different meaning in a different tense. e.g. in present perfect tense:- Nalya - Nshilalya (Meaning I haven't yet eaten).

Examples of Habitual Tense (Affirmative and Negative)

Affirmative:

Ndalya ubwali ne nama.
I always eat nshima with meat.
Mulalya inkoko.
You always eat chicken.
Balalya ifyumbu.
They always eat potatoes.
Tulalya umupunga.
We always eat rice.

Negative:

Nshilya ubwali ne sabi.
I don't always eat nshima with fish.
Tamulya cilemba.
You don't always eat beans.
Tabalya imbalala.
They don't always eat groundnuts.
Tatulya umusalu.
We don't always eat vegetables.

B. REQUEST OR POLITE COMMANDS + OBJECT INFIXES/PREFIXES:

Note: In Bemba there are Object Pronouns that are mostly used as prefixes or infixes. They are similar to the Subject Pronouns but function differently, i.e. they function as the Direct Object (such as **[ba-]** = "**them**" in **Basendeniko** = *Please take them!*); or the Indirect Object of the verb (such as **[-b-]** = "**to them/them**" in **Mukabapeela motoka yenu** = *You will give to them your car or you will give them your car.*)

SUBJECT PRONOUN PREFIXES (S.P.)

(Or Personal Pronouns {PP})

N- = *I*
U- = *You (informal/Sing)*
A- = *S/he (informal/sing)*
Tu- = *We*
Mu- = *You (Plural)*
Ba- = *They*

OBJECT PRONOUNS (O.P.) OR INFIXES/PREFIXES:

(or Direct /Indirect Objects Pronouns).

n- / **-n-** = *me*
ku- / **-ku-*** = *You (informal/Sing)*
mu- / **-mu-** = *Him/her.*
tu- / **-tu-** = *Us.*
mu- / **-mu-** = *You (Pl).*
ba- / **-ba-** = *Them.*

N.B. (*) Since You cannot order yourself to do something, you can't use the second Object Pronoun in commands: i.e. you can't say **Kupeeleniko** * = *give you**, but **Nkupeeeko** = *Let me give you.*

EXAMPLES IN USAGE:

Obj. Pro.	+	Root	+	-eni-	+	-ko	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-peel-	+	-eni-	+	-ko	=	Mpeeleniko	<i>Please Give me!</i>
Mu-	+	-peel-	+	-eni-	+	-ko	=	Mupeeleniko	<i>Please Give him/her!</i>
Tu	+	-peel-	+	-eni-	+	-ko	=	Tupeeleniko	<i>Please Give us!</i>
Ba_	+	-peel-	+	-eni-	+	-ko	=	Bapeeleniko	<i>Please Give them!</i>

NEGATION OF REQUESTS OR POLITE COMMANDS:

Subject Prefix	+	Negative marker	+	O. P.	+	Strong commands	=	Conjugation	Translation
Mu-	+	-i-	+	-n-	+	-peela	=	Mwimpeela	<i>Don't give me.</i>
Mu-	+	-i-	+	-mu-	+	-peela	=	Mwimupeela	<i>Don't give him/her.</i>
Mu-	+	-i-	+	-tu-	+	-peela	=	Mwitupeela	<i>Don't give us.</i>
Mu-	+	-i-	+	-ba-	+	-peela	=	Mwibapeela	<i>Don't give them.</i>

EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS AND POLITE COMMANDS

Mpeeleniko umucele. - *Please, give me salt.*
Mupeeleniko amenshi. - *Please, give him water.*
Tupeeleniko ubwali. - *Please, give us nshima.*
Bapeeleniko ifisabo. - *Please, give them fruits.*

TABLE OF NOUN CLASSES 3 AND 4 IN PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

#	N. P.	Noun	A.P.	Adject.	V.P	Tense	Verb	Conjugation	Translation
3	Umu-	Umuti	uu-	-tali	u-	-le-	-pona	Umuti uutali ulepona	<i>A tall tree is falling.</i>
	Umu-	Umutwe	uu-	-kulu	u-	-le-	-kalipa	Umutwe uukulu ulekalipa	<i>A big head is aching.</i>
4	Imi-	Imiti	ii-	-tali	i-	-le-	-pona	Imiti iitali ilepona	<i>Tall trees are falling.</i>
	Imi-	Imitwe	ii-	-kulu	i-	-le-	-kalipa	Imitwe iikulu ilekalipa	<i>The big heads are aching.</i>

EXERCISES

- (a) Observe items on the table and write down their names. Compare the lists with your fellow trainees.
- (b) Make a dialogue pretending that you are having lunch with a friend and pass food items to each other.
- (c) Match foods with the words on the flash cards.
- (d) Make sentences from the given words below:
Ukudemwa, ukulya, ukusamba kuminwe, ukupeela, ukupokelela, ukunwa.
- (e) Ask for food items on the table.

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Practice asking for food items in your homestay family and make a list.

SELF-EVALUATION

- I can identify foods: Yes..... Not yet
- I can identify items on the table: Yes..... Not yet
- I can respond to simple requests of food on the table: Yes..... Not yet

LESSON 5

CORE COMPETENCY:

INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC:

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Given the scenario of homestay setting, trainees will describe 3 family members stating their physical appearance.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Given a picture of a human being, trainees will name at least 10 major parts of the body.
 2. Given different body parts, trainees will express illnesses going by at least 5 body parts.
 3. Having learned vocabulary and grammar going with description trainees will describe each other.
-



CULTURAL NOTES: (INTAMBI

- You don't describe someone by saying his disabilities (e.g.) he is lame.**
Tatulondolola umuntu kubulema bwakwe.
- Some parts of the body, such as private parts, are not mentioned in public.**
Ifilundwa fimo ifyamubili tafilumbulwa pa bantu, pamo nga, ifyamfwalo.
- In Bemba it is not polite to ask if a woman is pregnant.**
Mu Cibemba, te ntambi ukwipusha namayo nga ali pabukulu nangu iyo.
- In Zambia thighs of a woman are not exposed for they are considered as part of the private parts.**
- Mu Zambia amatanta ya mwanakashi tayalangwa pa mbilibili.**
It is not polite for a man to insist on asking what a woman is suffering from unless he is her husband.
Temucinshi umwaume ukwipukishisha namaayo ifyo alelwala.
- Some diseases are not mentioned in public eg. Sexually transmitted diseases**
Amalwele yamo yamo, tayalumbulwa pa bantu pamo nga amalwele ya lwambu.
- In Zambia, it is a compliment to be told you are fat.**

- Indecent dressing can cause harassment in public.
Imifwalile ibi kuti yalenga ukusebana.
- It could be dangerous to use traditional medicine.
Kuti camuletela ubusanso ukubomfya imiti yacikaya.

VOCABULARY: (AMASHIWI)

BODY - RELATED WORDS:

Umutwe	-	Head.
Umushishi	-	Hair.
Iiinso	-	Eye.
Ameenso	-	Eyes.
Ukutwi	-	Ear.
Amatwi	-	Ears.
Umoona	-	Nose.
Akanwa	-	Mouth.
Umulomo	-	Lip.
Imilomo	-	Lips.
Ululimi	-	Tongue.
Umwefu	-	Beard.
Umukoshi	-	Neck.
Icifuba	-	Chest.
Ibeelee	-	Breast.
Ulufumo	-	Stomach.
Ifumo	-	Pregnancy.
Umusana	-	Waist.
Amatanta	-	Thighs.
Ikufi	-	Knee.
Amakasa	-	Feet.

ADJECTIVES

Regular

-Ipi	-	Near/short.
-Tali	-	Tall/far/ long.
-Kulu	-	Big.
-Nono	-	Small.
-Kote	-	Old.
-Suma	-	Good/nice/beautiful.
-Nang'ani	-	Lazy.
-Bishi	-	Raw/fresh.

NOUNS

Icipinda	-	Bedroom.
Umuputule	-	Room.
Akabungwe	-	Organization/group.
Akamwana	-	Small child.
Umushi	-	Village.
Umulwele	-	Patient.
Ifilundwa fya mubili-	-	Parts of the body.

DISEASES

Icifuba	-	Cough.
Umutwe	-	Headache.
Ukupolomya	-	Diarrhoea.
Icifine	-	Sneezing.

Irregular

-Ina	-	Fat.
-Bipa	-	Bad.
-Onda	-	Thin.
-Fita	-	Dark.
-Uma	-	Dry.
-Lula	-	Bitter.
-Lowa	-	Sweet.
-Shupa	-	Difficult/ Stubborn.
-Bola	-	Rotten.
-Pya	-	Ripe/New.
-Mwenso-	-	Coward.
-Nsoni	-	Shy.

Impepo	-	<i>Cold.</i>
Malelya	-	<i>Malaria.</i>
Akaswende	-	<i>Syphillis.</i>
Akasele	-	<i>Gonorrhoea.</i>

VERBS:

Ukufisa	-	<i>To hide.</i>
Ukufiswa	-	<i>To be hidden.</i>
Ukulwala	-	<i>To be sick.</i>
Ukutontokanya-		<i>To think.</i>
Ukupona	-	<i>To fall.</i>
Ukutemwa	-	<i>To be happy/ to like.</i>
Ukuwama	-	<i>To be beautiful/ to be good.</i>
Ukukosa	-	<i>To be strong/hard.</i>
Ukooca/ukupya	-	<i>To burn.</i>
Ukukontola	-	<i>To break.</i>
Ukunaka	-	<i>To be tired.</i>
Ukupola	-	<i>To well</i>
Ukuposha/ukuundapa-		<i>To treat/ To heal.</i>

GRAMMAR:

A. THE BEMBA NOUN CLASSES:

Nouns in Bemba are divided into 18 Classes. In other languages the '**Verb**' is the Center of the sentence but in Bantu languages so as in Bemba the **noun** is the center of the sentence. The verb and the adjective take agreements from the noun. There must be a phonetic harmony in the sounds linking all the elements of the sentence to the subject.

Class No.	Noun Class	Examples	General Guide Lines
1.	Umu-	Umntu Kafundisha Kolwe	This is the class for nouns in singular form starting with the prefix 'Umu' e.g. Names of persons, professional titles, and some animals.
2.	Aba-	Abantu Bakafundisha Bakolwe	This is the class for nouns in plural form starting with the prefix 'Aba' e.g. names of persons, professional titles, and some animals.
3.	Umu-	Umuti Umutwe	This class is used on objects and some body parts. All singulars take the prefix 'umu' eg. <i>Umuti-Tree, Umutwe –Head.</i>
4.	Imi-	Imiti Imitwe	This is the plural form for objects and some body parts. They take the prefix 'imi' eg. <i>Imiti-Trees, imitwe-Heads.</i>
5.	Ili-	Ilini Ilinso	This class is used on objects including some parts of the body, eg. <i>Ilini-Egg, Ilinso-eye.</i>
6.	Ama-	Amani Ameenso Amasupuni Amafoloko	This class is used on objects, some body parts and some of the corruptible nouns in plural form. It takes the prefix 'ama' eg. <i>Amani-Eggs, Ameenso-Eyes, Amasupuni-Spoons, Amafoloko-Folks.</i>

7.	Ici-	Icipuna	This is singular form for some objects that start with prefix 'ici' eg. <i>Icipuna- Chair</i> . It can also be used in derogative eg. <i>Icimutwe-Big head</i> .
8.	Ifi-	Ifipuna	This is the plural form for some objects that start with the prefix 'ifi' eg. <i>Ifipuna- Chairs</i> . It can also be used in derogatives eg. <i>Ifimoolu-Big or bad legs</i> .
9.	In-	Ing'ombe	This class is used on nasalized nouns mostly animals. e.g. Ing'ombe (Cow)
10.	In-	Ing'ombe	This is the plural form for nasalized nouns. It takes the same shape as in singular form, e.g. Ingombe : a cow or cows.
11.	Ulu-	Ulukasa Ulupwa Ululimi Ulukasu	This class is used for common and some abstract nouns with the Prefix 'Ulu', e.g. <i>ulukasa- foot, ulupwa- family, ululimi: tongue/language, ulukasu: hoe etc.</i> . Some take their plurals in Class 6 with the prefix <u>ama</u> , e.g., <i>amakasa-Legs</i> and others in Class 10 e.g., <i>indupwa-Families, indimi-Languages, Inkasu - Hoes</i> .
12.	Aka	Akamwana Akamuti Akasabi Akamutwe	This class is used on singular form for diminutive things, e.g., <i>Akamwana- a small child, Akamuti-Small tree, Akasabi-a small fish, Akamutwe-a small head</i> .
13.	Utu	Utubaana Utumiti Utusabi Utumitwe	This is the plural form for diminutive things, e.g., <i>utubaana- Small children, Utumiti-Small trees, Utusabi-Small fish, Utumitwe-Small heads</i> .
14.	Ubu-	Ubunga	This class has nouns, which are used only in the singular as collective nouns, or concrete uncountable nouns, e.g., <i>Ubunga- Meal flour. Ubwalwa- Beer. etc</i> It also caters for some abstract nouns, e.g. <i>Ubufuba- jealousy, ubumi- life, etc.</i>
15.	Uku-	Ukuulu	This class is used mostly on the parts of the body with prefix <u>uku</u> . The plural takes the prefix <u>ama</u> as in class six. This is also a class for verb infinitives, e.g. <i>ukusambilila kusuma- learning is good</i> .
16.	Mu	Mu Chongwe	Locative nouns, e.g. <i>Mu Chongwe-: In Chongwe</i> . No plural form.
17.	Ku	Ku mushi	Locative nouns eg. <i>Ku mushi-to the village</i> . No plural form
18.	Pa	Pa cipuna	Locative nouns, e.g. <i>Pa cipuna-On the chair</i> . No plural form.

B. VOWELS:

There are five short vowels in Ibibemba which are in contrast and which are symbolised as follows;

a= **pa** pronounced as 'pa' in *pass* eg. *Panta (kick)*.

e=**me** pronounced as 'me' in *mend* eg. *Amenshi (water)*.

i=**bi** pronounced as 'bi' in *because* eg. *biika (put)*.

o=**do** pronounced as 'do' in *door*.eg. *Indoshi (witch)*.

u=**ku** pronounced as 'ku' in **cook** eg. Ukukuusa (to brush).

Tone

In *icibemba*, very often two or more words which would otherwise be identical are in contrast (i.e. Differ in meaning) if at least one syllable in one word carries a different tone from that carried by a corresponding syllable, in other word(s) e.g.

akapanga small skull: small stretch of bush.
akapanga small sheep or lamb.
akapanga small sword.

Long vowels

- E.g.**
- (i) A+A becomes long (A), which is AA like in **ukulaala** (to sleep).
 - (ii) E+E becomes long (E), which is EE like in **ukuseepa** (to harvest).
 - (iii) I+I becomes long (I), which is (II) like in **ukwiimba** (to sing).
 - (iv) O+O becomes long (O), which is (OO) like in **umoonna** (nose).
 - (v) U+U becomes long (U), which is (UU) like in **ukufuula** (to undress).

Vowel fusion

Vowel fusion takes place both between and within words, they often occur as a result of two separate vowels coming together and becoming one long vowel.

- Eg:**
- A+E becomes long (E) which is EE like in **Abaesu** = Abeesu (our people).
 - A+I becomes long (E) like in **Ukwabula imbale** =Ukwabule mbale (without plates).
 - A+O becomes long (O) which is like **abaonsha** =Aboonsha (those that breast feed).
 - A+U becomes long (O) which is OO like in **Amaulu** = Amoolu (legs).

N.B. Refer to Bemba Grammar page 6.

C. EXAMPLES OF REGULAR AND IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES:

(i)	<u>REGULAR</u>		<u>IRREGULAR</u>			
	-ipi	-	Near/short	-ina	-	Fat.
	-tali	-	Tall/far/ long	-bipa	-	Bad.
	-kulu	-	Big	-onda	-	Thin.
	-nono	-	Small	-fita	-	Dark.
	-kote	-	Old	-uma	-	Dry.
	-suma	-	Good/nice/beautiful	-lula	-	Bitter.
	-nang'ani-		Lazy	-lowa	-	Sweet.
	-bishi	-	Raw/fresh	-shupa	-	Difficult/stubborn.
	-anakashi=		Female	-bola	-	Rotten.
	-aume	=	Male	-pya	-	Ripe/New.
	-kali	=	Fearsome	-mwenso-		Coward.
	-bi	=	Bad	-nsoni	-	Shy.
				-kosa	-	Strong/hard.

NB: Some adjectives are derived either from verbs or nouns and these are called irregular adjectives. They are formed by placing the adjectival prefix 'uwa' meaning 'of ' or 'with' and the verb '-bula' meaning 'without' and expressing a negative concept. As in the following example:

Irregular Adjectives

Noun	+	A.P	+	Adj	+	Noun	Conjugation	Translation
Umwana	+	Uwa-	+	-bula	+	Amaano	Umwana uwabula amaano	A child without sense.
Nashi	+	Uwa-	+	-bula	+	Umwana	Nashi uwabula umwana	A Nurse without a child.
Umukote	+	Uwa-	+	-bula	+	Amaka	Umukote uwabula amaka	An old person without power.

Umuntu	+	Uwa-	+	-bula	+	incito	Umuntu incito	uwabula	A person without a job.
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N.B. To give more sense in English [-bula] can be translated as “-less” like in “A *jobless* person “ = **Umuntu uwabula incito.**

Examples

- 1
- Umwana uwabula amaano.** - A child without sense (or a senseless child).
Nashi uwabula umwana. - A Nurse without a child (or a childless Nurse).
Umukote uwabula amaka - An old person without power (or a powerless old person). **Umuntu uwabula incito** - A person without a job (a jobless person)

C. TABLE OF REGULAR ADJECTIVES, VERB PREFIXES AND VERBS.

The following table displays all Noun Prefixes, Regular Adjective Prefixes and all Verb Prefixes. The most important thing is to memorise the table row by row. However, remember the noun is the centre of all agreements. The Tense Marker comes between the Verb Prefix and the Verb Root, e.g. **Umuti {u + le + pona}** = ulepona- Umuti ulepona-the tree is falling.

#	N. P.	Noun	A.P.	Regular Adject.	V.P	Tense	Verb	Conjugation	Translation
1	Umu-	Umuntu	umu-	-ipi	a-	le-	isa	Umuntu aleisa	A short person Is coming,
2	Aba-	Abantu	aba-	-ipi	ba-	le-	isa	Abantu baleisa	Short people are coming,
3	Umu-	Umuti	uu-	-tali	U-	le-	pona	Umuti ulepona	A tall tree is Falling,
4	Imi-	Imiti	ii	-tali	i-	le-	pona	Imiti iitali ilepona	Tall trees are falling,
5	Ili-	Ilini	ili-	-kulu	li-	le-	tobeka	Ilini liletobeka	A big egg is breaking,
6	Ama-	Amani	aya-	-kulu	ya-	le-	tobeka	Amani yaletoleka	Big eggs are breaking,
7	Ici-	Icipuna	ici-	-kulu	ci-	le-	pona	Icipuna cilepona	The big chair is falling,
8	Ifi-	Ifipuna	ifi-	-kulu	fi-	le-	pya	Ifipuna filepya	Big chairs are burning,
9	In-	Ing'ombe	lyi-	-nono	i-	le-	lwala	Ing'ombe ilelwala	The small cow is getting sick,
10	In-	Ing'ombe	ishi-	-nono	shi-	le-	lwala	Ing'ombe shilelwala	The small cows are getting sick,
11	Ulu-	Ulukasu	ulu-	-kulu	lu-	le-	kontoka	Ulukasu lulekontoka	The big hoe is breaking,
12	Aka-	Akamwana	aka-	-tali	ka-	le-	lila	Akamwana akatali kalelila	The small tall child is crying,
13	Utu-	Utubaana	utu-	-tali	tu-	le-	lila	Utubana tulelila	The small tall children are crying.
14	Ubu-	Ubutanda	ubu-	-tali	bu-	le-	pya	Ubutanda bulepya	The long mat is burning
15	Uku-	Ukuulu	uku-	-nono	ku-	le-	kontoka	Ukuulu kulefimba	The small leg is swelling.
16	Mu	Mu nsaka	umu-	-suma	mu-	le-	moneka	Mu umusuma mulemoneka bwino	The nice insaka is looking clean.

17	Ku	Ku mushi	uku-	-tali	ku-	le-	nasha	Ku mushi kulenasha	ukutali	<i>The distant village is tiring me,</i>
18	Pa	Pa cipuna	apa-	-suma	pa-	le-	lamba	Pa apasuma palelamba	cipuna	<i>On the nice chair is getting dirty.</i>

D. DEMONSTRATIVE TABLE:

Bemba people make an abundant use of Demonstrative and these take the agreement of nouns.

Cl. #	N.P.	+	Root	Noun	Demonstrative Adj.			Verb 'to be'	Adjective/Noun
					Here	There	Over there		
1.	Umu-	+	-ntu	Umuntu	uyu	uyo	ulya	ali	panse,
2.	Aba-		-ntu	Abantu	aba	abo	balya	bali	panse,
3.	Umu-	+	-ti	Umuti	uyu	uyo	ulya	uli	Ukutali,
4.	Imi-		-ti	Imiti	iyi	iyo	ilya	ili	Ukutali,
5.	Ili-	+	-ni	Ilini	ili	ilyo	lilya	lili	Bwino,
6.	Ama-		-ni	Amani	aya	ayo	yalya	yali	Bwino,
7.	Ici-	+	-puna	Icipuna	ici	ico	cilya	cili	pa ng'anda,
8.	Ifi-		-puna	Ifipuna	ifi	ifyo	filya	fili	pa ng'anda,
9.	In-	+	-g'ombe	Ing'ombe	iyi	iyo	ilya	ili	mu mpanga,
10.	In-		-g'ombe	ing'ombe	ishi	isho	shilya	shili	mu mpanga,
11.	Ulu-	+	-kasa	Ulukasa	ulu	ulo	lulya	luli	ne filonda,
12.	Aka-	+	-mwaana	Akamwaana	aka	ako	kalya	kali	mu ng'anda,
13.	utu-		-baana	Utubaana	utu	uto	tulya	tuli	mu ng'anda,
14.	Ubu-	+	-tanda	Ubutanda	ubu	ubo	bulya	buli	Panshi,
15.	Uku-	+	-ulu	Ukuulu	uku	uko	kulya	kuli	pa cipuna,
16.	Mu-	+	-nsaka	Mu nsaka	umu	umo	mulya	muli	Abantu,
17.	Ku-	+	-mushi	Ku mushi	uku	uko	kulya	kuli	Bwino,
18.	Pa-	+	-ng'anda	Pa ng'anda	apa	apo	palya	pali	Ifiko,

E: TABLE OF IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES DERIVED FROM VERBS

Some adjectives derive from verbs, such verbs which turn the subject into a state, e.g. **Ukubuuta**: to be white, **Ukukashika** = to be red, **Ukwina** = to be fat etc. Thus, we call them irregular Adjectives. The table below shows the agreements of these cases.

Cl. #	N. P.	Noun	+	Irregular Adj.Pref	+	verb	Conjugation Sentence	Translation
1.	Umu-	Umuntu	+	uwa-	+	-lwala	Umuntu uwalwala	<i>A Sick person,</i>
2.	Aba-	Abantu	+	aba-	+	-lwala	Abantu abalwala	<i>Sick people,</i>
3.	Umu-	Umuti	+	uwa-	+	-pona	Umuti uwapona	<i>A fallen tree,</i>
4.	Imi-	Imiti	+	iya-	+	-pona	Imiti iyapona	<i>The fallen trees</i>
5.	Ili-	Ilini	+	lya--	+	-buta	Ilini ilyabuuta	<i>A white egg,</i>
6.	Ama-	Amani	+	aya-	+	-buta	Amani ayabuuta	<i>White eggs,</i>
7.	Ici-	Icipuna	+	ica-	+	-fita	Icipuna icafita	<i>A Black chair,</i>
8.	Ifi-	Ifipuna	+	ifya-	+	-fita	Ifipuna ifyafita	<i>Black chair</i>
9.	In-	Ing'ombe	+	iya-	+	-kota	Ing'ombe iyakota	<i>An old cow.</i>
10.	In-	Ing'ombe	+	isha-	+	-kota	Ing'ombe ishakota	<i>Old cows</i>
11.	Ulu-	Ulukasa	+	ulwa-	+	-fita	Ulukasa ulwafita	<i>A black foot.</i>
		Amakasa	+	aya-	+	-fita	Amakasa ayafita	<i>Black feet.</i>
12.	Aka-	Akamwana	+	aka-	+	-ina	Akamwana akaina	<i>A small fat child.</i>

13.	Utu-	Utubaana	+	utwa-	+	-ina	Utubaana utwaina	<i>The small fat children.</i>
14.	Ubu-	ubunga	+	ubwa-	+	-buta	ubunga ubwabuuta	<i>White mealie meal.</i>
15.	Uku-	ukuulu	+	ukwa-	+	-onda	ukuulu ukwaonda	<i>A thin leg.</i>
16.	Ku	Ku mushi	+	ukwa-	+	-lepa	Ku mushi ukwalepa	<i>To the father village.</i>
17.	Mu	Mu ng'anda	+	umwa-	+	-kaba	Mu ng'anda umwakaba	<i>In the hot house.</i>
18.	Pa	Pa cipatala	+	apa-	+	-bipa	Pa cipatala apabipa	<i>At a bad hospital.</i>

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

Some nouns can help to form adjectives with the conjunction (-a-). This is how they take the agreement with the noun / word they qualify.

TABLE OF NOUN AGREEMENTS FOR IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES FROM NOUNS OR VERBS

Class	Noun	+	Preposition	+	Adjectives	Example
Umu	Umuntu	+	uwa	+	insoni	Umuntu uwansoni.
Umu	Umuti	+	uwa	+	uma	Umuti uwauma.
Imi	Imiti	+	iya	+	onda	Imiti iyaonda.
Ili	Ilini	+	ilya	+	tobeka	Ilini ilyatobeka.
Ama	Amatwi	+	aya	+	koma	Amatwi ayakoma.
Ici	Icitambala	+	ica	+	kashika	Icitambala icakashika.
Ifi	Ifipushi	+	ifya	+	bola	Ifipushi ifyabola.
In	Ing'oma	+	iya	+	tulika	Ing'oma iyatulika.
Ulu	Ulupanga	+	ulwa	+	twa	Ulupanga ulwatwa.
Aka	Akasembe	+	aka	+	fuupa	Akasembe akafuupa.
Utu	Utunama	+	utwa	+	masako	Utunama utwamasako.
Ubu	Ubulwele	+	ubwa	+	kalyelye	Ubulwele ubwakalyelye.
Uku	Ukuboko	+	ukwa	+	funika	Ukuboko ukwafunika.
Ku	Kumushi	+	ukwa	+	lepa	Kumushi ukwalepa.
Mu	Munsaka	+	umwa	+	fiko	Munsaka umwafiko.
Pa	Pacipuna	+	apa	+	naka	Pacipuna apasuma.

F. THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES TABLE:

Cl.	N.P.	Noun	P P	P/ Adj	V.P.	Tense	Verb	Conjugation	Translation
1.	Umu-	Umuntu	u-	w andi wenu wabo	a-	-le-	-isa	Umuntu wandi aleisa	<i>My person / guy is coming.</i>
2.	Aba-	Abantu	aba-	b andi benu babo...	ba-	-le-	-isa	Abantu bandi baleisa	<i>My people are coming.</i>
3.	Umu-	Umuti	u-	w andi wenu yandi	u-	-le-	-pona	Umuti wandi ulepona	<i>My tree is falling.</i>
4.	Imi-	Imiti	i-	y andi	i-	-le-	-pona	Imiti yandi ilepona	<i>My trees are falling.</i>
5.	Ili-	Ilini	ili-	l yandi	li-	-le-	-tobeka	Ilini lyandi li letobeka	<i>My egg is breaking.</i>
6.	Ama-	Amani	aya-	y andi	ya-	-le-	-tobeka	Amani yandi yaletoyobeka	<i>My eggs are breaking.</i>
7.	Ici	Icipuna	ici-	c andi cenu cabo	ci-	-le-	-kontoka	Icipuna candi cilekontoka	<i>My chair is breaking.</i>
8.	Ifi-	Ifipuna	ifi-	f yandi fyenu fyabo	fi-	-le-	-kontoka	Ifipuna fyandi filekontoka	<i>My chairs are breaking.</i>

9.	In-	Ngombe	i-	<u>y</u> andi	i-	-le-	-lwala	Ing'ombe yandi	<i>My cow is sick.</i>
10	In-	Ngombe	ish-	<u>sh</u> andi	shi	-le-	-lwala	ilelwala Ing'ombe shandi shalelwala	<i>My cows are sick.</i>
11.	Ulu-	Ulukasa	ulu-	<u>lw</u> andi	lu-	-le-	-kalipa	Ulukasa lwandi lulekalipa	<i>My foot is hurting.</i>
12	Aka-	Akamwana	aka-	<u>k</u> andi-	ka-	-le-	-lila	Akamwana kandi	<i>My little child is crying.</i>
13	Utu-	Utubaana	utu-	<u>tw</u> andi	tu-	-le-	-lila	kalelila Utubaana twandi tulelila	<i>My little children are crying.</i>
14	Ubu-	Ubutanda	ubu-	<u>bw</u> andi	bu-	-le-	-luba	Ubutanda bwandi buleluba	<i>My mat is disappearing.</i>
15	Uku-	Ukuulu	uku-	<u>kw</u> andi	ku-	-le-	-putuka	Ukuulu kwandi kuleputuka	<i>My leg is being chopped.</i>
16.	Mu-	Munsaka	i-	<u>y</u> andi	mu-	-le-	-loka	Mu nsaka yandi muleloka	<i>In my Insaka it's raining.</i>
17.	Ku-	Kumushi	u-	<u>w</u> andi	ku-	-le-	-lepa	Kumushi wandi kulelepa	<i>To my village is becoming far.</i>
18.	Pa-	Pang'anda	i-	<u>y</u> andi	pa-	-le-	-loka	Pang'anda yandi paleloka	<i>At my house it's raining.</i>

DIALOGUE (ILYASHI)

A: Bushe ba Sikota ni banaani?

B: Ba Sikota bakalamba bamilimo mu PST.

A: Ba Sikota bamoneka shani?

B: Batali, abaonda, abafita, abamaka elyo balikwata umushishi uwipi.

EXERCISES

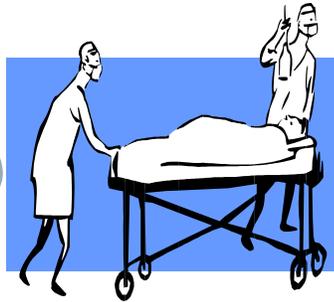
(a) Fill in the blanks with an appropriate adjective using the following words to describe the body parts.

- | | | |
|----------|-----|-----------------|
| -Ina | 1. | Umuntu..... |
| -Kulu | 2. | Ukuboko..... |
| -Nono | 3. | Umoona..... |
| -suma | 4. | Umukoshi..... |
| -buta | 5. | umushishi..... |
| -fita | 6. | Umutwe..... |
| -tali | 7. | Umukashana..... |
| -kashika | 8. | Ulufumo..... |
| -bi | 9. | Ameenso..... |
| | 10. | Ubwalwa..... |

(b) Match the adjectives to the appropriate noun with an arrow

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| Umutwe | Icikulu. |
| Ukutwi | Ukutali. |
| Ilinso | Ukwaina. |
| Ukuboko | Ilikulu. |
| Ukuulu | Uunono. |
| Icifuba | Ukunono. |

(c) Make sentences from these pictures.



(d) Describe a man or woman you know.

(e) **Guessing game**—guess who your fellow trainee is describing.

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Choose one of the following assignments to complete and bring to class the following day.

(a) Select pictures of your friends and describe them.

OR

(b) Describe your host parents.

SELF-EVALUATION

I can name big parts of the body:

Yes Not yet

I can describe physical and moral characteristics of someone:

Yes Not yet

LESSON 6

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having observed various activities in their homestay setting, Trainees will develop and write their own daily schedule.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having learned vocabulary going by days of the week, Trainees will name the days of the week in local language in the correct order.
2. Given appropriate vocabulary going with various activities done in the home, trainees will state different activities done by family members.



DIALOGUE (ILYASHI)

Catherine: Ninshita nshi?

Harriet: Ni 9 koloko/hrs.

Catherine: Bushe mwacibuuka nshita nshi?

Harriet: Nacibuuka pa 6 koloko. Nga imwe?

Catherine: Ine nacibuuka pa 5 koloko/hrs ulucelo.

Harriet: Bushe mwaciya nshita nshi ku sukulu?

Catherine: Pa 8 koloko/hrs ulucelo.

Harriet: Ciisuma shalenipo.

Catherine: Kafikenipo.

CULTURAL NOTES: (INTAMBI)

- (a) **The position of the sun helps the people in the village to tell the time.**
Mu mishi abantu bamwena inshita ku kasuba.
- (b) **A woman who does not wake up early is considered lazy.**
Namayo nga tabuuka bwangu mu ng'anda ninshi munang'ani.
- (c) **Bemba people use corrupted English when telling time, talking about dates and months.**

Ababemba babomfya icisuungu cakubeenda pa kulumbula imyeshi, inshita nangu imyaka.

- (d) **When visitors come home, hosts wake up very early to do household chores before the visitor wakes up.**

Pang'anda nga paisa abeeni abene ba ng'anda bafwile ukubuuka bwangu bwangu no kubomba imilimo yonse pa ng'anda ilyo abeeni tabalabuuka.

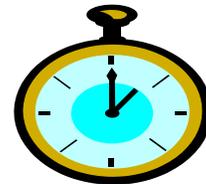
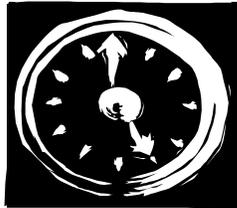
- (e) **A woman is never a visitor, this means that when visiting, she can easily get involved in the housework.**

Namayo nga atandala tamonwa ngo mweni, kanshi nga kuli incito afwile ukubombela pamo na banamayo banankwe.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- As a volunteer, you are expected to keep time and be available where you are needed in order to secure your position in the village.

Pamo nga bakaipeela, mulingile ukusunga inshita elyo nokusangwa konse uko mulefwaikwa pakuti tamuli abasuulwa mu mushi.



VOCABULARY (AMASHIWI)

VERBS

Ukwisa	-	To come.
Ukwangala	-	To play (to have fun).
Ukusaakula	-	To comb hair.
Ukwipika	-	To cook.
Ukukuusa ameeno	-	To brush the teeth.
Ukusamba	-	To bathe.
Ukuteya	-	To play (sport).
Ukusunga	-	To keep.
Ukusungwa	-	To be kept.
Ukusamfya	-	To wash utensils.
Ukufwala	-	To dress.
Ukubuuka	-	To wake up.
Ukufuula	-	To undress.
Ukusendama	-	To sleep.
Ukubeya	-	To shave.

TIME - RELATED WORDS

Koloko	-	Clock.
Ulucelo	-	In the morning.
Icungulo	-	Evening.
Akasuba	-	Early afternoon.
Ubushiku	-	Night/day.
Kuma 6 koloko	-	Around 6:00 O'clock.
Bwangu	-	quick/fast.
Inshita	-	Time.
Pamaca	-	Early in the morning / Dawn.

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Umulungu	-	Week.
Pa mulungu	-	On Sunday.
Pali cimo	-	On Monday.
Pali cibili	-	On Tuesday.
Pali citatu	-	On Wednesday.
Pali cine	-	On Thursday.
Pali cisano	-	On Friday.
Pa cibelushi	-	On Saturday .
Umulungu uleisa	-	Next week.
Umulungu wapwile	-	Last week .
Bulya bushiku	-	That day .
Ulya mulungu	-	That week.

NOUNS

Akasuba	-	Sun/Sunshine/afternoon.
Umwinsi	-	Door way / entrance.
Ameeno	-	Teeth.
Umunangani	-	A lazy person .
Ibala	-	Field/farm/garden.
Insapato	-	Shoes.
Ofesi	-	Office.
Iciibi	-	Door.
Isukulu	-	School.

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS TO NOTE:

Bwaila	-	It is dark / it is late.
Bwacha	-	It is dawn.
Ninshita nshi?	-	What time is it?
Ndabuuka pa 6 Koloko	-	I always wake up at six O'clock.
Lelo nipali cinga?	-	What day is it to day?

GRAMMAR:

A. THE RECENT PAST (THE PAST OF TODAY):

Another form of the Past tense in Bemba is called the Recent Past Tense. It is also known as the Past of today. It describes those events which occurred within the confines of today, at some time earlier before the moment of speaking.

Affirmative:

P.P.	+	Tense	+	root	+	-a	=	Recent	=	Past Tense
N-	+	-aci-	+	-buuk-	+	-a	=	Nacibuuka	=	I woke up.
Mu-	+	-aci-	+	-samb-	+	-a	=	Mwacisamba	=	You bathed.
ba-	+	-aci-	+	-bey-	+	-a	=	Bacibeya	=	They shaved.
Tu-	+	-aci-	+	-sakuul-	+	-a	=	Twacisakuula	=	We combed.

Negative:

Negative marker	+	Affirmative	+	Conjugation	=	Translation
Ta	+	Mwacibuuka	+	Tamwacibuuka	=	You didn't wake up.

Ta	+	Bacisamba	+	Tabacisamba	=	<i>They didn't bathe.</i>
Ta	+	Twacisakuula	+	Tatwacisakuula	=	<i>We didn't comb.</i>

For the first person singular, it changes to:-

PP	+	Negative Marker	+	Tense	+	Root	+	a	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-Shi-	+	-aci-	+	-buuk-	+	-a	=	Nshacibuuka	I didn't wake up.

Examples

Affirmative

Nacibuuka pa 6 koloko

I woke up at 6 o'clock

Mwacisamba pa 7 koloko

You bathed at 7 o'clock

Bacisakuula pa hafu pasiti

7 koloko

They combed at half past 7 o'clock

Twacilya pa 8 koloko

We ate at 8 o'clock

Negative

Nshacibuuka pa 7 koloko.

I didn't wake up at 7 o'clock.

Tamwacisamba pa 8 koloko.

You didn't bathe at 8 o'clock.

Tabacisakuula pa hafu pasiti

9 koloko.

They didn't comb at half past 9 o'clock.

Tatwacilya pa 10 koloko.

We didn't eat at 10 o'clock.

B. HABITUAL TENSE (Review)

Affirmative

PP	+	Tense	+	Verb	=	Conjugation
N-	+	-la-	+	-lya	=	Ndalya .
Mu-	+	-la-	+	-samba	=	Mulasamba.
Ba-	+	-la-	+	-ya	=	Balaya.
Tu-	+	-la-	+	-buuka	=	Tulabuuka.

EXAMPLES:

Affirmative

Ndalya pa 7 koloko

- *I always eat at 7 o'clock.*

Mulasamba pa afu pasiti 6 koloko

- *You always bath at half past 6 o'clock.*

Balaya kusukulu pa 8 koloko

- *They always go to school at 8 o'clock.*

Tulabuuka pa 5 koloko

- *We always wake up at 5 o'clock.*

Negative

Negation	+	Affirmative	+	Habitual	Translation	
Ta	+	musamba	+	Tamusamba	You don't bathe.	
Ta	+	baya	+	Tabaya	They don't go.	
Ta	+	tubuuka	+	Tatubuuka	We don't wake up.	
PP	+	Negative	+	Root	Habitual	Translation
N	+	Shi	+	lya	Nshilya	I don't eat.

Note: For the first person singular it changes to Person first, then negative marker as above.

C. RECENT FUTURE TENSE

PP	+	Tense	+	verb	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ala-	+	-lemba	=	Nalalemba	<i>I will write.</i>
Ba-	+	-ala-	+	-tamba	=	Balatamba	<i>They will watch.</i>
Mu-	+	-ala-	+	-ipika	=	Mwalaipika	<i>You will cook.</i>
Tu-	+	-ala-	+	-cinda	=	Twalacinda	<i>We will dance.</i>

Examples:

Affirmative

Nalalemba inkalata
(I will write a letter)
 Balatamba umupila
(They will watch football)
 Mwalaipika ubwali
(You will cook nshima)
 Twalacinda akalela
(We will dance akalela)

Negative

Nshalembe ulwimbo.
(I will not write a song).
 Tabatambe nkalamo.
(they will not watch a lion).
 tamwaipike ifyumbu.
(You will not cook sweet potatoes).
 Tatwacinde imbeni.
(We will not dance imbeni).

EXERCISES

1. Make sentences in different tenses with the following infinitives:

- Ukulya - Ukuya.
- Ukubuuka - Ukwipika.
- Ukubeya - Ukukuusa ameen.
- Ukusamba - Ukunwa.

2. Translate these sentences into Bemba.

- I always go to school at half past seven
- I always wake up at ten o'clock
- She slept at ten o'clock
- We bathed at half past five.....

3. Make sentences from the pictures



4. Describe what you did yesterday, this morning, this afternoon and what you will do tomorrow.

5. Do the crossword puzzle.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

		1				2		
3				4				5
6						7		
8								
				9				
			10					
	11							

DOWN

- 1. To enjoy
- 3. Learn
- 4. Drink
- 5. To spit at
- 7. To draw
- 9. Eat

ACROSS

- 2. Locative for "in".
- 3. You laugh (respect/plural).
- 6. In there .
- 8. Today.
- 9. You fight (respect /plural).
- 10. be made.
- 11. Verb "to be".

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Observe your host families, describe their daily activities and report that to class the following day.

SELF-EVALUATION

- I can talk about morning activities: Yes Not yet
- I can talk about different habits: Yes Not yet
- I can tell and ask about Time: Yes Not yet
- I can identify days of the Week: Yes Not yet

LESSON 7

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: BUYING

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Given a scenario of a local market, trainees will bargain and buy from a market in their community.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Given vocabulary going by buying, trainees will perform a role play in class on bargaining and buying at least 4 items.





DIALOGUE (ILYASHI)

Cathy:	Muli shani Bataata?	Geo:	Ndifye bwino
Cathy:	Ni shinga itoloshi?	Geo:	Ni K70, 000 kwacha.
Cathy:	Umutengo wakosa, bwesheniko panono.	Geo:	Umutengo ulifye bwino. Bushe mukwete shinga?
Cathy:	Nkwete fye K50, 000 kwacha.	Geo:	Ciisuma leteni iyo ine.

CULTURAL NOTES: (INTAMBI)

- Some women in towns wear shorts, trousers and mini skirts, but in villages traditionally they wear dresses and a wrapper on top of the dress, or blouse.*
Abanakashi bamo mu tauni balafwala amatoloshi, utuputula utwipi elyo no tumashiketi utwipi, lelo mu mishi abanakashi bafwala indeleshi, amabulausi ne fitenge.
- Traditionally trousers, shirts, shorts and jackets are worn by men only.*
Ukukonka no lutambi lwa Cibemba, amashati, amatoloshi, utuputula na majeketi fyakufwala fya baume fye beka.
- When you buy things from the market, you can ask them to give you mbasela*
Nga mwashita ifintu pa Maliketi, kuti mwalomba ukumibikilapo imbasela.
- Items bought cannot be returned.*
Tabasuminisha ukubwekeshamo ifyo mushitile.
- Its good to bargain but use sweet talk.*

Ciisuma ukuumfwana umutengo elyo tamulashita, lelo mufwile ukunyengelela nokwishiba ukulanda bwino bwino.

- (f) *It is bad manners to smell food.*
Misango yabipa ukunusha ifyakulya.
- (g) *Women often wear citenge wrappers as aprons.*
Ba namaayo ilingi bafwala ifitenge nga apuloni.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Once the second hand clothes have been bought, they must be washed and ironed before wearing them.
Nga mwashita salaula, mulingile ukuwasha nokucisa ilyo tamulafwala.
- Beware of pick pockets.
Muleba abacenjela na bakabwalala.

VOCABULARY: (AMASHIWI)

VERBS

Ukubwekeshapo-	<i>To repeat.</i>
Ukushita -	<i>To buy.</i>
Ukushitisha -	<i>To sell.</i>
Ukununsha -	<i>To sniff.</i>
Ukupeela -	<i>To give.</i>
Ukusuminisha -	<i>To accept / to approve.</i>
Ukusenda -	<i>To take / to carry.</i>
Ukubweshako -	<i>To lower/ to reduce the price.</i>
Ukulolesha -	<i>To look/see.</i>
Ukufwala -	<i>To dress.</i>
Ukuwasha -	<i>To wash.</i>
Ukubila -	<i>To sew.</i>
Ukufuula -	<i>To undress.</i>
Ukufwala -	<i>To dress.</i>
Ukwanika -	<i>To dry.</i>
Ukulepuka -	<i>To be torn.</i>
Ukubwesho -	<i>To return (something).</i>
Ukufumya -	<i>To remove.</i>
Ukubilisha -	<i>To have clothes sewn.</i>
Ukulipila -	<i>To pay.</i>
Ukusala -	<i>To choose.</i>

FOOD

Ubowa -	<i>Mushroom</i>
Ifisabo -	<i>Fruits</i>
Ilini -	<i>Egg</i>
Icuungwa/Olenji -	<i>Orange</i>
Tomato -	<i>Tomatoes</i>
Inkoko -	<i>Chicken</i>
Umunani -	<i>Relish</i>
Umusalu -	<i>Vegetables</i>
Kabiki/Kabeji -	<i>Cabbage</i>
Cilemba -	<i>Beans</i>
Kapenta -	<i>Sardines</i>
Isabi -	<i>Fish</i>
Kanyense/Onyoni -	<i>Onion</i>

CLOTHES

Indeleshi -	<i>Dress.</i>
Siketi -	<i>Skirt.</i>
Bulaushi/Akashati -	<i>Blouse.</i>
Icitenge -	<i>Wrapper.</i>
Ishati -	<i>Shirt.</i>
Insapato -	<i>Shoes.</i>
Kaputula -	<i>A short.</i>
Ijaketi -	<i>Jacket.</i>
Icitambala -	<i>Head scarf.</i>
Itoloshi -	<i>Trousers.</i>

COLOURS

-Buta/waiti -	<i>White.</i>
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-Mutuntula/yelo - *Yellow* .
 -Fita/bulaki - *Black*.
 -Makumbi makumbi/bulu –*Blue*.

GENERAL WORDS

Umutengo	-	<i>Price.</i>	-Katapa katapa/Gilini – <i>Green</i> .
Indalama	-	<i>Money.</i>	-Kashika/Ledi- <i>Red</i> .
Ifyakulya	-	<i>Food</i>	NB: Colours take the Irregular Adjective
Ifintu	-	<i>Things</i>	Prefix, eg Itoloshi ilyafita, shiketi iyabuta...
Umwina/Umupili		<i>-Heap / pile</i>	
Amakumbi	-	<i>Clouds.</i>	
Makamaka	-	<i>Especially.</i>	

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS TO NOTE

Ukukosa umutengo	-	<i>To be expensive.</i>
Ni shinga?	-	<i>How much?</i>
Umutengo wakosa sana	-	<i>The price is very high</i>
Umutengo wanaka	-	<i>The price is low.</i>
Muleshitisha shinga?	-	<i>How much are you selling?</i>
Bwesheniko umutengo	-	<i>Please lower the price.</i>
Umutengo ulifye bwino	-	<i>The price is alright.</i>
Ukucipa	-	<i>To be cheap.</i>

GRAMMAR

A. THE VERB [UKUTEMWA] HAS TWO FORMS IN THE PRESENT TENSE:

e.g. **Natemwa** = *I like* ; **Nalitemwa** = *I always like*

It can be used with a Noun or a Verb, e.g. *like something or like doing something*

Affirmative

PP	+	ali	+	-temwa	+	Inf.	+	Noun	=	Conjugation Sentence
N-	+	-ali-	+	-temwa	+	Ukufwala	+	Itoloshi	=	Nalitemwa ukufwala itoloshi. <i>I like to wear trousers.</i>
Mu-	+	-ali-	+	-temwa	+	Ukulya	+	ubwali	=	Mwalitemwa ukulya ubwali. <i>You like to eat nshima.</i>
Ba-	+	-ali-	+	-temwa	+	Ukushana	+	rhumba	=	Balitemwa ukushana rhumba. <i>S/He likes to dance rhumba.</i>
Tu-	+	-ali-	+	-temwa	+	Ukubila	+	utuputula	=	Twalitemwa ukubila utuputula. <i>We like to sew shorts.</i>

Affirmative

PP	+	a	+	Root	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-a-	+	-temwa	=	Ukufwala itoloshi	<i>I like to wear trousers.</i>
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-temwa	=	Ukufwala itoloshi	<i>You like to wear trousers.</i>
Ba-	+	-a-	+	-temwa	=	Ukufwala itoloshi	<i>S/he/They like to wear trousers.</i>
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-temwa	=	Ukufwala itoloshi	<i>We like to wear trousers.</i>

Negative

Ta-	+	Affirmative	+	Infinitive	+	Noun	=	Conjugation Sentence
Ta-	+	-mwateremwa	+	Ukulya	+	Ubwali	=	Tamwateremwa ukulya ubwali. <i>You don't like to eat nshima.</i>
Ta-	+	-bateremwa	+	Ukushana	+	Rhumba	=	Tabateremwa ukushana rhumba. <i>She/he/they don't like to dance to rhumba.</i>
Ta-	+	-twateremwa	+	Ukubila	+	Utuputula	=	Tatwateremwa ukubila utuputula. <i>We don't like to sew shorts.</i>
Ta-	+	-mwateremwa	+	Ukushitisha	+	Cilemba	=	Tamwateremwa ukushitisha cilemba. <i>You don't like to sell beans.</i>

Examples

Affirmative

Nalitemwa ukufwala itoloshi -
Mwalitemwa ukulya ubwali -
Balitemwa ukushana rhumba -
Twateremwa ukubila insapato -

Negative

Nshateremwa ukufwala ishata.
Tamwateremwa ukulya umupunga.
Tabateremwa ukushana reggae.
Tatwateremwa ukubila insokoshi.

NB: Except for first person singular

Nshateremwa ukufwala itoloshi - *I don't like to wear trousers.*

B. THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE WITH [-KA-]:

This does not indicate the future of today or later but the future of tomorrow and any time after tomorrow.

PP	+	T.M.	+	Root	+	-a	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ka-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Nkalya	<i>I will eat.</i>
Mu-	+	-ka-	+	-shit-	+	-a	=	Mukashita	<i>You will buy.</i>
Ba-	+	-ka-	+	-send-	+	-a	=	Bakasenda	<i>She/he/they will take.</i>
Tu-	+	-ka-	+	-nw-	+	-a	=	Tukanwa	<i>We will drink.</i>

Negative

PP + -ka- + Root + -e

Nshakasende - *I will not take.*
Tamwakalye - *You will not eat.*
Tabakanwe - *S/He/They'll not drink.*

Examples

Nkalya ubwali. - *I will eat nshima.*
Mukashita insapato. - *You will buy shoes.*
Bakasenda ifyakufwala - *They will take clothes.*
Tukanwa ubwalwa - *We will drink beer.*

C. THE CAUSATIVE VERB EXTENSION WITH [-ISHA/-ESHA]:

Bantu languages have a system of extending verbs to create new meanings. One of the most used extension verb forms is the CAUSATIVE, It indicates that the subject is making someone else do something or to get something done. Here the subject is not doing the action, s/he makes it be done by another person. To use the causative form of the verb, we add either the suffix [-isha] or [-esha] to the root of the verb, as shown in the following formula:

P.P.	+	Tense Mark.	+	verb Root	+	-isha -esha	+	Object	=	Conjugation
N-	+	-le-	+	-pyang-	+	-isha	+	Bwalya	=	Ndepyangisha Bwalya.
Mu-	+	-le-	+	-lemba-	+	-isha	+	Musonda	=	Mulembesha Musonda.
Ba-	+	-le-	+	-lya-	+	-isha	+	Mulenga	=	Baleliisha Mulenga.
Tu-	+	-le-	+	-capa-	+	-isha	+	Abaana	=	Tulecapisha abaana.

NOTE: The second last vowel of the verb stem determines if the appropriate suffix is '-esha' or '-isha'. When the second last vowel is [a], [i], or [u], then [-isha] is used. When the second last vowel is [o] or [e] then [-esha] is used.

e.g. **Ukulya** = to eat - **Ukuliisha** = to make someone eat.
Ukubomba = to work - **Ukubombesha*** = to make someone work.
Ukulemba = to write - **Ukulembesha** = to make someone write.
Ukuseka = to laugh - **Ukusekesha** = to make someone laugh.
Ukupanga = to make - **Ukupangisha** = to make someone make Something.

N.B. (*) Sometimes the [-isha/-esha] suffix can bring another meaning of intensity, i.e. of doing something to a great extent or in excess. The context will always guide you. Thus **Ukubombesha** can also mean = to work very hard.

Examples

Ndepyangisha Bwalya mu ng'anda- I am making Bwalya sweep the house.
Mulembesha Musonda inkalata- You are making Musonda write a letter.
Baleliisha Mulenga ubwali - They are making Mulenga eat nshima.
Tulecapisha abaana ifyakufwala - We are making children wash clothes.

D. QUESTION WITH [-NGA?] = HOW MUCH?/HOW MANY? :

The suffix [-nga] always requires a plural Noun Agreement prefix. It means "HOW MUCH/HOW MANY?" To ask a question about the number of things, we put the Plural verb Prefix of the word which is being inquired about immediately before [-nga], like in the examples below:

Plural Noun	+	Verb Prefix of the plural Noun	+	-nga	=	How many/How much?
Indeleshi	+	shi-	+	-nga	=	Indeleshi shinga? How many dresses?
Indalama	+	shi-	+	-nga	=	Indalama shinga? How much money?
Amacuungwa	+	ya-	+	-nga	=	Amacuungwa yanga? How many oranges?
Ifyakufwala	+	fi-	+	-nga	=	Ifyakufwala finga? How many clothes?

Examples

Mwakwata indeleshi shinga? - How many dresses do you have?
Mwakwata indalama shinga? - How much money do you have?
Mwakwata amatoloshi yanga? - How many trousers do you have?

EXERCISES

- (1) Write a sentence from each verb using the simple future tense.

Ukushita	Ukuwasha.
Ukulya	Ukupenda indalama.
Ukwipika	Ukusala kaputula.
ukushana	Ukulipila indalama.

- (2) Write a dialogue in pairs where one is a seller and the other a buyer.
(3) Go to the front of the class and describe what you are wearing.
(4) Go out and observe some people. Come back to class and describe one person so that others can guess who that person is.
(5) Go to the nearby market to bargain and buy.

TASK. (IFYAKUCITA)

Go to the market, find out about prices of different items and bargain before you can buy any of the items.

SELF-EVALUATION

I can name some items at the market:	Yes	Not yet
I can ask for prices:	Yes	Not yet
I can bargain:	Yes	Not yet

LESSON 8

CORE COMPETENCY:

INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC:

FOOD PREFERENCES

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Given a restaurant scenario, trainees will ask what is on the menu and order at least a local meal and a drink.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having learnt vocabulary and grammar on food preference, trainees will express at least 3 food preferences
2. Having learnt vocabulary related to ordering food, trainees will act a role play on ordering a local meal and a drink in a restaurant.



DIALOGUE:(ILYASHI)

A Finshi mulefwaya ukulya?

B: Finshi mukwete muno?

A: Natukwata ubwali, inkoko, umupunga elyo na Castle iya talala.

B: Ciisuma, mpeeleniko umupunga na Castle iyatalala.

A: Bushe mulefwaya umupunga ne nama nangu ne sabi?

B: Ndefwaya umupunga ne nkoko pantu natemwisha inkoko.

A: Nga imwe shikulu finshi mulefwaya ukulya?

C: Mpeleniko fye Mosi itatu ne nama.

A: Pembeleniko panono.

B&C: Ciisuma Twatotela.

CULTURAL NOTES:(INTAMBI)

- (a) *Some foods such as a gizzard, raw groundnuts and the head of a fish are mostly eaten by men.*
Ifyakulya fimofimo kwati inondo, imbalala ishibishi nomutwe wesabi baume balya ilingi.

- (b) *Sometimes stay over food can be eaten.*
Limolimo abantu balalya ifimbala.
- (c) *In our restaurants, a tip is not a must unless you want to.*
Mumayanda yakulilamo te nsambu ukubosha lelo ngolefwaya kuti wabosha.
- (d) *Male children do not often eat with their mothers neither do female ones do with their fathers.*
Abaana abaume tabaliila pamo na banyina. Abaana abanakashi nabo tabaliila pamo na bawishi.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- *Watch your drinks when you are in a public place.*
Mulesunga bwino ifyakunwa ilyo muli muncende musangwa abantu abengi.

VOCABULARY: (AMASHIWI)

FOODS

Isabi	-	<i>Fish.</i>
Umusalu	-	<i>Vegetables.</i>
Inkoko	-	<i>Chicken.</i>
Inama	-	<i>Meat.</i>
Umucele/ Soti	-	<i>salt.</i>
Umukaka	-	<i>milk.</i>
Umupunga/laisi	-	<i>Rice.</i>
Cibwabwa	-	<i>Pumpkin leaves.</i>
Mango	-	<i>Mangoes.</i>
Kalota/Amakaloti	-	<i>Carrots.</i>
Lepu	-	<i>Rape.</i>
Kalembula	-	<i>Potato leaves.</i>
Katapa	-	<i>Cassava leaves.</i>

VERBS

Ukutemwa	-	<i>To like.</i>
Ukushitila	-	<i>To buy for someone.</i>
Ukwipikila	-	<i>To cook for someone.</i>
Ukuwashisha	-	<i>To wash for someone.</i>
Ukuishitila	-	<i>To buy for yourself.</i>
Ukuipikila	-	<i>To cook for yourself.</i>
Ukuicapila	-	<i>To wash for yourself.</i>
Ukwikuta	-	<i>To be full.</i>
Ukusumina	-	<i>To accept, agree.</i>
Ukukana	-	<i>To refuse.</i>
Ukulya	-	<i>To eat.</i>
Ukucita	-	<i>To do.</i>
Ukunwa	-	<i>To drink.</i>
Ukufwaya	-	<i>To want.</i>

COMPARATIVES

...Ukucila...	-	<i>More than (>).</i>
...Nga.../Kwati.	-	<i>like (=).</i>
Ta- ()-ba- -nga...	-	<i>Is not like (<).</i>
Cimo cine	-	<i>The same as.</i>

EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS TO NOTE:

Naikuta	-	<i>I am full.</i>
Ndi nensala	-	<i>I am hungry.</i>
Ndi ne cilaka	-	<i>I am thirsty.</i>

Icakulya ca lucelo	-	Breakfast.
Icakulya ca kasuba	-	Lunch.
Umulalilo	-	Supper.
Ifikope	-	Pictures.

INTERROGATIVES

Cinshi/Finshi?	-	What?
Fyakulya nshi?	-	What foods?
Kwisa/Kwi?	-	Where?
Lisa/ lilali?	-	When?
Shani?	-	How?
Ninshi...+ ila	-	why?
-nga?	-	How much?, how many?
-ani?	-	Who? -ani for singular and -bani? for plural.

GRAMMAR

A. THE USE OF [UKUFWAYA] + INFINITIVE = "TO WANT"

Affirmative

PP	+	le	+	root	+	Infinitive	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-le-	+	-fwaya	+	Ukulya	=	Ndefwaya ukulya	I want to eat.
Mu-	+	-le-	+	-fwaya	+	Ukuya	=	Mulefwaya ukuya	You want to go.
A-	+	-le-	+	-fwaya	+	Ukushana	=	Alefwaya ukushana	S/he wants to dance.
Tu-	+	-le-	+	-fwaya	+	Ukulala	=	Tulefwaya ukulaala	We want to sleep.

Negative

Ta	+	Aff. form	+	Infinitive	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	+	-tulefwaya	+	Ukulya	=	Tatulefwaya ukulya	We don't want to eat.
Ta-	+	-mulefwaya	+	Ukulya	=	Tamulefwaya ukulya	You don't want to eat.
Ta-	+	-balefwaya	+	Ukulya	=	Tabalefwaya ukulya	They don't want to eat.

Examples

Affirmative

Ndefwaya ukulya ubwali.

I want to eat nshima.

Mulefwaya ukulya inkoko.

You want to eat chicken.

Balefwaya ukuya ku maliketi

S/he/they want to go to the market-

Tulefwaya ukwipika umusalu

We want to cook vegetables

Negative

Nshilefwaya ukulya umupunga.

I don't want to eat rice.

Tamulefwaya ukulya inama.

You don't want to eat meat.

Tabalefwaya ukuya ku tauni.

S/he/they don't want to go to town.

Tatulefwaya ukwipika inama .

We don't want to cook meat.

B. THE REFLEXIVE AND APPLICATIVE VERB EXTENSION:

(i) The reflexive verb extension

In Bemba we use reflexive verb extension to indicate an action which returns to the subject (i.e. to oneself). Here the subject is doing the action for the benefit of himself or herself. To express this in a sentence, you need to extend the verb into [-ila/-ela] with the Reflexive Infix [-i-] to mark the notion of "self". Therefore, to translate a sentence like: "I cook Nshima for myself " we will have = **Ndaipikila ubwali.** [-i-] is the reflexive marker and [-ila] the extension.

Note: The extensions [-ila/-ela] or [-isha/-esha] depend on the second last vowel of the root as said above in the Causatives in Lesson 7, and further with the Applicatives.

Affirmative:

PP	+	Tense Mark	+	Reflex [-i-]	Root	+	-ila/-ela/ -isha/ -esha -ina/-ena	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-le-	+	-i-	-pik-	+	-ila	=	Ndeipikila	<i>I am cooking for myself.</i>
Mu-	+	-le-	+	-i-	-pik-	+	-ila	=	Muleipikila	<i>You are cooking for your self.</i>
Ba-	+	-le-	+	-i-	-wash-	+	-isha	=	Baleiwashisha	<i>They are washing for themselves.</i>
Tu-	+	-le-	+	-i-	-wash-	+	-isha	=	Tuleiwashisha	<i>We are washing for ourselves.</i>

Negative:

Ta	+	Affirm. Form	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	+	-tuleipikila	=	Tatuleipikila	<i>We are not cooking for ourselves.</i>
Ta-	+	-muleipikila	=	Tamuleipikila	<i>You are not cooking for yourselves.</i>
Ta-	+	-baleipikila	=	Tabaleipikila	<i>They are not cooking for themselves.</i>

For the negative the rule changes in the first person singular to:-

Nsh-	+	i	+	T. M.	+	-i-	+	Root	+	-ila/-ela/ -isha	Conjugation	Translation
Nsh-	+	i	+	-le-	+	-i-	+	-samb-	+	-ila	Nshileisambila	<i>I am not bathing for myself.</i>

Examples:

Affirmative:

Ndeipikila ubwali.

I am cooking nshima for myself.

Muleishitila ifisabo.

You are buying fruits for yourself.

Baleiwashisha ifyakufwala.

They are washing clothes for themselves.

Tuleibilila amashiketi.

We are sewing skirts for ourselves.

Negative:

Nshileipikila inama.

I am not cooking meat for myself.

Tamuleishitila amani.

You are not buying eggs for yourself.

Tabaleiwashisha amalangeti.

They are not washing blankets for themselves.

Tatuleibilila amatoloshi.

We are not sewing trousers for ourselves.

(ii) The applicative verb extension:

We use the Applicative verb extension to express an action done by someone on behalf of someone else or for the benefit of another person. The subject is doing the action NOT FOR HIM/HERSELF but FOR or TO SOMEONE ELSE. To make this extension, we need to insert the personal Object Pronoun infix and extend the verb ending in[- ila/-ela].

e.g. **Ndakushitila amataba** = *I always buy maize for you.*

Table of Infixes

1st Person Singular	-	-n-	(me).
2nd person singular (informal)	-	-ku-	(you no respect).
3rd person singular	-	mu-	(him/her).
1st Person Plural	-	-tu-	(us)
2nd person plural (formal)	-	-mu-	(you respect).
3rd person plural	-	-ba-	(them/ her/him respect).

NOTE: When the second last vowel of the verb is [a, i, u] the Verb extends as [-ila] or [-ina] or [-isha],
(See reflexive on previous pages)
When the second last vowel of the verb is [o, e] the extension extended changes into [-ela] or [-ena] or [-esha].

Affirmative

PP	Tense mark.	+	Infix	+	root	+	ila/isha	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	-la-	+	-mu-	+	-ipik-	+	-ila	=	Ndamwipikila.	I cook for him/her .
Mu-	-la-	+	-n-	+	-shit-	+	-ila	=	Mulanshitila.	You buy for me.
Ba-	-la-	+	-mu-	+	-wash-	+	-isha	=	Balamuwashisha	S/he washes for you.
Tu-	-la-	+	-mu-	+	-bil-	+	-ila	=	Tulamubilila.	We sew for him/ her.

Negative

Ta	+	Affirmative Form	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	+	-mumushitila	=	Tamumushitila.	You do not buy for him.
Ta-	+	-munjipikila	=	Tamunjipikila.	You don't cook for me.
Ta-	+	-tukubilila	=	Tatukubilila.	We don't sew for you.
Ta-	+	-tubawashisha	=	Tatubawashisha.	We don't wash for them.

For the first person singular negative, the rule changes to:

Nshi-	+	TM	Infix	+	root	+	-ila/-ela/ -isha	Conjugation	Translation
Nshi-	+		-mu-	+	-ipik-	+	-ila	Nshimwipikila.	I don't cook for him/her.
Nshi-	+		-ba-	+	-ipik-	+	-ila	Nshibepikila.	I don't cook for them.

Examples

Affirmative

Ndamwipikila ubwali.

I cook nshima for him.

Mulanshitila icitenge.

You buy citenge for me.

Balamuwashisha ifyakufwala.

She washes clothes for you.

Negative

Nshimwipikila umupunga.

I do not cook rice for him.

Tamunshitila insapato.

You do not buy shoes for me.

Tabamuwashisha amalangeti.

S/he doesn't wash blankets for you.

D. THE USE OF APPLICATIVE IN PAST:

Affirmative

PP	'-ali-'	Infix	+	Root	-ila/-ela	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	-ali-	-mu-	+	-ipik-	-ila	=	Nalimwipikila.	I cooked for him/her.
mu-	-ali-	-n-	+	-shit-	-ila	=	Mwalinshitila.	You bought for me.
Ba-	-ali-	-ku-	+	-wash-	-isha	=	Balikuwashisha.	They washed for you.
Tu-	-ali-	-ba-	+	-bil-	-ila	=	Twalibabilila.	We sewed for them.

Negative

Ta	PP	-a-	+	Infix	+	Root	+	-ile -ishe	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	-tu-	-a-	+	-mu-	+	-ipik-	+	-ile	=	Tatwamwipikile	<i>We did not cook for you.</i>
Ta-	-mu-	-a-	+	-n-	+	-shit-	+	-ile	=	Tamwanshitile	<i>You did not buy for me.</i>
Ta-	-ba-	-a-	+	-mu-	+	-wash-	+	-ishe	=	Tabamuwashis he	<i>They did not wash for him/her (formal).</i>
Ta-	-tu-	-a-	+	-ku-	+	-bil-	+	-ile	=	Tatwakubilile	<i>We did not sew for you.</i>

Examples

Affirmative

Nalimwipikila Ubwali.

I cooked nshima for him/her.

Mwalinshitila icitenge.

You bought citenge for me.

Balikuwashisha ifyakufwala.

S/he washed clothes for you.

Twalibabilila indeleshi.

We sewed dresses for them.

Negative

Nshamwipikile umupunga

I did not cook rice for him/her.

Tamwanshitile icisote.

You did not buy for me a hat.

Tabakuwashishe amalangeti.

S/he did not wash blankets for you.

Tatwababilile amashiketi.

We did not sew skirts for them.

E. THE USE OF PROGRESSIVE OF THE FUTURE:

Affirmative

PP	-kala-	+	Infix	+	Root	ila/ela	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	-kala-	+	-mu-	+	-ipik-	-ila	=	Nkalamwipikila	<i>I will be cooking for him/her.</i>
Mu-	-kala-	+	-n-	+	-shit-	-ila	=	Mukalanshitila	<i>You will be buying for me.</i>
Ba-	-kala-	+	-ku-	+	-wash-	-isha	=	Bakalakuwashisha	<i>They will be washing for him/her.</i>
Tu-	-kala-	+	-ba-	+	-bil-	-ila	=	Tukalababilila	<i>We will be sewing for them.</i>

Negative

Ta	+	PP	T/M	+	Infix	+	Root	lla isha	/el =	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	+	-tu-	-akale-	+	-mu-	+	-ipik-	-ila	=	Tatwakale-mwipikila	<i>We won't be cooking for you.</i>
Ta-	+	-mu-	-akale-	+	-n-	+	-shit-	-ila	=	Tamwakale-nshitila	<i>You won't be buying for me.</i>
Ta-	+	-ba-	-akale-	+	-ku-	+	-wash-	-isha	=	Tabakale- kuwashisha	<i>They won't be washing for you.</i>

Ta-	+	-tu-	-akale-	+	-ba-	+	-bil-	-ila	=	Tatwakale-babilila	<i>We won't be sewing for them.</i>
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Examples
Affirmative

- Nkalamwipikila umusalu** - *I will be cooking vegetables for you.*
- Mukalanshitila amabuuku** - *You will be buying books for me.*
- Bakalamucapila ifyakufwala** - *They will be washing clothes for him/her.*
- Tukalababilila ifyakufwala** - *We will be sewing clothes for them.*

Negative

- Nshakalemwipikila imbalala** - *I will not be cooking groundnuts for you.*
- Tamwakalenshitila inkonde** - *You will not be buying bananas for me.*
- Tabakalemuwashisha utuputula** - *They will not be washing pants for you.*
- Tatwakalebabilila indeleshi** - *We will not be sewing dresses for them.*

EXERCISES

- (1) Translate into Bemba:
- (i) I like eating nshima more than I do with Pizza.
 - (ii) She eats less rice than nshima.
 - (iii) John prefers cabbage to fish.
 - (iv) Helen buys as much fruits as she buys vegetables.
 - (v) Americans are like Zambians. They like to eat a lot.
- (2) Make sentences from the following infinitives in applicatives and reflexive.
- Ukusalula - *to fry.*
 - Ukoooca - *to roast.*
 - Ukukolwa - *to be drunk.*
 - Ukukuula - *to build.*
- (3) Fill in the blank spaces below:
- (i) Ing'anda yandi ikulu..... iyenu.
 - (ii) Icoola cenu caba.....candi.
 - (iii) Icimbusu cabo cinono.....icesu.
 - (iv) John alalemba bwino.....ine.
- (4) In pairs, make a dialogue between a waiter and a client.

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Go to a restaurant, order food and a drink in Bemba.

SELF-EVALUATION

- I can buy food or drink in Bemba: Yes.....Not yet.....
- I can express food preferences: Yes.....Not yet.....
- I am able to identify different kinds of food: Yes.....Not yet.....

LESSON 9

CORE COMPETENCY:

INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC:

TRANSPORT

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

While on second site visit, trainees will develop a personal and detailed travel itinerary back to PST.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Given a scenario of a bus station, trainees will interview a bus conductor about the fare, destination and schedule.
2. Having learnt the necessary vocabulary trainees will demonstrate at least 4 commonly used travel signs.
3. Given a picture depicting different modes of transport, trainees will identify and name at least 6 different modes of transport commonly used in Zambia.



DIALOGUE (ILYASHI)

A Bushe ba Ruth baleya kwisa?

B: Baleya ku Amelika.

A: Bushe ni shinga ukuya ku Amelika ne ndeke?

B: Ni K5 million.

A: Mailo nkaya na bashi ku Chinsali, Nga imwe, mukaya kwi?

B: Nkaya ku Mpika ne shitima.

A: Bushe ku Ndola kutali?

B: Nimupepi. Ni 100 kilomitasi fye.

A: Bushe bashi yakuya ku Lusaka iya nshita nshi?

B: Iya shikishi koloko uluceelo.

A: Natotela mukwai

B: Ciisuma.

CULTURAL NOTES: (INTAMBI)

- (a) *In Zambia, walking is a means of transport.*
Mu Zambia, ukwenda na makasa ni nshila imo iya kwendelamo.
- (b) *In the Bemba Culture, travelling is a sign of having money.*
Umuntu nga aleendauka mukutandala ninshi alikwata indalama.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- *When travelling on public transport, be mindful of your luggage.*
Ilyo muli palwendo muleba abailukila kufipe fyenu.
- *Avoid taking the front and back seats.*
Mwilaikala mufipuna fya kuntashi na kunuma ilyo muli pa bulendo muli ba motoka.

VOCABULARY: (AMASHIWI)

VERBS

Ukwisa	-	To come.
Ukuya	-	To leave/ to go.
Ukwishiba	-	To know.
Ukukabila	-	To need/ To desire.
Ukufwaya	-	To want.
Ukushita	-	To buy.
Ukuwa	-	To fall.
Ukwiminina	-	To stop/to stand.
Ukwikila	-	To disembark.
Ukunina	-	To board/climb.
Ukulipila	-	To pay.
Ukupeela	-	To give.
Ukusambilila	-	To learn.
Ukutumpa	-	To be stupid.
Ukulanga	-	To show.
Ukuya ukutali	-	To go far.
Ukwiba	-	To steal.
Ukubelenga	-	To read.
Ukwenda	-	To walk/travel.
Ukubangilila	-	To be early.
Ukwensha	-	To drive.

Ukucelwa	-	<i>To be late.</i>
Ukupenda	-	<i>To count.</i>

NOUNS

Itikiti/itiketi	-	<i>Ticket.</i>
Ubwato	-	<i>Canoe.</i>
Motoka	-	<i>Car/Truck.</i>
Umutengo	-	<i>Price/Fare.</i>
Icimuti	-	<i>Tree.</i>
Umweni	-	<i>Vistor.</i>
Umulilo	-	<i>Fire.</i>
Indeke	-	<i>Aeroplane.</i>
Icikocikala	-	<i>Ox-cart.</i>
Incinga/injinga	-	<i>Bicycle.</i>
Ishitima/Tileni	-	<i>Train.</i>
Mpumpumpu/ Onda	-	<i>Motor bike.</i>
Ubulalo/Buliji	-	<i>Bridge.</i>
Saca/basi	-	<i>Bus.</i>

OTHER WORDS

Imiku ibili	-	<i>Twice.</i>
Koloko	-	<i>O'clock.</i>
Mu menshi	-	<i>In the water.</i>
Uluceelo	-	<i>In the morning.</i>
Icungulo	-	<i>In the evening.</i>
Nga	-	<i>If/when.</i>
Pakati	-	<i>Middle/centre.</i>
Kwi/Kwisa?	-	<i>Where?</i>
Pano	-	<i>Here.</i>
Tuleya	-	<i>Let's go</i>
Umucinshi	-	<i>Respect.</i>

GRAMMAR

A. THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

The Bemba relative pronoun is formed with the help of the relative clause 'iyo...' 'that' which agrees with the noun to mean "who/whom", "which" "where" (see Lesson 5). They introduce additional information about a noun in a sentence.

e.g. **Nacimona bashi iyo bashitile** = *I saw the bus that/which they bought.*

The relative clause (Iyo bashitile) adds more information about the bus to the rest of the sentence.

Noun	+	Rel. Pron.	=	Conjugation sentence	Translation
Bashi	+	iyo	=	Bashi iyo.....	<i>The bus which/that bus....</i>
Namutekenya	+	uwo	=	Namutekenya uwo.....	<i>The driver who.....</i>
Icimbusu	+	ico	=	Icimbusu ico.....	<i>The toilet which.....</i>
Incinga	+	iyo	=	Incinga iyo.....	<i>The bicycle which.....</i>
Icitenge	+	ico	=	Icitenge ico.....	<i>The wrapper which.....</i>
Akamwana	+	ako	=	Akamwana ako.....	<i>The small child who.....</i>
Ubutanda	+	ubo	=	Ubutanda ubo.....	<i>The mat which.....</i>

Icibwa	+	ico	=	Icibwa ico.....	<i>The big dog which.....</i>
Mu nsaka	+	umo	=	Mu nsaka umo.....	<i>In the Insaka where.....</i>

Examples

Bashi iyo nashitile yapy.	=	<i>The bus which I bought has got burnt.</i>
Namutekenya uwo baletete mwaice.	=	<i>The driver who they brought is young.</i>
Icimbusu ico bakulile candi.	=	<i>The toilet which they built is mine.</i>
Incinga iyo nashitile yaluba.	=	<i>The bicycle which I bought has disappeared.</i>
Mu nsaka umo bekala musuma.	=	<i>The Insaka where they stay is good.</i>

THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS WITH LOCATIVES

With locative **Mu** the relative is **Umo**

With locative **Ku** the relative is **Uko**

With locative **Pa** the relative is **Apo**

Examples

Mu coola umo muleikata muli indalama.	-	<i>There is money in the bag where you are touching.</i>
Ku mushi uko tuleya kutali.	-	<i>The village where we are going is far.</i>
Pa ng'anda apo twikala pali imbwa.	-	<i>There is a dog at the house where we live.</i>

EXERCISES

- Pick the question from the box and answer.
- Answer the following questions using relative pronouns.
 - Ni bashi nshi alefwaya?
 - Mwatemwa bashi ya musango nshi?
 - Niwisa namutekenya mulefwaya?
 - Mwana nshi mulefwaya?
- Set up a situation where one pretends to be a conductor and the other a passenger and write a dialogue.

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Go to an actual bus station and find out the schedule of the bus and fares.

SELF-EVALUATION

I can identify different modes of transport:	Yes.....Not yet.....
I can ask for the fare/destination time/schedule:	Yes.....Not yet.....
I can use travel language:	Yes.....Not yet.....

LESSON 10

CORE COMPETENCY:

INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC:

DIRECTIONS

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

While on second site visit, trainees will draw a map indicating directives to at least 5 notable places.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having learnt the necessary vocabulary, trainees will act a role play in class about asking and giving directions to at least 5 notable places.
2. Given a community map, trainees will name at least 5 notable places.



DIALOGUE (ILYASHI)

Mutale: Muli shani?

Chanda: Ndifye bwino. Nga imwe?

Mutale: Ndifye bwino? Ndeipushako inshila yaku maliketi.

Chanda: Mukonke umusebo ulya mpaka musange amampatu. Mukonekele ku kulyo. Elyo mukonkanyepo ukwenda mpaka ku mpela ya musebo eko mwalasanga maliketi.

Mutale: Natotela sana

Chanda: Cilifye mukwai.

CULTURAL NOTES: (INTAMBI)

- (a) *Zambians are not so accurate at giving directions, but they are very helpful.*
Abena Zambia tabaishibisha ukulangisha umuntu intunga lelo balafwilisha sana.
- (b) *When asking for directions, you can stop and ask anyone. Zambians are often patient enough to spare sometime to show a stranger the way. They can accompany you or give a child to take you to the place.*
Nga muleipusha uko muleya kuti mwaipusha umuntu uuli onse. Abena Zambia balikwata umutekatima. Limo limo kuti bamushindika noko muleya nangu kuti bamupeela uwakumushindika.
- (c) *In Zambia we do not often use cardinal points to give directions.*
Mu Zambia tatusuntinkanya intunga bwinobwino nga tulelangilila abantu.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- *It is safer to ask women and children for directions, as they are more reliable.*
Caliwama ukwipusha banamayo na baice ilyo muleipusha intunga.
- *Avoid going to restricted areas eg. Initiation camps or military camps.*
Mwilaesha ukuya kuncende ishaleshiwa pamonga mufisuungu nangu umwikala abashilika.
- *Avoid moving alone at night.*
Mwilaenda mweka ubushiku.

VOCABULARY: (AMASHIWI)

VERBS

Ukufika	-	To arrive/reach.
Ukulondolola	-	To describe/explain.
Ukwingila	-	To enter.
Ukusanga	-	To find.
Ukwafwa	-	To help.
Ukukonekela ku kuso/kulyo	-	To turn to the left/right.
Ukukoneka	-	To turn.
Ukweba	-	To tell.
Ukukonka	-	To follow.
Ukucila	-	To go over/ to go past.
Ukukonkanyapo	-	To continue.
Ukwipusha	-	To ask.
Ukuciluka	-	To go beyond/to get over some barrier.

NOUNS

Banki	-	Bank
Icipataala/Osipito	-	Hospital
Amampatu	-	Fork roads
Amasansa	-	Cross roads
Umwela	-	Wind/Air
Umusebo	-	Road
Inshila	-	Path/ Way
Mupepi	-	Near
Ukutali	-	Far
Isitolo	-	Store
Positi Ofesi	-	Post office
Sitesheni	-	Station
Maliketi	-	Market
Baa	-	Bar

OTHER WORDS

Kukuso	-	Left.
Kukulyo	-	Right.
Kunuma	-	Behind.
Kuntanshi	-	In front.
Pakati	-	In the middle.
Mpaka	-	Until.

QUESTIONS ON DIRECTIONS:

Bushe icipataala cili kwisa?	- Where is the hospital?
Bushe maliketi ili kwisa?	- Where is the market?
Kuti nasanga kwisa ituuka?	- Where can I find the store?
Baala ili kwisa?	- Where is the beer hall?
Kuti nasanga kwisa poshiti?	- Where can I find the Post?
Bushe icitesheni ca bashi cili kwisa?	- Where is the bus station?
Nikwisa muninina pa kuya ku Boma?	-Where do you board from when going to town?

GRAMMAR

A. IMPERATIVE/COMMANDS (REVIEW):

To make a polite request we drop "Uku-"and the suffix [-a] from the infinitive and add [-eni- + -ko] to the root. This is used to express politeness.

e.g. Ukukoneka (To turn) = Konekeleniko (Please turn)

Affirmative

Infinitive

Ukukonekela

(To turn to)

Ukukonkanya

(To continue)

Ukusanga

(To find)

Ukwingila

(To enter)

Ukwafwa

(To help)

Ukweba

(To tell)

Ukukonka

To follow

Polite Commands

Konekeleniko.

(Please Turn to).

Konkanyenipo.

(Please continue).

Sangeniko.

(Please find).

Ingileniko.

(Please enter.)

Afweniko.

(Please help).

Ebeniko (e.g. **Njebeniko**=Please tell me).

(Please tell).

Konkeniko.

(Please follow).

Positive form

Infinitive

Ukukonekela

To turn to

Ukukonkanyapo

To continue on

Ukusanga

To find

Ukwingila

To enter

Ukweba

To tell

Negative form

Mu+i+konekela = Mwikonekela.

Don't turn to.

Tu+i+konkanyapo = Twikonkanyapo.

We shouldn't continue.

Ba+i+sanga = Besanga.

They shouldn't find.

Mu+i+ingila = Mwiingila.

You shouldn't enter.

Ba+i+eba = Beeba.

He/she/they shouldn't tell.

B. LOCATIVES:

The locatives can make sense on demonstrative in some cases because they describe relative distance from the speaker. They are based on the differences between the three prepositions **Mu, Ku, Pa**.

Mu, Ku, Pa can also be added as a prefix to a noun for the location of the object. The meaning of the noun changes to designate the area related to the noun.

e.g: **Mu** ng'anda - In the house.
Ku Maliketi - To the market.
Pa tebulo - On the table.

Locatives

Muno -Inside here **Umu**-In here **Umo**-In there **Mulya**-In over there
Kuno -Right here **Uku**-This side **Uko**-That side **Kulya**-Over that side
Pano -Right on here **Apa** - At/on here **Apo**-On there **Palya**-On over there

Demonstratives

Uno-This one right here **Uyu**-This one around here.
Uyo-That one there **Ulya**-That one over there.

C. THE USE OF [KUTI....] = "CAN?" :

Kuti is used as an auxiliary verb to express permission to do something. It can also express the possibility of doing something or supposition. [**Kuti**..] is also used in interrogatives with Bushe or just by raising the intonation for polite requests and is followed by a verb, as shown below:

e.g. **Kuti naya** = *I can go.*
Bushe kuti naya? = *Can I go?*

Affirmative

Rule: **Kuti+PP+a + root+a**

Kuti	+	PP	+	-a	+	Root	+	-a	=	Conjugation	Translation
Kuti-	+	n-	+	-a	+	-sang-	+	-a	=	Kuti nasanga.	<i>I can find.</i>
Kuti-	+	u-	+	-a	+	-sang-	+	-a	=	Kuti wasanga?	<i>Can you find?</i>
Kuti-	+	a-	+	-a	+	-sang-	+	-a	=	Kuti asanga.	<i>He/she can find.</i>
Kuti-	+	tu-	+	-a	+	-sang-	+	-a	=	Kuti twasanga?	<i>Can we find?</i>
Kuti-	+	mu-	+	-a	+	-sang-	+	-a	=	Kuti mwasanga.	<i>You can find.</i>
Kuti-	+	ba-	+	-a	+	-sang-	+	-a	=	Kuti basanga?	<i>Can they find?</i>

Negative

Neg. marker	+	Kuti	PP	root	+	e	=	Conjugation	Translation
Te-	+	-kuti	n-	-sang-	+	e	=	Tekuti nsange.	<i>I can't find.</i>
Te-	+	-kuti	u-	-sang-	+	e	=	Tekuti usange?	<i>Can't you find?</i>
Te-	+	-kuti	a-	-sang-	+	e	=	Tekuti asange.	<i>S/he can't find.</i>
Te-	+	-kuti	tu-	-sang-	+	e	=	Tekuti tusange?	<i>We can't find?</i>
Te-	+	-kuti	mu-	-sang-	+	e	=	Tekuti musange.	<i>You can't find.</i>
Te-	+	-kuti	ba-	-sang-	+	e	=	Tekuti basange.	<i>They can't find?</i>

Examples

Affirmative/Question

Kuti nasanga inshila yaku Kitwe. - *I can find the way to Kitwe.*
Kuti nasanga inshila yaku Kitwe? - *Can I find the way to Kitwe?*
Kuti mwasanga ing'anda iikalamba. - *You can find a big house.*
Kuti mwasanga ing'anda iikalamba? - *Can you find a big house?*

Kuti basanga icipatala.	-	<i>S/he can find the hospital.</i>
Kuti basanga icipatala?	-	<i>Can s/he find the hospital?</i>
Kuti twasanga maliketi.	-	<i>We can find the market.</i>
Kuti twasanga maliketi?	-	<i>Can we find the market?</i>

Negative/Question

Tekuti nsange inshila ya ku Kitwe.	-	<i>I can't find the way to Kitwe.</i>
Tekuti nsange inshila ya ku Kitwe?	-	<i>Can't I find the way to Kitwe?</i>
Tekuti musange ing'anda iikalamba.	-	<i>You can't find a big house.</i>
Tekuti musange ing'anda iikalamba?	-	<i>Can't you find a big house?</i>
Tekuti basange icipatala.	-	<i>S/he can't find the hospital.</i>
Tekuti basange icipatala?	-	<i>Can't s/he find the hospital?</i>
Tekuti tusange maliketi.	-	<i>We can't find the market.</i>
Tekuti tusange maliketi?	-	<i>Can't we find the market?</i>

<u>NOTE:</u> The response may be:	-	Ee	-	Yes.
	-	Awe	-	No.

EXERCISES

- (I) Write a dialogue on asking and giving directions.
- (ii) **Scavenger hunt:** Find items hidden at different places.
- (iii) Consult each other and hide an object. Give your trainer instructions to find it.

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Go and find the location given to you by your trainer and report back to him the following day.

SELF-EVALUATION

I am able to give directions: Yes Not yet
 I can ask for directions: Yes Not yet

LESSON 11

CORE COMPETENCY:

INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC:

SOCIAL INTERACTION

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having come back from second site visit, trainees will compose and narrate a story about their visit in the past tense.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having been given a story in the present tense, trainees will rewrite a story and narrate it in the future tense.



CULTURAL NOTES: (INTAMBI)

- (a) The Bemba people plan for their future by preserving food for storage..

Ababemba balapekanya ifyakuntanshi ukupitila mukusunga ifyakulya munshila isha pusanapusana.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- *Avoid judgemental comments.*
Mwilapingula mu milandile yenu.

VOCABULARY: (AMASHIWI)

VERBS

Ukwimba	-	<i>To dig.</i>
Ukucinda	-	<i>To dance.</i>
Ukoowa	-	<i>To swim.</i>
Ukunwa	-	<i>To drink.</i>
Ukuliila	-	<i>To enjoy.</i>
Ukubwelela	-	<i>To go back/ return.</i>
Ukutemwa	-	<i>To like.</i>
Ukukuula	-	<i>To build.</i>
Ukwangala	-	<i>To play.</i>
Ukushana	-	<i>To dance.</i>
Ukulya	-	<i>To eat.</i>
Ukuya	-	<i>To go.</i>
Ukwenda	-	<i>To walk.</i>
Ukwiimba	-	<i>To sing.</i>
Ukulanda	-	<i>To say/tell/talk/speak.</i>
Ukufwaya	-	<i>To want.</i>
Ukulila	-	<i>To cry.</i>
Ukubwela	-	<i>To come back.</i>
Ukuloota	-	<i>To dream.</i>
Ukukolwa	-	<i>To be drunk.</i>
Ukuluka	-	<i>To vomit/throw up.</i>
Ukubelenga	-	<i>To read.</i>
Ukulemba	-	<i>To write.</i>

NOUNS

Ubwalwa	-	<i>Beer.</i>
Baala/Baa	-	<i>Beerhall/Bar.</i>
Iyakulya	-	<i>Food.</i>
Umunandi	-	<i>Friend.</i>
Abantu	-	<i>People.</i>
Umushi	-	<i>Village.</i>
Amenshi	-	<i>Water.</i>
Imfumu	-	<i>Chief.</i>
Ifishima	-	<i>Wells.</i>
Otela	-	<i>Hotel.</i>

TIME RELATED WORDS

Mailo + PAST TENSE	-	<i>Yesterday.</i>
Lelo	-	<i>Today.</i>
Mailo + FUTURE TENSE	-	<i>Tomorrow.</i>
Ulucelo	-	<i>In the morning.</i>
Umweshi	-	<i>Month/ moon.</i>
Icungulo	-	<i>In the afternoon/Evening.</i>
Ubushiku	-	<i>At night.</i>
Ubushiku bwakonkapo	-	<i>Following day.</i>
Umulungu uleisa	-	<i>Next week/ coming week.</i>
Bulya bushiku	-	<i>That day.</i>

Akasuba kabalika

- The sun is shining.

N.B. Mailo is ambiguous in Bemba. It means both yesterday or tomorrow, but the context will tell which one is used, especially the Verb Tense will help you., e.g. **Mailo nalitandala mu Chongwe** = Yesterday I took a walk in Chongwe; different from **Mailo Nkatandala ku Lusaka** = Tomorrow I will visit Kitwe.

QUESTIONS

Mwaile kwisa mailo mu cungulo? -Where did you go yesterday in the evening?

Mulelya finshi lelo? -What are you eating today?

Mukashita finshi mailo ? -What will you buy tomorrow?

OTHER WORDS

Ilyo nshila	-	Before.
Panuma ya	-	After.
Ubusaka	-	Cleanliness.
Kuno	-	Here.
Ino nshita	-	This time.
-esu	-	Ours.
Ubusaali	-	Dirtiness.
-enu	-	Your(s).
-abo	-	Their(s).

GRAMMAR

A. THE PAST TENSE INFIX: [-ali-] used to express an action done in past of yesterday and sometime ago.

e.g. Ukusamba = to bathe

Affirmative

PP-	+	-ali-	+	Root	+	-a	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ali-	+	-samb-	+	-a	=	Nalisamba	I bathed.
u-	+	-ali-	+	-samb-	+	-a	=	Walisamba	You bathed.
A-	+	-ali-	+	-samb-	+	-a	=	Alisamba	S/He bathed.
Tu-	+	-ali-	+	-samb-	+	-a	=	Twalisamba	We bathed.
Mu--	+	-ali-	+	-samb-	+	-a	=	Mwalisamba	You bathed.
Ba-	+	-ali-	+	-samb-	+	-a	=	Baalisamba	They bathed.

Negative

N/M	PP	+	-a-	Root	+	-ile	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	-u-	+	-a-	-samb-	+	-ile	=	Tawasambile	You didn't bathe.
Ta-	-a-	+	-a-	-samb-	+	-ile	=	Taasambile	She/he didn't bathe.
Ta-	t-u-	+	-a-	-samb-	+	-ile	=	Tatwasambile	We didn't bathe.
Ta-	-mu-	+	-a-	-samb-	+	-ile	=	Tamwasambile	You didn't bathe.
Ta-	-ba-	+	-a-	-samb-	+	-ile	=	Tabasambile	They didn't bathe.

PP	Neg. M	+	-a-	+	Root	+	ile	Conjugation	Translation
N-	-shi-	+	-a-	+	-samb-	+	-ile-	Nshasambile	I didn't bathe.

Examples

Affirmative

Negative

Nalisamba pamubili mailo.*I bathed my body yesterday.***Mwalisamba Kumenso ulucelo.***You washed your face in the morning.***Balisamba ku maboko akasuba.***She/he washed his/her hands at noon.***Nshasambile pa menso mailo.***I didn't wash my face yesterday.***Tamwasambile ku moolu icungulo.***You didn't wash your legs in the evening.***Tabasambile kuminwe akaceelo.***She/he didn't wash his/her hands in the morning.***Twalisamba ku moolu icungulo.***We washed our legs in the evening.***Balikuusa mukanwa kumaca.***They cleaned their mouths at dawn.***Tatwasambile mu mutwe ubushiku.***We didn't wash our heads at night.***Tabakushile mukanwa icungulo.***They didn't clean their mouths in the evening.*

NB: When a sentence is in negative past tense, the last vowel of the verb changes from 'a' to 'e' after an extension, e.g. [-ile] or [-ine] or [-she].

B. **PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:** [-ni- for the 1st person] and [-na- for the other persons] used to express an action that has been done but flows into present time.

C.

Affirmative

T.M	+	PP	+	Root	+	a	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ni-	+	-n-	+	-shit-	+	-a	=	Ninshita	<i>I have bought.</i>
Na-	+	-u-	+	-shit-	+	-a	=	Naushita	<i>You have bought.</i>
Na-	+	-a-	+	-shit-	+	-a	=	Nashita	<i>S/he has bought.</i>
Na-	+	-tu-	+	-shit-	+	-a	=	Natushita	<i>We have bought.</i>
Na-	+	-mu-	+	-shit-	+	-a	=	Namushita	<i>You have bought.</i>
Na-	+	-ba-	+	-shit-	+	-a	=	Nabashita	<i>They have bought.</i>

Negative

Ta	+	Affirmative	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	+	-ushitile-	=	Taushitile	<i>You haven't bought.</i>
Ta-	+	-ashitile	=	Tashitile	<i>She/he hasn't bought.</i>
Ta-	+	-tushitile	=	Tatushitile	<i>We haven't bought.</i>
Ta-	+	-mushitile	=	Tamushitile	<i>You haven't bought.</i>
Ta-	+	-bashitile	=	Tabashitile	<i>They haven't bought.</i>

PP+Negative + root + ile = Negative form for the first person singular
N + shi + shit+ ile = **Nshishitile** - *I haven't bought*

Examples**Affirmative****Ninshita ifyakulya.***I have bought food.***Namushita ifyakufwala.***You have bought clothes***Natushita insapato.***We have bought shoes***Nabashita inkoko.***They have bought chicken.***Negative****Nshishitile ubwalwa.***I have not bought beer.***Tamushitile ifipuna.***You have not bought furniture.***Tatushitile amatoloshi.***We have not bought trousers.***Tabashitile inama.***They have not bought meat.*

- C. **THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE:** [-KA-] used to express action to be done in the future time frame of tomorrow and onwards in the days to come.

Rule: PP+ -Ka- + root+ -a

Affirmative

PP-	+	Ka	+	root	+	a	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ka-	+	-shan-	+	-a	=	Nkashana	<i>I will dance.</i>
U-	+	-ka-	+	-shan-	+	-a	=	Ukashana	<i>You will dance.</i>
A-	+	-ka-	+	-shan-	+	-a	=	Akashana	<i>S/he will dance.</i>
Tu-	+	-ka-	+	-shan-	+	-a	=	Tukashana	<i>We will dance.</i>
Mu-	+	-ka-	+	-shan-	+	-a	=	Mukashana	<i>You will dance.</i>
Ba-	+	-ka-	+	-shan-	+	-a	=	Bakashana	<i>They will dance.</i>

Negative

Neg.	PP	+	-aka-	+	+Root	+	-e	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	mu-	+	-aka-	+	-shan-	+	-e	=	Tamwakashane	<i>You won't dance (Formal).</i>
Ta-	tu-	+	-aka-	+	-shan-	+	-e	=	Tatwakashane	<i>We won't dance.</i>
Ta-	ba-	+	-aka-	+	-shan-	+	-e	=	Tabakashane	<i>They won't dance.</i>
Ta-	a-	+	-aka-	+	-shan-	+	-e	=	Taakashane	<i>He/she won't dance.</i>
Ta-	u-	+	-aka-	+	-shan-	+	-e	=	Tawakashane	<i>You won't dance (Informal).</i>

Examples

Affirmative

Nkashana mailo.

I will dance tomorrow.

Mukashana mailo rhumba.

You will dance to rhumba tomorrow

Bakashana mailo ku baa.

They will dance at the bar tomorrow.

Tukashana mu Chishiko.

We will dance in Chishiko.

Bakashana mu Town.

They will dance in Town.

Negative

Nshakashane bulya bushiku.

I will not dance the other day.

Tamwakashane raggae uyu mulungu.

You will not dance to reggae next week.

Tabakashane mailo ku baa.

They will not dance at the bar tomorrow.

Tatwakashane mu Kakubo.

We will not dance in Kakubo.

Tabakashane mu Ndola.

They will not dance in Ndola.

EXERCISE

TELL A STORY

Write stories from picture strips in different tenses.



1. Put the words in brackets in the correct tenses.

I (Ukulanda) **[Future]** mu Cibemba na bantu ba mu mushi wandi. **They** (Ukutemwa)**[Future]** ukumona ubuyantanshi mu mushi wabo.
 I (Ukufwaya) **[Present]** ukulanda na bamwine mushi, nomba Imfumu **He** (Ukwisa) **[Past]** kuno ku kutandala.
 Lelo, **We** (Ukupekanya) **[Present]** mitingi pantu **we** (Ukufwaya) **[Present]** ukulanshanya na bantu ifyo **We** (Ukukuula **[Future]**) ifishima.

2. Tell a Story

Write a recent experience encountered in the host family or in the training site and present it to class. Other trainees can ask questions.

3. Write stories about what you did or what happened to you in U.S.A.

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Go to people in the site and ask them what they did in the past. What they want to do in future and bring the stories back to class the following day.

SELF-EVALUATION

I can tell a story in the past:	Yes	Not yet
I can tell a story in the present tense:	Yes	Not yet
I can tell a story in the future tense:	Yes	Not yet

LESSON 12

CORE COMPETENCY:

INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC:

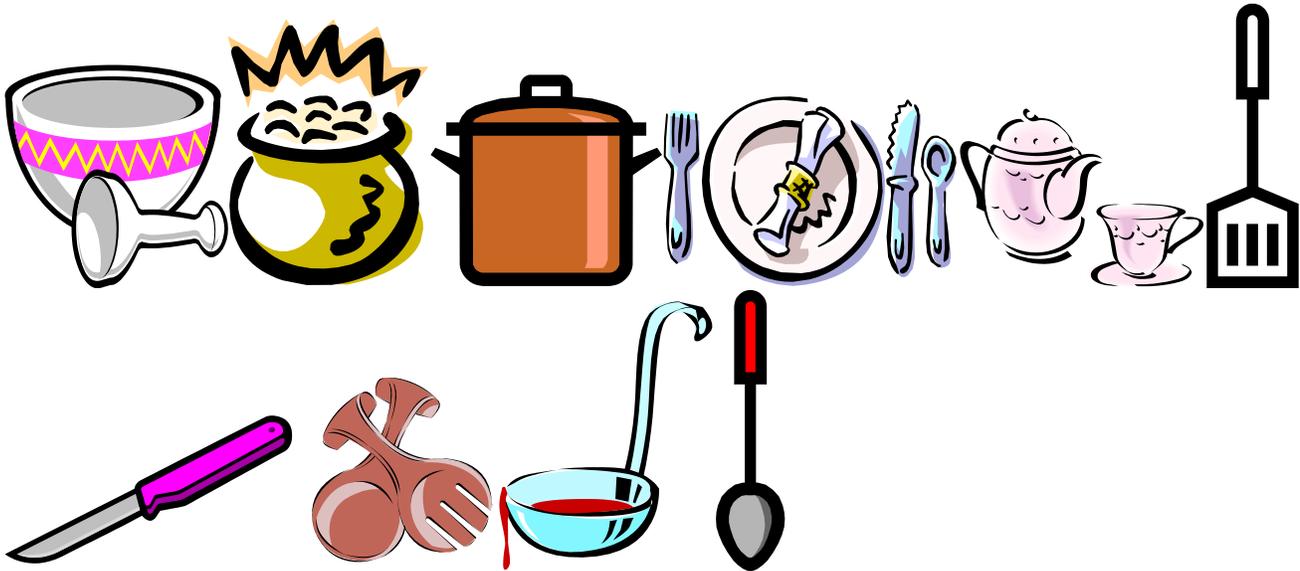
HOUSING

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Given a scenario of a village, trainees will compare and contrast the usage of village kitchen utensils to American kitchen utensils.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having been exposed to village kitchen, trainees will list at least 5 village kitchen utensils.
2. Having been exposed to village kitchen, trainees will list at least 5 village kitchen utensils and ask for permission to use them.



DIALOGUE I (ILYASHI)

A: Cinshi ici?

B: Ni mpoto.

A: Bushe impoto ya ncito nshi?

B: Yakwipikilamo.

A: Cinshi ici?

B: Ni mbabula.

A: Bushe imbabula ya ncito nshi?

B: Yakwipikilapo.

A: Cinshi ici?

B: Libende.

A: Bushe ibende lya ncito nshi?

B: Lyakutwilamo.

A: Cinshi ici?

B: Mutondo.

A: Bushe umutondo wa ncito nshi?

B: Wakubikamo amenshi ya kunwa.

DIALOGUE II (ILYASHI LYA CIBILI)

- A: Bushe kuti nabomfyako imbabula? B: Ee, kuti mwabomfya.
A: Bushe ili kwisa? B: Ili mu cikini.
A: Ciisuma natotela.

DIALOGUE III (ILYASHI CITATU)

- A: Bushe kuti nabomfyako ibende? B: Ee kuti mwabomfyako. Bushe namukwata impoto ne mbale?
A: Ninkwata imbale lelo impoto nshikwete. B: Bushe kuti mwabomfyako impoto yandi.
A: Ee kuti nabomfyako. B: Ciisuma buleni.

CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI)

- (a) *You cannot allow anybody to enter your bedroom unless they are your close friends.*
Tabengisha abantu abali bonse ku cipinda kanofye umutemwikwa no munobe.
- (b) *Your parents in law and older children are not allowed to enter your bedroom.*
Tacaliinga abapongoshi na bana bobbe abakalamba ukwingila ku cipinda.
- (c) *In villages toilets are built a few meters from the houses because people want to maintain cleanliness and to feel that nobody should know or see that one has gone to the toilet.*
Mu mushi ifimbusu no mwakusambila fibeela ukutali ne ng'anda.
- (d) *Its a taboo to sit on a mortar.*
Tentambi ukwikala pebende.
- (e) *A cooking stick should never be used to beat a child.*
Umwinko tabominako umwana.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- *Avoid leaving a lit candle, burning brazier or smouldering wood in the house, especially at night.*
Mwilaasha kandulo, imbabula nelyo icishiki camulilo mu ng'anda, makamaka ubushiku.

VOCABULARY (AMASHIWI)

NOUNS

Ulupe	-	Winnowing Basket.
Ibende	-	Mortar.
Umwinsi	-	Pounding stick.
Kapu	-	Cup.
Supuni	-	Spoon.
Inshimbi	-	Pressing iron.
Pani	-	Pan.
Imbabula	-	brazier.
Amalasha	-	Charcoal.
Imipando	-	Chairs.
Icitofu	-	Stove.
Kabati	-	Cupboard.

Sefa/ulunyungo	-	Sieve.
Umuseke	-	Basket.
Impoto	-	Pot.
beseni	-	Basin.
Beti	-	Bed.
Ubutanda	-	Reed mat.
Ulukasu	-	Hoe.
Isembe	-	Axe.
Icimbusu	-	Toilet.
Ishiko	-	Fire place.
Inkuni	-	Fire .

OTHER WORDS

Incito	-	Work.
Cinshi?	-	What?
Pa/ Ku ng'anda	-	At home.
Mune	-	Friend.
Nshikwete	-	I don't have.

VERBS

Ukutanda	-	To sow.
Ukushima	-	To plough.
Ukutongola	-	To shell.
Ukubyala	-	To plant.
Ukuseepa	-	To harvest (cereal).
Ukuloba	-	To fish.
Ukwangula	-	To peel.
Ukucisa	-	To press.
Ukupyanga	-	To sweep.
Ukwipika	-	To cook.
Ukukuula	-	To build.
Ukupanga	-	To make.
Ukubumba	-	To mould.
Ukutapa amenshi-		To draw water.
Ukulima	-	To cultivate.
Ukuputula	-	To cut.
Ukukosha umulilo	-	To make fire.
Ukufimba	-	To thatch/to cover.
Ukusenda pa mutwe-		To carry on the head.
Ukutwa	-	To pound.

GRAMMAR

- A. **THE USE OF [KUTI] (REVIEW)**: meaning "Can/May" It is used to make requests or ask for permission for doing something.

Rule: Kuti + PP + Root + -a + Polite command + Noun

Affirmative

Kuti	+	PP	+	-a-	+	Polite Command	=	Conjugation
Kuti	+	n-	+	-a-	+	-bomfyako	=	Kuti nabomfyako imbabula? May I use the brazier?
Kuti	+	mu-	+	-a-	+	-bomfyako	=	Kuti mwabomfyako umutondo? May you use the clay pot?

Kuti	+	ba-	+	-a-	+	-bomfyako	=	Kuti babomfyako umuseke? <i>May s/he use the basket?</i>
Kuti	+	tu-	+	-a-	+	-bomfyako	=	Kuti twabomfyako ulupe? <i>May we use winnowing basket?</i>
Kuti	+	ba-	+	-a-	+	-bomfyako	=	Kuti babomfyako isembe? <i>May they use the axe?</i>

Negative

Te	+	Kuti	+	Affirmative	=	Conjugation	Translation
Te-	+	-kuti	+	mbomfyeko	=	Tekuti mbomfyeko	<i>I can't use.</i>
Te-	+	-kuti	+	mubomfyeko	=	Tekuti mubomfyeko	<i>You can't use.</i>
Te-	+	-kuti	+	babomfyeko	=	Tekuti babomfyeko	<i>They can't use.</i>
Te-	+	-kuti	+	tubomfyeko	=	Tekuti tubomfyeko	<i>We can't use.</i>
Te-	+	-kuti	+	mubomfyeko		Tekuti mubomfyeko	<i>You can't use it.</i>

Examples

Affirmative

Kuti nabomfyako ulukas?

Can I use the hoe please?

Kuti mwabomfyako isembe?

Can you use the axe please?

Kuti twabomfyako umutondo?

Can we use the clay pot please?

Kuti babomfyako umuseke?

Can they use the reed basket please?

Negative

Tekuti mbomfyeko imbabula.

I can't use the brazier.

Tekuti mubomfyeko umwele.

You can't use the knife.

Tekuti tubomfyeko ulupe.

We can't use the winnowing basket.

Tekuti babomfyeko imbale.

They can't use the plates.

N.B. In Lesson ten "Kuti" is used to express "Where can?" While in this lesson "Kuti" is used to express 'can.....please'. In Lesson ten it's used for direction while in Lesson 13 it's used to express permission.

B. PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE (REVIEW)

Rule: PP + -a- + Root + -a

Affirmative

PP	+	-a-	+	Root	+	-a	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-a-	+	-ipik-	+	-a	=	Naipika	<i>I have cooked.</i>
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-ipik-	+	-a	=	Mwaipika.	<i>You have cooked.</i>
Ba-	+	-a-	+	-ipik-	+	-a	=	Baipika	<i>She/He has cooked.</i>
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-ipik-	+	-a	=	Twaipika	<i>We have cooked.</i>
Ba_	+	-a-	+	-ipik-	+	-a	=	Baipika	<i>They have cooked.</i>

Negative

Neg.	+	Affirmative	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	+	-Mwipike	=	Tamwipike	<i>You have not cooked.</i>
Ta-	+	-Bepike	=	Tabepike	<i>S/He has not cooked..</i>
Ta-	+	-Twipike	=	Tatwipike	<i>We have not cooked.</i>
Ta-	+	-Bepike	=	Tabepike	<i>They have not cooked.</i>

N.B: The first person singular takes "Nshi" for negative

e.g. **Nshipike** - *I have not cooked.*

Affirmative

Naipika umunani.

I have cooked relish.

Mwaipika inama.

You have cooked meat.

Baipika umusalu.

S/he has cooked vegetables.

Twaipika ifipushi.

We have cooked pumpkins.

Baipika umusunga.

They have cooked porridge.

Negative

Nshipike ubwali.

I have not cooked Nshima.

Tamwipike inkoko.

You have not cooked chicken.

Tabepike isabi.

S/he has not cooked fish.

Tatwipike ifyumbu.

We have not cooked sweet potatoes.

Tabepike umupunga.

They have not cooked rice.

EXERCISE

- (a) Make a list of household items you need at your post.
- (b) Make a dialogue in which one is asking for permission to use items in the house and the other answers.

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Ask Bemba speakers for permission to use items found in their homes.

SELF EVALUATION:

I can identify household items:

Yes Not yet

I can make a request to use items found in the house:

Yes Not yet

LESSON 13

CORE COMPETENCY:

INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC:

WEATHER

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having learnt different weather patterns in Zambia, trainees will describe their favorite weather and give at least 5 reasons why it is their favorite.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Given the necessary vocabulary, trainees will express 4 feelings and desires relating to weather.
2. Given a picture depicting different weather patterns in Zambia, trainees will describe at least 3 Zambian weather patterns.

Picture Depicting:

- Sun on a clear sunny day
- Rains
- Clouds
- Trees and clothes being blown by wind



TEXT (UMULANDU)

Umfweeni imwe ba Kasuba. Nga mwabalika sana abantu balomfwa insala ne cilaka elyo balafwaya ukunwa amenshi ayatalala. Nga bali pa bulendo, balafwaya ambulela. Cinshi abantu baculila nga mwabalika?

Umfweeni imwe ba Mpepo. Nga mwaisa abantu bafwaya ukufwala sweta no kunwa tii iyakaba. Cinshi abantu baculila nga mwaisa?

CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI)

- (a) *Most people do not usually compliment the weather unless it is bad that day.*
Abantu telingi balanda pa mwela, kanofye nga nakubiipa.
- (b) *When a person is struck by lightning, it is believed that one has been bewitched or punished for wrong doing*
Umuntu nga aponenwa na kalumba, ninshi nabamulowa nangu nabamupanika pamulandu wakucita ifibi.

VOCABULARY (AMASHIWI)

VERBS.

Ukuumfwa	-	<i>To feel/to hear/to taste/listen.</i>
Ukulya	-	<i>To eat.</i>
Ukufwaya	-	<i>To want.</i>
Ukufwala	-	<i>To dress.</i>
Ukutuusha	-	<i>To rest.</i>
Ukupona	-	<i>To fall.</i>
Ukunwa	-	<i>To drink.</i>
Ukulaala	-	<i>To sleep.</i>
Ukwikuta	-	<i>To be full.</i>
Ukulemba	-	<i>To write.</i>
Ukusenda	-	<i>To carry.</i>
Ukuumfwa impepo-		<i>To be cold/feel cold.</i>
Ukuumfwa insala-		<i>To feel hungry.</i>
Ukuumfwa icilaka-		<i>To feel thirsty.</i>
Ukuumfwa ukukaba-		<i>To feel hot.</i>
Ukupeela	-	<i>To give.</i>
Ukuya	-	<i>To go.</i>
Ukubuula	-	<i>To pick/take.</i>
Ukutampa	-	<i>To start.</i>
Ukuicena	-	<i>To hurt oneself.</i>

NOUNS:

Insala	-	<i>hunger.</i>
Amenshi	-	<i>Water.</i>
Akasuba	-	<i>Sun.</i>
Ambulela	-	<i>Umbrella.</i>
Imfifi	-	<i>Darkness.</i>
Impepo	-	<i>Coldness.</i>
Imfula	-	<i>Rain.</i>
Amakumbi	-	<i>Clouds.</i>
Amataba	-	<i>Maize.</i>
Icilaka	-	<i>Thirst.</i>
Intambo	-	<i>Rope/string.</i>
icilala	-	<i>Drought.</i>

Fubefube	-	Mist.
Amatipa	-	Mud.
Ifipushi	-	Pumpkins.
Amabala	-	Fields/gardens.
Umweshi	-	Moon/Month.
Inshita	-	Season/time/period.
Icani	-	Grass.
Icintelelwe	-	Shade.
Umume	-	Dew.
Icibe	-	sweat..

EXPRESSIONS TO NOTE

Lelo nakukaba	-	<i>It is hot to day.</i>
Imfula ileloka	-	<i>It is raining.</i>
Akasuba nakabalika	-	<i>The sun is shining.</i>
Kuli impepo	-	<i>It is cold/windy.</i>
Nakutalala	-	<i>It is cold.</i>
Ndi ne cilaka	-	<i>I'm thirsty.</i>
Ndi ne nsala	-	<i>I'm hungry.</i>
Ndi ne mpepo	-	<i>I'm cold.</i>

GRAMMAR

A. THE USE OF [...NGA....] MEANING "IF or WHEN":

[...NGA...] always takes the Present Tense whereas the verb in the conditional clause can be either in the Present Habitual or in the Future Tenses, as shown in the following:

Examples

Nga naumfwa impepo, ndafwala sweta.	-	<i>When I feel cold I always put on a sweater.</i>
Mwalaya ku town nga imfula yaleka/kalika.	-	<i>You will go to town when it stops raining.</i>
Tulanwa Mosi nga twaumfwa icilaka.	-	<i>We always drink Mosi when we feel thirsty.</i>
Alalya nga aumfwa insala.	-	<i>S/he eats when s/he feels hungry.</i>

B. THE USE OF [UKUMFWA] = "TO FEEL"

Affirmative

PP	-a-	-umfwa	+	Feelings	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	-a-	-umfwa	+	insala	=	Naumfwa insala	<i>I feel hungry.</i>
U-	-a-	-umfwa	+	impepo	=	Waumfwa impepo	<i>You feel cold.</i>
A-	-a-	-umfwa	+	ukukaba	=	Aumfwa ukukaba	<i>S/He feels hot.</i>
Tu	-a-	-umfwa	+	icilaka	=	Twaumfwa icilaka	<i>We feel thirsty.</i>
Mu-	-a-	-umfwa	+	umwenso	=	Mwaumfwa umwenso	<i>You feel afraid.</i>
Ba-	-a-	-umfwa	+	ukutalala	=	Baumfwa ukutalala	<i>They feel cold.</i>

Negative

N/M	PP	Mfwile	+	Feelings	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ta	-u-	-mfwile	+	insala	=	Taumfwile insala	<i>You haven't felt hungry.</i>
Ta	-u-	-mfwile	+	impepo	=	Tomfwile impepo	<i>She/He hasn't felt cold.</i>
Ta	-mu-	-mfwile	+	ukukaba	=	Taumfwile ukukaba	<i>You haven't feel hot.</i>

Ta	-tu-	-mfwile	+	ukutalala		Tatumfwile ukutalala	<i>We haven't feel cold.</i>
Ta	-bo-	-mfwile	+	icilaka	=	Tabomfwile icilaka	<i>They don't feel thirsty.</i>

Examples

Affirmative

Naumfwa insala; ndefwaya ukulya pizza

I feel hungry; I want to eat pizza.

Naumfwa impepo; ndefwaya sweta.

I feel cold; I want a sweater.

Twaumfwa umwenso; tulefwaya ukubutuka.

We feel frightened; we want to run away.

Baumfwa ukulwala; balefwaya umuti.

They feel sick; they want medicine.

medicine.

Negative

Nshumfwile insala; nshilefwaya ukulya.ubwali

I haven't felt hungry; I don't want to eat nshima.

Nshumfwile impepo; nshilefwaya sweta.

I haven't felt cold; I don't want a sweater.

Tatumfwile umwenso; tatulefwaya ukubutuka.

We haven't felt frightened; we don't want to run away.

Tabomfwile ukulwala; tabalefwaya umuti.

They haven't felt sick; they don't want

D. THE USE OF [PANUMA YA....+ VERB...] to mean "AFTER... + VERB"

After	+	Infinitive	Following Action	=	Conjugation	Translation
Panuma ya	+	Kulya,	Naliya ku tauni	=	Panuma ya kulya, naliya ku tauni.	<i>After eating, I went to town.</i>
Panuma ya	+	Kusamba,	mwalisendama	=	Panuma ya kusamba, mwalisendama.	<i>After bathing, you slept.</i>
Panuma ya	+	Kunwa,	Balikalwa	=	Panuma ya kunwa, balikalwa.	<i>After drinking, they got drunk..</i>
Panuma ya	+	Kuteya,	twalinaka	=	Panuma ya kuteya, twalinaka.	<i>After playing, we got tired.</i>

Panuma ya kulya, naliya ku tauni.

- *After eating, I went to town.*

Panuma ya kusamba, mwalisendama.

- *After bathing, you slept.*

Panuma ya kunwa, balikalwa.

- *After drinking, they got drunk.*

Panuma ya kuteya, twalinaka.

- *After playing, we got tired.*

EXERCISE

(1) Complete the following sentences

- Naumfwa icilaka ndefwaya.....
-tulefwaya ukulya
- Muleumfwa ukukaba, mulefwaya.....
- Kuli akasuba, ndefwaya.....
- Kuli imfula mpeleniko.....

(2) Complete the following sentences:

- Tulya nga tuli ne.....
- Ndanwa amenshi ayatalala nga naumfwa.....
- Ndafwala sweta nga

(d) Ndasenda ambulela nga kuli.....

(3) Match the words in A with the words in B

A

Nakukaba
Kuli imfula
Nakutalala
Ndefwaya
Kuli akasuba
Nakufita

B

I need.
It is dark.
It is cold.
It is raining.
It is shining.
It is hot.

4. Pick a flash card and read the question to others.

TASK: (IFYAKUCITA)

Find out which months are associated with the following seasons:

Ulusuba	-	<i>Dry and hot season.</i>
Amainsa	-	<i>Rain season.</i>
Umupepo	-	<i>Cold season.</i>

SELF EVALUATION:

I can talk about weather conditions:	Yes.....	Not yet.....
I can express physical responses to weather and other influences:	Yes.....	Not yet.....
I can identify and ask about different seasons:	Yes.....	Not yet.....

LESSON 14

CORE COMPETENCY:

INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC:

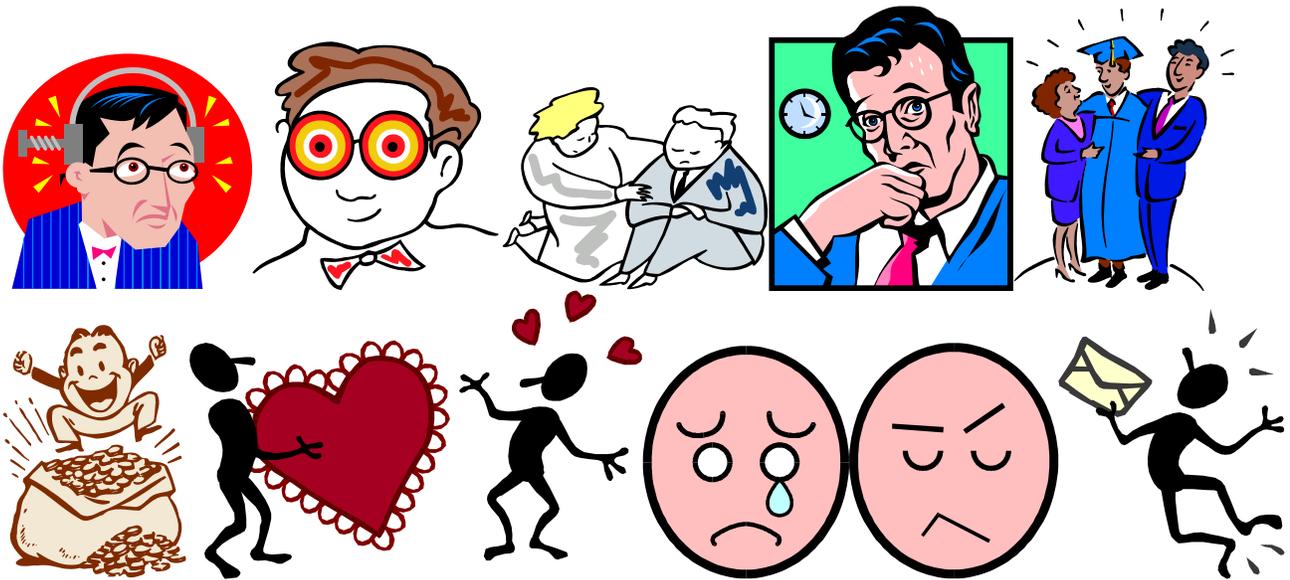
SOCIAL INTERACTION (Emotional state)

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having displayed pictures showing different emotional states, trainees will formulate a story describing 3 different emotional states of 3 different characters in the picture.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having been given different situations, trainees will describe at least 6 emotional states going with different situations.
2. Trainees will list at least 4 condolences and congratulatory expressions going with emotional state.



DIALOGUE 1 (ILYASHI)

Kasonde: Mulishani mulamu?

Bwalya: Ndifye bwino mulamu. Nga imwe?

Kasonde: Ndifye bwino. Ninsansamuka pantu mwalipaasa amashindano.

Bwalya: Natotela saana.

DIALOGUE 2 (ILYASHI)

Chileshe: Muli shani bane?

Mutale: Ndifye bwino. Nga imwe?

Chileshe: Panono. Bushe namwishiba ukuti balinjibila?

Mutale: Ee naliumpfwa, kabili ndi no bulanda pantu balimwibila.

CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI)

- (a) *In Zambia, personal feelings are kept to oneself and to whom one is intimated while impersonal feelings such as sorrow at funerals and happiness at weddings are not hidden.*
Ilingi abena Zambia balafisa ifyo baleumfwa, nga fintu fyapala icitemwiko kuti balanga fye uwo batemwa epela. Lelo nga fintu fyapala ubulanda ne nsansa shapa bwinga, tabafisa.
- (b) *It is not polite to exhibit actions (like kissing, etc...) that show affection in public*
Tacawama ukwikatana nangu ukuitomona pa bantu.
- (c) *During funerals, close relatives to the deceased shade tears to show that they are grieved.*
Mufililo abalupwa kuufwile balaponya ifilamba ukulanga ubulanda.
- (d) *Kitchen parties are attended by women only.*
Ama cikini pate fiila fya banamayo.

VOCABULARY (AMASHIWI)

VERBS

Ukudemwa	-	To be happy/to like.
Ukunaka	-	To be tired.
Ukufulwa	-	To get annoyed.
Ukuba no bufuba	-	To be jealous.
Ukupapa	-	To be surprised.
Ukutomona	-	To kiss.
Ukusakamana	-	To worry.
Ukupokelela	-	To receive.
Ukumfwa	-	To hear/to feel.
Ukusanga	-	To find.
Ukuponu	-	To fall.
Ukufuma	-	To leave/to come out.
Ukulaba	-	To forget.
Ukufwa	-	To die.
Ukupanga	-	To make.
Ukupapata	-	To apologize/ to plead.
Ukutotela	-	To thank/to praise.
Ukwasuka	-	To answer.

EMOTIONS

Icitemwiko	-	Love.
Insoni	-	Shyness.
Ukutiina	-	To fear/to be afraid.
Ukusefya	-	To celebrate.
Ubulanda	-	Sadness/ feel sorry.
Ukupatana	-	To hate each other.
Ukucushiwa	-	To be troubled.
Ukukwata amatontonkanyo-	-	To have thoughts.

OTHER WORDS

Akanono	-	Very small.
Amasha	-	Dance(noun).
Akale	-	Long time ago.
Akamwana	-	Infant/small child.
Insalu	-	Cloth.
Pakati	-	Between.
Panono panono	-	Slowly.
Nomba	-	Soon/now.

Ubunga	-	Mealie Meal.
Ilandwe/ilyashi	-	Message.
Mune/umunandi	-	friend.
Amapalo	-	Blessings.

GRAMMAR

A. THE USE OF [UKUMFWA] + TO FEEL+ [PANTU] "BECAUSE"

Affirmative

PP	-a-	+	-umfwa	+	Feeling	+	Pantu	=	Conjugation Sentence
N-	-a-	+	-umfwa	+	ubukali	+	pantu	=	Naumfwa ubukali pantu..... <i>I have felt pain because.....</i>
Mu-	-a-	+	-umfwa	+	ubulanda	+	pantu	=	Mwaumfwa ubulanda pantu..... <i>You have felt sad because.....</i>
Ba-	-a-	+	-umfwa	+	umuselu	+	pantu	=	Baumfwa umuselu pantu. <i>He/she have felt nauseated because.</i>
Tu-	-a-	+	-umfwa	+	insansa	+	pantu	=	Twaumfwa insansa pantu..... <i>We have felt happy because.....</i>
Ba-	-a-	+	-umfwa	+	insoni	+	pantu	=	Baumfwa insoni pantu. <i>They have felt shy because.....</i>

Negative

Ta-	PP	-umfw-	+	ile	Feeling	+	pantu	=	Conjugation Sentence
Ta-	-mu-	-umfw-	+	ile	ubulanda	+	pantu	=	Tamumfwile ubulanda pantu..... <i>You haven't felt sad because.</i>
Ta-	-ba-	-umfw-	+	ile	umuselu	+	pantu	=	Tabomfwile umuselu pantu..... <i>They haven't felt nauseated because....</i>
Ta-	-tu-	-umfw-	+	ile	insansa	+	pantu	=	Tatumfwile insansa pantu..... <i>We haven't felt happy because.....</i>
Ta-	-ba-	-umfw-	+	ile	insoni	+	pantu	=	Tabomfwile insoni pantu. <i>They are not shy because.</i>

Examples :

Affirmative

Naumfwa ubukali pantu nali icena

I have felt pain because I hurt myself.

Mwaumfwa ubulanda pantu umunenu nafwa.

You have felt sad because your friend is dead.

Baumfwa umuselu pantu baalya isabi ilibishi.

They have felt nauseated because they have eaten uncooked fish.

Twaumfwa insansa pantu bonse natupasa amashindano.

We have felt happy because we have all passed exams.

Baumfwa insoni pantu nabapona amashindano.

They have felt shy because they have failed exams.

Negative

Nshumfwile insala pantu nindya ubwali.

I have not felt hungry because I have eaten nshima.

Tamumfwile ubulanda pantu umunenu tafwile.

You have not felt sad because your friend is not dead.

Tabomfwile umuselu pantu tabaliile isabi ilibishi.

They have not felt nauseated because they have not eaten uncooked fish.

Tatumfwile insansa pantu bonse tamupaashile amashindano.

We have not felt happy because you have not passed exams.

Tabomfwile insoni pantu tabaponene amashindano.

They have not felt shy because they haven't failed exams.

B. REDUPLICATION TO EXPRESS INTENSITY:

(i) WITH ADVERBS

e.g.	Lyeni <u>bwangu bwangu.</u>	-	<i>Eat very fast.</i>
	Bamama benda <u>panono panono.</u>	-	<i>My grandmother walks very slowly.</i>
	Ensheni <u>bwino bwino</u>	-	<i>Drive steadily.</i>
	Baciisa akale <u>sana sana</u>	-	<i>They came a long time ago.</i>

(ii) WITH VERBS

	Bakafundisha <u>balalandalanda.</u>	-	<i>The teacher talks a lot.</i>
	Umwana wandi <u>alalilalila.</u>	-	<i>My baby cries a lot.</i>
	Abantu <u>balalombalomba.</u>	-	<i>People beg a lot.</i>
	Abanandi <u>balapelapela</u> ifintu.	-	<i>My friends give out things a lot</i>

NB: Monosyllabic words are **triplicated**.

e.g. **-lya** in **Tulalyalyalya** ifyakulya. - *We eat food a lot.*

CONTRASTS

The use of '**lelo**' and '**nomba**' to mean 'but' e.g.

Bamaayo bali ne nsansa lelo bataata bali no bulanda.

My mother is happy but my father is sad.

Ba Chileshe balikwata amaka lelo ba Bwalya banang'ani.

Chileshe has strength but Bwalya is lazy.

Ba Kampamba basuma nomba ba Kasonde babi.

Kampamba is good but Kasonde is bad.

Ba Mutale balicenjela lelo ba Banda balitumpa.

Mutale is clever but Banda is foolish.

EXERCISE

(1) Fill in the blanks:-

Lelo nintemwa pantu.....
Ba Cathy bali no bufuba pantu.....
Bamaayo bali no bulanda pantu.....
Bataata nabafulwa pantu.....

(2) Go to the front and mime the emotional action for others to guess what it is.

(3) Identify which phrases are complaints and which ones are compliments:

Ukunaka sana.
Ukupaasa amashindano.

Ukukosa umutima.
Ukuponamashindano.
Ukuwaama ngo mungeli.
Ukumoneka uwabusaka.
Umukashana umusuma.

(4) Make a dialogue where one person complains or gives compliments, then present the dialogue to the class.

TASK: (IFYAKUCITA)

Look for Bemba speaking people and complain about something or give compliments.

SELF EVALUATION:

I can state my feelings or emotions:	Yes	Not yet
I can congratulate and console someone:	Yes	Not yet
I can express compliments and complaints:	Yes	Not yet

LESSON 15

CORE COMPETENCY:

INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC:

SOCIAL INTERACTION (Invitations)

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Given the program for cultural day, trainees will invite 2 members of their host family to attend the function.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. After learning the necessary and grammar, trainees will act a role play where they accept or decline an invitation.
2. After interviewing the local community members, trainees will name at least 6 different social events.



DIALOGUE 1 (ILYASHI LYA BUMO)

Malama: Muli shani bane?

Bwalya: Ndifye bwino. Nga imwe?

Malama: Ndifye bwino. Bushe namwishiba ukuti ndeupa?

Bwalya: Awe nshishibe.

Malama: Ndemwita ku bwinga bwandi. Bushe kuti mwaisa fikako?

Bwalya: Natotela sana. Kuti naisa fikako.

Malama: Natotela sana

Bwalya: Cilifye.

DIALOGUE II (ILYASHI LYA BUBILI)

Mulenga: Muli shani bane?

Chileshe: Ndifye bwino. Nga imwe?

Mulenga: Ndifye bwino. Bushe kuti mwaisa sangwako ku maliila yandi?

Chileshe: Awe. Njeleleniko. Ninkwata ifyakucita ifingi.

Mulenga: Ooo! Cabiipa tukamonana limbi.

Chileshe: Natotela.

CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI)

- (a) *In villages when you are invited, you can take a friend with you.*
Mu mushi nga bakwita, Naiwe kuti waitako umunobe.
- (b) *Whoever invites you out, is responsible for buying or providing food and drinks.*
Nga umuntu akwita ku maliila ninshi ewakulashita ifyakulya nangu ifyakunwa.
- (c) *In villages, people don't wait for invitations to any function. They feel it is important to show their presence, just for a short while.*
Mumishi abantu tabalolela ukwitwa kufililo, Kumenga nangu ku maliila. Bamonafye abeene ukuti bafwile ukusangwako pantu cikankala.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- *Be cautious of who you invite and who invites you.*
Muleba abaibukila kubo muleita na balemwita.

VOCABULARY (AMASHIWI)

VERBS

Ukucita	-	<i>To do.</i>
Ukupembela	-	<i>To wait.</i>
Ukulwala	-	<i>To be sick.</i>
Ukulipila	-	<i>To pay.</i>
Ukwafwa	-	<i>To help.</i>
Ukwitwa	-	<i>To be invited/to be called.</i>
Ukupempula	-	<i>To visit.</i>
Ubwinga	-	<i>Wedding.</i>
Ukubatisha	-	<i>To baptize.</i>
Ukwiita	-	<i>To invite.</i>
Ukumona	-	<i>To see.</i>

NOUNS

Amaliila	-	<i>party.</i>
Icisungu	-	<i>Initiation.</i>
Icililo	-	<i>Funeral.</i>
Incende	-	<i>Place.</i>
Incito	-	<i>work.</i>
Ulubatisho	-	<i>Baptism.</i>
Iciila	-	<i>A function.</i>

OTHER WORDS

Ee, natotela.	-	<i>Yes, thank you.</i>
Awe, natotela.	-	<i>No, thank you.</i>

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Wisakamana	-	<i>Don't worry.</i>
Wifilwa ukwisa	-	<i>Don't fail to come.</i>
Natukwata amaliila	-	<i>We have a party.</i>
Cilifye	-	<i>It's okay.</i>

GRAMMAR

A. THE SEPARABLE PERSONAL PRONOUNS :

Used to show emphasis when insisting on something:

1st Person Sing. Ine	-	<i>me.</i>
2nd Person Sing. Iwe	-	<i>You.</i>
3rd Person Sing. Uyu	-	<i>Him/her.</i>
1st Person Plural Ifwe	-	<i>we.</i>
2nd Person Plural Imwe	-	<i>You.</i>
3rd Person Plural Aba	-	<i>them.</i>

Affirmative

PP	Tense	-it-	-a-	Conjugation = Translation
N-	-le-	-it-	-a-	Ndeita imwe - <i>I'm inviting you.</i>
Mu-	-le-	-it-	-a-	Muleita ine - <i>You are inviting me.</i>
Ba-	-le-	-it-	-a-	Baleita ifwe - <i>They are inviting us.</i>
Tu-	-le-	-it-	-a-	Tuleita aba - <i>We are inviting them.</i>

Negative

negative	pp	tense	-it-	-a-	Conjugation = Translation
Ta	Mu	-le-	-it-	-a-	Tamuleita ine - <i>You are not inviting me.</i>
Ta	Ba	-le-	-it-	-a-	Tabaleita ifwe - <i>They are not inviting us.</i>
Ta	Tu	-le-	-it-	-a-	Tatuleita aba - <i>We are not inviting them.</i>

NB. The first person singular takes 'nshi' for negative eg.
Nshileita iwe-*I'm not inviting you.*

Examples

Affirmative

Ndeita imwe ba Mulenga.
I am inviting you Mulenga.
Muleita ine ku ng'anda yenu?
Are you inviting me at your house.
Baleita aba kukulya umwikulo
S/He is inviting him/her for breakfast.
Tuleita iwe ku bwinga.
We are inviting you to the wedding.

Negative

Nshileita imwe ba Chanda.
I am not inviting you Chanda.
Tamuleita aba ku ng'anda yenu?
You are not inviting him/her at your house.
Tabaleita ifwe kukulya umwikulo.
S/He is not inviting us for breakfast.
Tatuleita iwe ku bwinga.
We are not inviting you to the wedding.

N.B. At the advanced level of speaking you will hear people saying:

- Ba Mulenga ndemwiita** = *Mulenga, I am calling you.*
Bushe Mulenjita ku nganda yenu? = *Are you inviting me to your home?*
Baletwita kukulya umwikulo = *She is inviting us to eat breakfast.*
Tulemwita ku Fakoni. = *We are inviting you to Falcon.*

FOR THE 1ST PERSON SINGULAR THE RULE CHANGES TO:

PP Negative Marker+Tense marker+Root+a Separate objective P/Pronoun

N + Shi + le + it + a + iwe + (Nshileita iwe) = *I am not inviting you.*

B. THE INSEPERABLE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

These are sometimes referred to as "infixes"

- 1st Person Sing. '-N-'
 2nd Person Sing. '-Ku-'
 3rd Person Sing. '-Mu-'
 1st Person Plural '-Mu-'
 2nd Person Plural '-Ba-'
 3rd Person Plural '-Tu-'

This is how you can use the inseparable object pronouns (Infixes) with the verb **[UKWITA]** = 'to invite'.

Affirmative

PP	T. M.	+	-ku-	+	[-ita] -invite	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	-le-	+	-ba-	+	-ita	=	Ndebeta	<i>I'm inviting them.</i>
Mu-	-le-	+	-tu-	+	-ita	=	Muletwita	<i>You are inviting us.</i>
Ba-	-le-	+	-ku-	+	-ita	=	Balekwita	<i>They are inviting you.</i>
Tu-	-le-	+	-mu-	+	-ita	=	Tulemwita	<i>We are inviting you.</i>

Negative

Neg.	PP	-le-	infix	-it-	-a-	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	-mu-	-le-	mu-	it	-a	Tamulemwita	<i>You are not inviting him/her.</i>
Ta-	-ba-	-le-	ku-	it	-a	Tabalekwita	<i>They are not inviting you.</i>
Ta-	-tu-	-le-	mu-	it	-a	Tatulemwita	<i>We are not inviting you.</i>
Ta-	-ba-	-le-	ba	it	-a	Tabalebata	<i>They are not inviting them.</i>

Examples

Affirmative

- Ndemwita ku bwalwa.**
I am inviting you for a beer.
Mulenjita ku ng'anda yenu.
You are inviting me at your house.
Baletwita ku kulya umulalilo.
S/He is inviting us to Dinner.
Tulebeta ku maliila.
We are inviting them for a party.

Negative

- Nshilemwita ku bulwi.**
I am not inviting you for a war.
Tamulenjita kwibala lyenu.
You are not inviting me to your field.
Tabaletwita ku kulya umwikulo.
S/He is not inviting us to breakfast.
Tatulebeta ku bwinga.
We are not inviting them for a wedding.

C. THE CONDITIONAL VERBAL PREFIX-‘NGA’

The prefix ‘nga’ is used to express hypothesis for an action which would have happened but did not take place ‘**would have** or **should have**’

RULE: Nga + pp + verb = past conditional

Affirmative

Nga	+	PP	+	T.M.	+	Verb	=	Conjugation	Translation
Nga	+	n-	+	-aci-	+	-mwita	=	Nga nacimwita	<i>I would have invited you</i>
Nga	+	mu-	+	-aci-	+	-twita	=	Nga mwacitwita	<i>You would have invited us</i>
Nga	+	ba-	+	-aci-	+	-beta	=	Nga bacibeta	<i>They would have invited them</i>
Nga	+	tu-	+	-aci-	+	-mwita	=	Nga twacimwita	<i>We would have invited him/her</i>

Negative

Nga	+	Neg	+	PP	+	T.M.	+	Verb	Conjugation	Translation
Nga	+	-ta-	+	-mu-	+	-aci-	+	-lemba	Nga tamwacilemba	<i>You shouldn't have written.</i>
Nga	+	-ta-	+	-ba-	+	-aci-	+	-lemba	Nga tabacilemba	<i>They shouldn't have written.</i>
Nga	+	-ta-	+	-tu-	+	-aci-	+	-lemba	Nga tatwacilemba	<i>We wouldn't have written.</i>

For the first person singular the rule changes as

Nga nshacilemba = I wouldn't have written

Examples

Affirmative

Nga nacimwita nomba tamwacibapo.
I would have invited you but you were not there.

Nga mwacitwita nomba twaciya ku tauni.
You would have called us but we went to town.

Nga bacibeta nomba tabacibasangapo.
They would have called them but they did not find them.

Nga twacibeta nomba baciya kusukulu.
We would have invited him/her but S/he went to school.

Negative

Nga nshacilemba amunjeba.
I wouldn't have written if you had told me.

Nga tamwacilemba inkalata amwishiba
You wouldn't have written the letter had you known.

Nga tabacipasa abalemba amashindano.
They wouldn't have passed the exam had they written.

Nga tatwacilemba amakalata amwisa bwangu.
We wouldn't have written the letters had you come early.

EXERCISE

1. Fill in the blanks:-

- A: Uli shani mune?
 B:
 A: Ndekwita ku pa cibelushi
 B:
 A: Natotela.
 B:

2. Pick a flash card and tell the meaning of the word.
3. Act out a role play where you accept or decline an invitation.

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Invite a member of the community to your home.

SELF EVALUATION:

I can identify some social events: Yes..... Not yet.....
I can accept or decline an offer: Yes..... Not yet.....

LESSON 16

CORE COMPETENCY:

FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC:

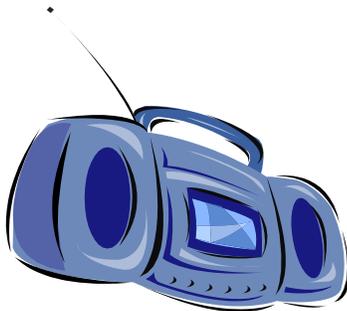
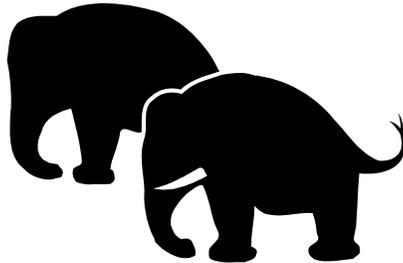
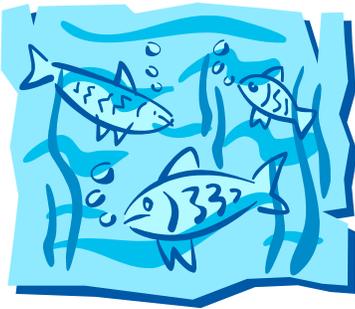
THE ROLE OF A VOLUNTEER.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

At a community meeting while on second site visit trainees will talk about 4 of their roles relating to sustainable development.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having learnt the vocabulary to do with the work of volunteer, trainees will state the 3 Peace Corps goals.
2. Having been given a scenario of a Peace Corps volunteer's work, trainees will explain at least 5 roles of a LIFE Peace Corps volunteer.



DIALOGUE 1(ILYASHI LYA BUMO)

Mumbi: Mwaiseni mukwai.

Joe: Endita mukwai.

Mumbi: Bushe nimwe banaani?

Joe: Ishina lyandi nine Joe. Ndi kaipeela mu Peace Corps.

- Mumbi:** Bushe Peace Corps cinshi? **Joe:** Peace Corps Kabungwe akafwilisha abantu mu buyantanshi mu misango iya pusana pusana. Kabili Peace Corps yakwata ifikomo fitatu: Icantanshi; ukwafwilisha ifyalo ifilekabila ubuyantanshi. Icabubili; Abena Amelika ukusambilila intambi sha bena Zambia elyo Icabutatu; Abena Zambia ukusambilila intambi sha bena Amelika.(Ukukabushanya intambi).
- Mumbi:** Bushe mukafwilisha shani abantu muno mushi? **Joe:** Tukalasambilishanya na bantu ifyakusunga amenshi bwino nefya kukuula ifimbusu ne fishima.
- Mumbi:** Bushe mukalapeela indalama? **Joe:** Awe, Peace Corps taitutuma ku kupeela abantu indalama lelo kukubapela inshila ishaanguka ishakuisungilamo isha pusana pusana. Wilaba mune ipinda ilitila; “nga wapela umuntu isabi akalya ubushiku bumo,nomba nga wamulanga ukuloba,akalalya isabi lyonse”.
- Mumbi:** Ico cawama sana. **Joe:** Ciisuma natotela.

CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI)

- (a) *The Peace Corps Volunteers are considered as people who are rich, so they bring a lot of money, gifts and miraculous solutions to the community.*
Abantu abengi batontokanya ukuti bakaipeela abafuma ku Amelika balikwata indalama (Icuma) elyo balapela na bantu ifintu fimbi ifileta ubuyantanshi mu mishi.
- (b) *During funerals, people remain in their village to help at the funeral house. During this period, people are not allowed to work in the fields.*
Nga kuli icililo mupepi abantu tabafuma mu mushi elyo tabafwile ukubomba imilimo yabo iili yonse lelo bafwile ukwafwilisha muli fyonse pacililo

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- *Be mindful of what you say to people.*
Muleba abaibukila kufyo mulesosa kubantu.

VOCABULARY (AMASHIWI)

VERBS

Ukulwala	-	To be sick
Ukuipeela	-	To Volunteer
Ukupokelela	-	To receive
Ukulanga	-	To show
Ukuwina/ukunonka	-	To be rich/to win
Ukukuula	-	To build
Ukukakula	-	To untie
Ukunina	-	To climb/Ascend
Ukupanga	-	To make
Ukusala	-	To chose/select
Ukufwala	-	To dress
Ukufuula	-	To undress
Ukulaisha	-	To send.
Ukucuula	-	To suffer

NOUNS

Ubupina	-	Poverty
Mwine mushi	-	Headman/headwoman
Ifyalo	-	Countries
Ubuyantanshi	-	Development
Kaipeela	-	Volunteer
Akabungwe	-	Organisation
Umukote	-	Old person

GRAMMAR

A. NOUN FORMATION FROM A VERB IN INFINITIVE FORM:

Affirmative-

In Bemba we have a special rule to form nouns from verbs; we drop [Uku-] from the infinitive and substitute it with [ka-]. The new noun will mean THE PERSON WHO DOES THE ACTION.

E.g. Verb Infinitives:

Noun

Ukuloba (to fish)	Kaloba (Fisherman or the one who fishes)
Ukuipeela (To volunteer)	Kaipeela (Volunteer /the one who volunteers)
Ukwafwilisha (To help)	Kafwilisha (Helper)
Ukufunda (To teach)	Kafundisha (Teacher)
Ukushana (To dance)	Kashana (Dancer)
Ukushita (To buy)	Kashita (Buyer)
Ukushitisha (To sell)	Kashitisha (Seller)
Ukubila (To sew)	Kabila (Sewer)
Ukulima (To cultivate).	Kalima (Cultivator / the one who cultivates).

Negative

For the Negative, we add [**Te...**] in front of [**Ka-**], meaning it is not the PERSON who does it... for the Nouns but the Verb Negative infinitives take [**-shi-**] after [**Uku-**], like down here:

Verbs Infinitives:

Nouns

Ukushiloba (Not to catch fish)	Tekaloba (S/he is not a fisherman)
Ukushiipela (Not to volunteer)	Tekaipela (S/he is not a volunteer)
Ukushiafwilisha (Not to help)	Tekafwilisha (S/he is not a helper)
Ukushishitisha (Not to sell)	Tekashitisha (S/he is not a seller)
Ukushibila (Not to sew)	Tekabila (S/he is not a sewer/ tailor)
Ukushifunda (Not to teach)	Tekafundisha (S/he is not a teacher)
Ukushilima Not to cultivate	Tekalima (S/he is not a cultivator)

EXERCISE

1. Write a dialogue where a volunteer and a villager introduce themselves to each other and the PCV will explain what s/he is going to do in the village.

TASK :(IFYAKUCITA)

Go and write in Bemba your work as a volunteer and come and read it to the class the following morning. Other trainees can ask questions.

SELF EVALUATION:

I am able to describe my work as a volunteer:	Yes.....	Not yet.....
I can explain my program:	Yes.....	Not yet.....

LESSON 17

CORE COMPETENCY:

INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC:

SOCIAL INTERACTION (Hobbies)

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having interacted with host family members, trainees will describe their favorite hobby.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having reviewed vocabulary on interaction, trainees will mention 5 of their leisure time activities.
2. While in class, trainees will talk about and describe at least 3 of their hobbies while in America.



DIALOGUE 1 (ILYASHI)

Kalusha: Muli shani bane?

Bwalya: Ndifye bwino bane. Nga imwe?

Kalusha: Ndifye bwino. Bushe finshi mwacilacita?

Bwalya: Nacilabelenga Ibuuku. Nga imwe, finshi mwacilacita?

Kalusha: Nacilatamba T.V.

Bwalya: Finshi mwateremwa ukucita mu nshita yenu?

Kalusha: Nalitemwa ukowa, ukuteya umupila elyo no kubelenga amabuuku. Nga imwe?

Bwalya: Nalitemwa ukwipika, ukulemba amakalata elyo no kuloba isabi.

Kalusha: Finshi mwateremwa ukwipika?

Bwalya: Natemwa ukunaya ubwali elyo no kwipika ifisashi.

Kalusha: Ciisuma, Ndefwaya mukese nsambilishako ukwipika ifisashi mailo.

Bwalya: Cilifye nkesa.

CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI)

- (a) *In villages, people don't necessarily have hobbies because most of the time they are occupied with their daily work routines.*
Abantu mu mushi tabakwata ifyakucita mu nshita yabo pantu ilingi line babomba fye incito sha pa nganda.
- (b) *Games in villages are gender oriented.*
Abanakashi baliikwatila ifisela fyabo beka nabaume cimo cine.
- (c) *Sundays become days of meetings and recreation after people come back from Churches.*
Ubushiku bwapa Mulungu abantu nga bapwisha amapepo, buba bushiku bwa fyangalo no kulanda pa fintu Ifyapusana pusana.

VOCABULARY (AMASHIWI)

VERBS

Ukukwata	-	To have
Ukwesha	-	To try
Ukumona	-	To see
Ukutiina	-	To fear
Ukupenda	-	To count
Ukwangala	-	To play
Ukutemwa	-	To be happy/to like
Ukutuusha	-	To rest
Ukutontonkanya	-	To think
Ukwibukishako	-	To remind/to remember
Ukulungisha	-	To repair
Ukutamba	-	To watch (T.V)
Ukoowa	-	To swim
Ukucita	-	To do
Ukwenda	-	To walk
Ukubutuka	-	To run (Jogging)
Ukutoloka	-	To jump
Ukupapa	-	To be suprised
Ukubeshesha	-	To become used to
Ukukonkanyapo	-	To continue
Ukutemwa	-	To be happy
Ukucetekela	-	To trust

NOUNS

Ubunkolanya	-	Cinema/film
Waileshi/Icilimba	-	Radio
Kalapashi	-	Expert
Lesa	-	God
Unifeshiti	-	University
Umunandi	-	Friend
Amasambililo	-	Education
Ifyangalo	-	Sports/Games
Umupila	-	Soccer/ball
Insamushi	-	Mathematics
Abanakashi	-	Females
Ifikansa fyacalo	-	Politics
Abalumendo	-	Boys.
Abaume	-	Males
Abanakashi	-	Females

OTHER WORDS

Umutekatima	-	Patience
-------------	---	----------

Kuntanshi	-	<i>In the future/in front</i>
Pusana pusana	-	<i>Different types</i>
Icicetekelo	-	<i>Trust</i>
Ukutekanya	-	<i>To be humble/ patient</i>

GRAMMAR

A. THE PAST HABITUAL [-ALE-] (I USED TO.....+VERB.....):

Affirmative

PP	+	-ale-	+	VERB	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ale-	+	-sambilisha	=	Nalesambilisha	<i>I used to teach</i>
Mu-	+	-ale-	+	-temwa	=	Mwaletemwa	<i>You used to like.</i>
A-	+	-ale-	+	-bomba	=	Alebomba	<i>S/he used to work</i>
Tu-	+	-ale-	+	-lya	=	Twalelya	<i>We used to eat.</i>
Ba-	+	-ale-	+	-shana	=	Baleshana	<i>They used to dance.</i>

Negative

Ta-	+	Affirmative	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	+	-walesambilisha	=	Tawalesambilisha	<i>You used not to teach.</i>
Ta-	+	-twaletemwa	=	Tatwaletemwa	<i>We used not to like.</i>
Ta-	+	-aitemwa	=	Taaitemwa	<i>He/she used not to like</i>
Ta-	+	-baleshana	=	Tabaleshana	<i>They used not to dance</i>

In the 1st person singular the rule changes to:

PP + Negative marker + -ale- + root + -a

N- +- shi- + -ale- + -li- + -a = Nshalelya = I used not to eat.

Examples

Affirmative:

Nalesambilisha Icibemba.

I used to teach Bemba.

Mwaletemwa ukulya pizza.

You used to like eating pizza..

Baleowa ku America.

They used to swim in America.

Twalelya isabi ku Mansa.

We used to eat fish in Mansa.

Aleshana Rhumba ku Kabwe.

He/she used to dance to rhumba in Kabwe.

Negative:

Nshalesambilisha icisuungu.

I never used to teach English.

Tamwaletemwa ukulya ubwali.

You never used to like eating nshima.

Tabaleowa ku Africa.

They never used to swim in Africa.

Tatwalelya ifisaashi ku Mansa.

We never used to eat vegetables in peanut sauce in Mansa.

Taleshana Raggae ku Kabwe.

He/she used not to dance to raggae in Kabwe.

B. FUTURE HABITUAL [-kala-]: This shows a presupposed future habit "WILL ALWAYS.....BE DOING SOMETHING..."

Affirmative

PP	+	-Kala-	+	root	+	-a	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-kala-	+	-sambilish-	+	-a	=	Nkalasambilis ha lyonse	<i>I will always be teaching</i>

Mu-	+	-kala-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Mukalalya lyonse.	<i>You will always be eating.</i>
Ba-	+	-kala-	+	-lim-	+	-a	=	Bakalalima lyonse.	<i>They will always be cultivating.</i>
Tu-	+	-kala-	+	-kuul-	+	-a	=	Tukalakuula lyonse.	<i>We will always be Building.</i>

Negative

Neg. M.	+	PP	+	akale	+	root	+	-a	=	
Ta-	+	-mu-	+	-akale-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Tamwakalelya. <i>You will not be eating.</i>
Ta-	+	-ba-	+	-akale-	+	-lim-	+	-a	=	Tabakalelima. <i>S/he/they will not be cultivating.</i>
Ta-	+	-tu-	+	-akale-	+	-kuul-	+	-a	=	Tatwakalekuula. <i>We will not be building.</i>

Examples

Affirmative

Tukalasambilisha abantu mu mushi.

We will be teaching people in the villages.

Bakalalima amataba

They will be growing maize.

Mukalapanga amayanda.

You will be making houses.

Nkalalya ifisabo mu mushi.

I will be eating fruits in the village.

Negative

Tatwakalesambilisha abantu ku tauni.

We will not be teaching people in town.

Tabakalelima ifyumbu.

They will not be growing sweet potatoes.

Tamwakale kuula ifimbusu.

You will not be building toilets.

Nshakalelya isabi mu mushi.

I will not be eating fish in the village.

C. THE USE OF MUST [- FWILE....+ VERB] :

with "before " [.....Ilyo tamula.....+ PRESENT...]: This is used in giving an instruction. It shows the sequence or steps to take before you do something.

Affirmative

P.P	-fwile	+	Infinitive	+		+	ta-	PP	Tens	+	Root	=	
N-	-fwile-	+	ukwipika	+	ilyo	+		-nshi-	-la-	+	-lya	=	Nfwile ukwipika ilyo nshilalya. <i>I must cook before I eat.</i>
Mu-	-fwile-	+	ukusamba	+	ilyo	+	ta-	-mu-	-la-	+	-lya	=	Mufwile ukusamba ilyo tamulalya <i>You must bath before you eat.</i>

Ba-	-fwile-	+	ukubutuka	+	ilyo	+	ta-	-ba-	-la-	+	-teya	=	Bafwile ukubutuka tabalateya umupila. <i>They must run before they play soccer.</i>
Tu-	-fwile-	+	ukuboomba	+	ilyo	+	ta-	-tu-	-la-	+	-tuusha	=	Tufwile ukuboomba tatulatuusha. <i>We must work before we rest.</i>

Negative

Ta- +- mufwile ukulya ilyo tamulaipika.

Tamufwile ukulya ilyo tamulaipika.

You must not eat before you cook.

Ta- +- bafwile ukulya ilyo tabalasangamba.

Tabafwile ukulya ilyo tabalasangamba.

They must not eat before they bath.

Ta -+- tufwile ukuteya ilyo tatulabutuka.

Tatufwile ukuteya ilyo tatulabutuka.

We must not play before we run..

For the 1st person singular the rule changes to:

PP + Negative marker + fwile + infinitive + ilyo + Nshila + Verb

N+-shi-+-fwile-+-ukulya+ilyo+nshila+samba. Nshifwile ukulya ilyo nshilasamba.

I must not eat before I bath

Examples

Affirmative

Mfwile ukwipika umunani ilyo nshilaya ku tauni.
Bafwile ukusamba ilyo tabalaya
ku Sukulu.

*I must cook relish before I go to town.
They must bath before they go to
School.*

Mufwile ukunwa amenshi ilyo
tamulaya mukusendama.

*You must drink water before you go to
sleep.*

Tufwile ukubutuka ilyo tatulateya
Umupila.

We must run before we play football.

Afwile ukulya ubwali ilyo
talaya mukwangala.

*He/She/ must eat nshima before
he/she goes to play.*

EXERCISE

- Talk about your hobbies with a trainer or fellow trainee.
- Pair up and share your personal ambitions, achievements, Discuss your future plans, past experiences and your likes and dislikes.

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Go and talk to people about what they have done in the past, their hobbies, what they like and dislike, their job and qualifications and their future plans.

SELF EVALUATION:

I can talk about my hobbies:	Yes.....	Not yet.....
I can share likes and dislikes:	Yes.....	Not yet.....
I can explain past education and job back ground:	Yes.....	Not yet.....
I can discuss future plans:	Yes.....	Not yet.....

LESSON 18

CORE COMPETENCY:

FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC:

SOCIAL INTERACTION (Family activities)

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having experienced life in Zambian family, trainees will create a seasonal calendar showing activities done by males and females.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Given appropriate vocabulary going with seasonal activities, trainees will name and describe at least 4 activities done in each season.
2. Having been exposed to activities done in the village, trainees will compare and contrast at least 4 seasonal activities done in Zambia and in America.



DIALOGUE I (ILYASHI)

- | | |
|--|--|
| A: Bushe mweshi nshi mwafyelwe? | B: Nafyelwe mu mweshi wa Janiwale, nga imwe? |
| A: Nafyelwe mu mweshi wa Epulelo | B: Bushe bushiku nshi Zambia yapokele ubuntungwa? |
| A: Ubushiku ubwalenga 24, mu mweshi wa Okutoba. Nga Amelika bushiku nshi yapokele ubuntungwa? | B: Ubushiku ubwalenga. 4, mu mweshi wa July. |
| A: Ciisuma natotela. | B: Ciisuma. |

CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI)

- (a) *Certain occupations are strictly meant for men and others for women.*
Incito shimo shibombwa fye na baume, elyo shimbi na banakashi.
- (b) *When digging wells, permission should be got from the headman.*
Pakwimbe fishima kupoko luusa kuli ba mwine mushi.
- (c) *The Bemba people use corrupt English when they talk about months eg. January-Janiwale.*
Mu Cibemba balanda icisungu ica kubenda nga balelanda pa myeshi.
- (d) *Traditionally months are identified by the appearance of the new moon.*
Mu cibemba imyeshi baishibila ku kutula kwa mweshi.

VOCABULARY (AMASHIWI)

VERBS

Ukubyala	-	To sow
Ukusekwila	-	To weed
Ukubila	-	To sew
Ukusombola	-	To harvest
Ukushingula	-	To smear
Ukubumba	-	To mould
Ukutapa	-	To draw water
Ukutwa	-	To pound
Ukufimba	-	To thatch a house/to cover
Ukwipaya	-	To kill
Ukupyanga	-	To sweep
Ukuwasha/ ukucapa	-	To wash clothes
Ukukolopa	-	To mope the floor
Ukukosha umulilo	-	To make fire
Ukupapata	-	To plead
Ukusamfya imbale	-	To wash dishes
Ukumoneka	-	To be seen/to appear/ to seem
Ukufyalwa	-	To be born

IMYESHI YAMU MWAKA (MONTHS OF THE YEAR)

Janiwale	-	January
Febuluwale	-	February
Malici	-	March
Epulelo	-	April
Mei	-	May
Juni	-	June
Julai	-	July
Ogasiti	-	August
Seputemba	-	September
Okutoba	-	October
Nofemba	-	November
Disemba	-	December.

INSHIKU SHA MU MULUNGU. (DAYS OF THE WEEK)

Pali Cimo	-	Monday
Pali Cibili	-	Tuesday
Pali Citatu	-	Wednesday
Pali Cine	-	Thursday
Pali Cisano	-	Friday
Pa Cibelushi	-	Saturday
Pa Mulungu	-	Sunday

N.B. In Bemba the first day of the week is Monday.

TIME RELATED WORDS

Ubushiku	-	Day/ Night
Inshiku	-	Days
Umulungu	-	Week
Mulungu	-	God
Imilungu	-	Weeks
Umweshi	-	Month
Imyeshi	-	Months
Umwaka	-	Year
Imyaka	-	Years
Mailo	-	Yesterday
Mailo	-	Tomorrow

GRAMMAR

A. THE NEGATIVE MARKER [Ta-] is used for the all personal pronouns with an exception for the 1st person singular, we use [-SHI]* instead as shown below:

Neg. Marker	+	PP	+	-a-	+	-kwata	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	+	-mu-	+	-a-	+	-kwata	=	Tamwakwata	You don't have
Ta-	+	-ba-	+	-a-	+	-kwata	=	Tabakwata	S/he does not have
Ta-	+	-tu-		-a-	+	-kwata	=	Tatwakwata	We don't have
Ta-	+	-ba-	+	-a-	+	-kwata	=	Tabakwata	They don't have
Nshi*	+	*	+	-a-	+	-kwata	=	Nshakwata	I don't have

Examples

- Nshakwata indalama - I do not have money
- Tamwakwata Ing'anda - You do not have a house
- Tabakwata umuti - S/He does not have medicine
- Tatwakwata incito - We do not have jobs

B. THE INFIX [ILYO.....+ NEGATIVE....] = (BEFORE) : is used to indicate that another action precedes what is to happen. To express this notion we use the negative, i.e. *when you haven't done something....*, eg **Ilyo nshilasamba = Before I bathe**

Ilyo	+	-Ta-	+	PP	+	-la-	+	Root	+	-a	=	
Ilyo	+	ta-	+	-mu-	+	-la-	+	-samb-	+	-a	=	Ilyo tamulasamba Before you bathe
Ilyo	+	ta-	+	-ba-	+	-la-	+	-samb-	+	-a	=	Ilyo tabalasamba Before s/he bathes
Ilyo	+	ta-	+	-tu-	+	-la-	+	-samb-	+	-a	=	Ilyo tatulasamba. Before we bathe
Ilyo	+	ta-	+	-mu-	+	-la-	+	-samb-	+	-a	=	Ilyo tamulasamba Before you bathe
Ilyo		ta-	+	-ba-	+	-la-	+	-samb-	+	-a	=	Ilyo tabalasamba Before they bathe

Examples

- Ndalima ibala ilyo nshilabyala - I plough the land before I plant.
- Mulabyala ilyo tamulasekwila - You plant before you weed.

- Balasombola ilyo tabalalya - They harvest before they eat.
- Tulapyanga ilyo tatulaipika - We sweep before we cook.

EXERCISE

- (a) Write a list of activities done in America by women only and those done by men only if any.
- (b) Take your dictionaries and come up with a list of activities observed in your host families.
- (c) Write seasonal activities that take place:
 - (1) Mu mainsa
 - (2) Mu lusuba
 - (3) Mu mupepo

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Go and interview any person from Northern, Central or Luapula province about various activities people do in villages.

SELF EVALUATION:

- I can identify different seasonal activities in the village: Yes..... Not yet.....
- I can engage in small talk with my neighbors and friends: Yes..... Not yet.....
- I can ask and give the date: Yes..... Not yet.....

LESSON 19

CORE COMPETENCY: PROFESSIONALISM AND WELL BEING

TOPIC: ASKING FOR HELP

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having been to the actual site, trainees will develop an action plan on 4 items which will need attention.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having been exposed to the Zambian way of life, trainees will state and describe at least 4 emergency situations.
2. Having been exposed to the Zambian way of life, trainees will name and describe 4 situations where they will need help while at their sites.
3. Given different emergency scenarios, trainees will ask for help at least in two emergency situations and at least 2 other situations in which they might need assistance.



DIALOGUE

Mwansa: Muli shani mukwai?

Kabiti: Ala mwandini, nshili bwino!

Mwansa: Bushe Cinshi cilemuuusha?

Kabiti: Bakabolala balinjibila mailo.

Mwansa: Cabipa! Finshi bamwibile?

Kabiti: Balinjibila fyonse ifya mu ng'anda.

Mwansa: Bushe mwalicita lipoti ku

Kabiti: Ee mukwai, lelo tabalasangapo Polishi? nangu cimo. Eko nalabwelela ukuya ipusha nakabili.

Mwansa: Ciisuma, natuleya bonse ku Polishi tuyeumfwa nga kuti batwafwilishako ukusanga ifipe fyenu.

Kabiti: Natotela sana mukwai.

CULTURAL NOTES: (INTAMBI)

- (a) *Generally* **Zambians in villages assist anybody who needs help.**
Ilingi abena Zambia balaafwilisha umuntu ulefwaya ubwafwilisho.
- (b) *Zambians are generous and like helping even if it means sharing little food in the house.*
Abena Zambia balapeela nangu bakwete utunono.
- (c) *When you see an elderly person carrying a heavy load, it is polite for a younger person to help.*
Abakalamba nga nabasenda icipe, umwaice afwile ukubapoka no kubasendeshako. Mucinshi.
- (d) *No help is given by passers by to a person being harassed in towns because of fear of being attacked as well.*
Ilingi line mu tauni abantu tabafwilisha nga balekwibila nangu nga balekuuma pantu balatina ukuminwamo.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- *Be mindful of a person you confide in when asking for help.*
Muleba abacenjela na bantu muleipushako ubwafwilisho.

VOCABULARY: (AMASHIWI)

VERBS

Ukwafwa	-	To help
Ukukaana	-	To refuse
Ukwakana	-	To share
Ukulanshanya	-	To discuss
Ukwisa	-	To come
Ukwelela	-	To forgive/float
Ukuba umukankala	-	To be rich
Ukuba umupina	-	To be poor
Ukwafya	-	To be difficult
Ukwiba	-	To steal
Ukubutuka	-	To run
Ukutoba	-	To break in
Ukuma	-	To beat
Ukucita	-	To do
Ukusanga	-	To find
Ukumona	-	To see/to look
Ukuya	-	To go
Ukutukana	-	To insult
Ukulomba	-	To beg
Ukwikata	-	To catch/Touch/hold
Ukwipaya	-	To kill
Ukusumina	-	To agree
Ukwikata	-	To arrest

NOUNS

Ifipe	-	Goods/luggage
Intambi	-	Custom
Ifintu	-	Things
Umunandi	-	Friend
Umulwani	-	Enemy
Kabwalala	-	Thief

EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS TO NOTE:

Bwino	-	Alright/good
-------	---	--------------

Shani mune	-	<i>Hello my friend</i>
Nshikwete indalama	-	<i>I don't have money</i>
Indalama ishi	-	<i>Here is money</i>
Alefwaya ukunjibila	-	<i>He wants to steal from me</i>
Ngafwilisheniko	-	<i>Help me please</i>
Kabolala/Umupupu	-	<i>Thief</i>
Mutulee!	-	<i>Help!</i>

GRAMMAR

A. THE USE OF [UKWAFWA] = TO HELP

Affirmative

PP	+	T. M	+	Infix	+	Verb	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-le-	+	-ku-	+	-afwa	=	Ndekafwa	<i>I am helping you.</i>
U-	+	-le-	+	-mu-	+	-afwa	=	Ulemwafwa	<i>You are helping him/her.</i>
A-	+	-le-	+	-ba-	+	-afwa	=	Alebafwa	<i>He/She is helping them.</i>
Tu-	+	-le-	+	-i-	+	-afwa	=	Tuleyafwa	<i>We are helping ourselves.</i>
Mu-	+	-le-	+	-n-	+	-afwa	=	Mulengafwa	<i>Your are helping me.</i>
Ba-	+	-le-	+	-mu-	+	-afwa	=	Balemwafwa	<i>They are helping you.</i>

Negative

Neg.	+	Affirmative	=	Conjugation	Translation
Nshi-	+	-lekafwa	=	Nshilekwafwa	<i>I am not helping you.</i>
Ta-	+	-ulengafwa	=	Taulengafwa	<i>You are not helping me(Formal).</i>
Ta-	+	-alengafwa	=	Talengafwa	<i>He/s is not helping me.</i>
Ta-	+	-tulekwafwa	=	Tatulekwafwa	<i>We are not helping you (Informal).</i>
Ta-	+	-balengafwa	=	Tabalengafwa	<i>They are not helping me.</i>
Ta-	+	-mulengafwa	=	Tamulebafwa	<i>You are not helping them.</i>
Ta-	+	-aleyafwa	=	Taleyafwa	<i>He/she is not helping him/herself.</i>

Examples

Affirmative

Ndekafwa ukufwaya ifipe.

I am helping you look for luggage .

Mulengafwa ukumona Konse-konse.

helping me to see both sides.

Baletwafwa ukushita ifipuna.

They are helping us buy furniture.

Tulebafwa ukwipaya insoka.

We are helping them kill a snake.

Negative

Nshilekwafwa ukufwaya indalama.

I am not helping you look for money.

Tamulengafwa ukuma Kabwalala.

You are not helping me beat the thief.

Tabaletwafwa ukuteya umupila.

They are not helping us play football.

Tatulebafwa ukwikata isabi.

We are not helping them to catch fish.

You are

EXERCISES

- (i) Pretending you are harassed write five sentences asking for help.
- (ii) Write a dialogue where one has an emergency and needs help.

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Pretend that you have been harassed and then go to people within the community and ask for help.

SELF-EVALUATION

I can ask for help if I am harassed:

YesNot yet.....

LESSON 20

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: SOCIAL INTERACTION (The tailor)

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

After discussing tailoring terminologies, Trainees should be able to describe the design of an outfit they want made.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Trainees will ask for the service of the tailor.

Trainees will state the pattern of their choice and negotiate the price.



DIALOGUE (ILYASHI)

- | | |
|---|--|
| Chewe: Mwatandaleni mukwai. | Telala: Endita mukwai, katwishi imwe? |
| Chewe: Natandalafye bwino. Ndefwaya mumbilileko ilaya lya citenge. | Telala: Tapali ubwafya leeteni. |
| Chewe: Aleni buuleni. Bushe ni shinga? | Telala: Mwalalipila K50,000 fye. |
| Chewe: Nalamupeelako K30000, lelo iyashala nkesamupeela mailo. | Telala: Mailo ulucelo |
| Chewe: Ciisuma natotela. | Telala: Ciisuma kafikenipo. |

CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI)

- (a). *Although women have different ways of dressing, they are not supposed to wear see through dresses or those clothes that show thighs.*
Tentambi ukufwala ifilangisha mukati, ifiipi, ifilanga amatanta .

- (b). *It is culturally insensitive for men to wear mini shorts.*
Tentambi abaume ukufwaala utuputula utwipi sana.
- (c). *When sitting down women are careful about their sitting position*
Abanakashi nga baleikala balaipeta bwino.
- (d). *Zambians do not buy or talk about underwears in presence of acquaintances of the opposite sex.*
Mu Zambia abantu tabashita nangu ukulanda pa twakufwaala twa mukati pa bantu nangu pa banakashi nga baume.
- (e). *Culturally underwears are not hung outside unless in the bedroom.*
Tentambi ukukanika utuputula twamukati panse.
- (f). *Tailors do not keep appointments*
Batelala tabasunga ico balaya

SAFETY AND SECURITY.

- *Negotiate for the price before services are done .*
Lanshanyeni palwa mutenga ilyo tabalamubombela incito.

VOCABULARY: (AMASHIWI)

VERBS

Ukubilila	-	To sew
Ukubilisha	-	To have it sown
Ukulipila	-	To pay
Ukwisa	-	To come
Ukusenda	-	To take
Ukufwala	-	To wear/dress
Ukukanika/ukuuma-		To dry
Ukukambika	-	To patch
Ukulanda	-	To say
Ukumona	-	To see through
Ukucefya	-	To adjust
Ukulepuka	-	To be torn

NOUNS

Kaputula wamukati	-	Pant/underwear
Itoloshi	-	Trousers
Icikamba	-	Patch
Icisote	-	Hat
Indeleshi	-	Dress
Iceketi/ljaket	-	Jacket
Kaputula	-	Pair of shorts
Ininda minwe	-	Ring
Insalu	-	Cloth
Insapato	-	Pair of shoes
Amatanta	-	Thighs
Pitikoti	-	Petticot
Ishati	-	Shirt
Tayi	-	Tie
Insokoshi	-	Socks
Shiketi/Siketi	-	Skirt
Shikipa/Sikipa	-	T-Shirt

OTHER WORDS

Boma	-	District
Umutundu	-	Tribe

Mukati	-	Inside
Makamaka	-	Especially
Kukati	-	Bedroom

GRAMMAR

A. **THE USE OF THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE [-TILA]** which comes from [UKUTILA] in the infinitive form. It is often followed by [...ati...] = "that" in reported speech, as:

Affirmative

PP	+	TM	+	Verb	+	ati..	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-a-	+	-tila	+	ati...	=	Natila ati...	<i>I have just said that...</i>
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-tila	+	ati...	=	Mwatila ati...	<i>You have just said that....</i>
Ba-	+	-a-	+	-tila	+	ati...	=	Batila ati...	<i>S/he has just said that...</i>
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-tila	+	ati...	=	Twatila ati...	<i>We have just said that...</i>
Ba	+	-a-	+	-tila	+	ati...	=	Batila ati...	<i>They have just said that...</i>

Negative

Neg. M.	+	PP	+	-tile	+	ati	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	+	mu-	+	-tile	+	ati	=	Tamutile ati...	You haven't just said that...
Ta-	+	ba-	+	-tile	+	ati	=	Tabatile ati...	S/he hasn't just said that...
Ta-	+	tu-	+	-tile	+	ati	=	Tatutile ati...	We haven't just said that...
Ta-	+	ba-	+	-tile	+	ati	=	Tabatile ati...	They haven't just said that...

For the first person singular, the rule changes to:-

PP + Negative marker + Verb root + e + ati
N+ -shi- + -til- + -e + ati (*I have not just said that...*)

Examples

Affirmative

Natila ati mumbilile ishati. -
I have just said that you sew me the shirt. -
Mwatila ati bashite iceketi. -
You have just said that they buy a jacket. -
Batila ati mufwaye telala. -
They have just said look for a tailor. -
Twatila ati mubile indeleshi. -
We have just said that you sew us dresses-

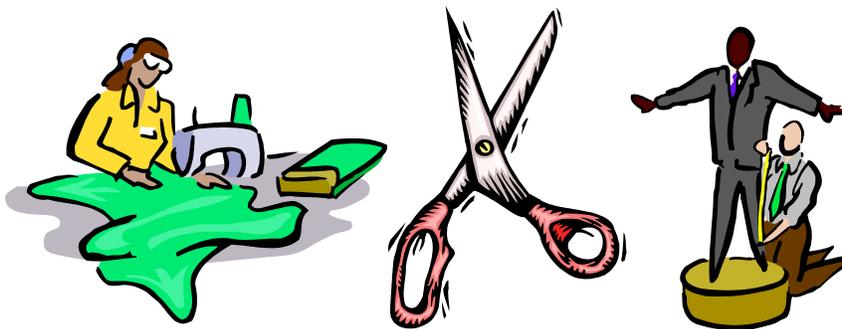
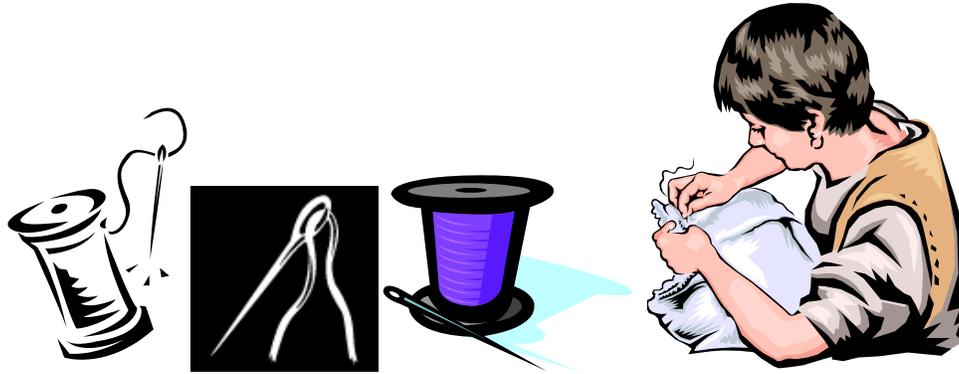
Negative

Nshitile ati mumbilile indeleshi.
I have not said that you sew me a dress.
Tamutile ati bashite itoloshi.
You have not said that they buy a pair of trousers.
Tabatile ati mufwaye Kafundisha.
They have not said that you look for a teacher
Tatutile ati mubile amasiketi.
We have not said that you sew us skirts.

NB. 'Ati' can either be added or dropped without altering the meaning of the sentence.

EXERCISE

(a) Label the picture items below:



(b) Imagine you are at the tailor's shop, in pairs, write a dialogue between you and the tailor explaining the design of the dress/shirt you want made and have the tailor get your measurements.

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Go to a nearby tailor and find out the cost of making various items

SELF EVALUATION:

I can ask for clothes to be made or mended:
I can identify items used by the tailor:

Yes.....Not
Yes.....Not.....

yet.....
yet.....

LESSON 21

CORE COMPETENCY:

FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC:

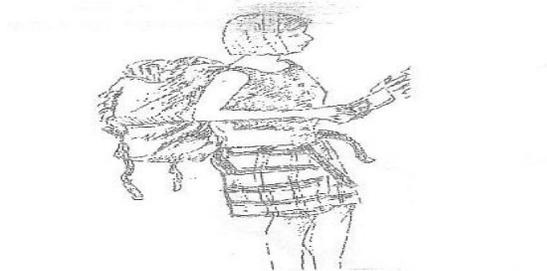
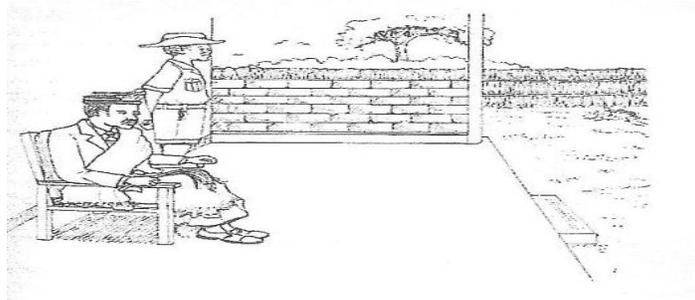
MAKING AN APPOINTMENT WITH A LOCAL LEADER.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

While in their community, trainees will make an appointment of meeting a local leader and talk about their work.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having learnt vocabulary on making an appointment, trainees will mention 4 things to be considered when visiting a local leader as part of protocol.
2. While in class, trainees will act a role play on how to meet a local leader.
3. Having learnt the vocabulary going by the role of the volunteer, trainees will explain at least 3 objectives of their project to the local leader.



DIALOGUE (ILYASHI)

Kaipela: Mwapoleni Bataata.

Kapaaso: Endita mukwai

Kaipela: Muli shani?.

Kapaaso: Ndifye bwino,nga imwe?

Kaipela: Ndifye bwino. Ndefwaya ukumonana ne mfumu.

Kapaaso: Bushe nimwe banaani?

Kaipela: Nine Brian.

Kapaaso: Bushe mwafuma kwii?

Kaipela: Nafuma ku Amelika ndi Kaipeela mu Peace Corps.

Kapaaso: Bushe namuleeta ubupe bwa Mfumu?

Kaipela: Ee. ninkwata ubupe bwa mfumu.

Kapaaso: Loleleeni panono!

Kapaaso: Kanabesa Mulopwe. Pali umwina Amelika panse alefwaya ukumumona.

Imfumu: Ciisuma kuti aingila.

Kapaaso: Imfumu yatila ingileni.

Kaipela: Mwapoleni kanabesa!

Imfumu: Endita mukwai. Muli shani?

Kaipela: Ndifye bwino kanabesa.

Imfumu: Bushe nimwe banaani?

Kaipela: Ishina lyandi nine Brian, nafuma ku Amelika. Ndi kaipeela mu Peace Corps. Naisa muno mushi wenu pakuti tusambilishanye na bantu benu pa buyantansi. Nga mwansuminisha kuti natemwa ukumonana na bantu benu pa cibelushi

Imfumu: Ciisuma walondolola bwino mune. Ndi nokwishibisha abantu bonse pakuti mukalanshanye nabo.

Kaipela: Ciisuma natotela

Imfumu: Cilifye mune.

CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI)

- (a). *Villagers are more willing to work with volunteers who speak the local language.*
Abekala mushi bafwaisha ukubombela pamo naba kaipeela abalanda ululimi lwabo.
- (b). *It is always advisable to carry a gift with you each time you want to see the chief.*
Ciisuma ukusenda ubupe nga mulefwaya ukumonana ne mfumu.
- (c). *Volunteers are perceived to be very rich people in the villages*
Abantu mumishi batontonkanya ukuti abasungu balikwata indalama ishingwi.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Respect must be shown to the chief in speech and dress.
Mufwile ukulanga umucinshi ku mfumu mukulanda na mumifwalile.

VOCABULARY (AMASHIWI)

VERBS

Ukumona	-	To see
Ukumonana	-	To see each other
Ukufwaya	-	To want
Ukufuma	-	To come from
Ukwisa	-	To come
Ukulanda	-	To talk
Ukweba	-	To tell
Ukusambilila	-	To learn
Ukupembela	-	To wait
Ukwingila	-	To enter
Ukubula	-	To lack something
Ukuipeela	-	To volunteer
Ukulima	-	To cultivate
Ukusuminisha	-	To allow/ to accept/ to agree
Ukwafwa	-	To help

Ukwishiba - *To know*
 Ukutontokanya. - *To think*

NOUNS

Kapaaso - *Messenger*
 Kaipela - *Volunteer*
 Imfumu - *Chief*
 Ubupe - *Gift*
 Umushi - *Village*
 Ubuumi - *Health*
 Kateka - *President*
 Mwine mushi - *Headman*
 Ubulimi - *Farming*
 Abantu - *People*
 Indalama - *Money*
 Ubuyantanshi - *Development*
 Indimi - *Languages*

EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS TO NOTE

Ukwabula amafya - *Without problems*
 Ukulanda indimi - *To speak the languages*
 Ukuleta Indalama - *To bring money*

GRAMMAR

A. THE 'RECIPROCITY' VERB EXTENSION WITH THE SUFFIX '-NA'

To express the reciprocity of an action, we add [-na] at the end of the verb.

e.g. **Ukudemwa- + -na = Ukudemwana** - *To love each other.*

PRESENT SIMPLE

Affirmative

PP	+	ali	+	Verb	+	-na	=	Conjugation	Translation
Mu-	+	-ali-	+	-temwa-	+	-na	=	Mwalitemwana	<i>You love each other</i>
Ba-	+	-ali-	+	-temwa-	+	-na	=	Balitemwana	<i>They love each other</i>
Tu-	+	-ali-	+	-temwa-	+	-na	=	Twalitemwana	<i>We love each other</i>
Ba-	+	-ali-	+	-temwa-	+	-na	=	Balitemwana	<i>They love each other</i>

Negative

Ta	+	PP	+	-a-	+	Verb	+	-na	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	+	-mu-	+	-a-	+	-temwa-	+	-na	=	Tamwatemwana	<i>You don't love each other</i>
Ta-	+	-ba-	+	-a-	+	-temwa-	+	-na	=	Tabatemwana	<i>They don't love each other</i>
Ta-	+	-tu-	+	-a-	+	-temwa-	+	-na	=	Tatwatemwana	<i>We don't love each other</i>
Ta-	+	-ba-	+	-a-	+	-temwa-	+	-na	=	Tabatemwana	<i>They don't love each other.</i>

Examples

Affirmative

Mwalitemwana na baume.
You love one another with men.
Balimonana ne mfumu.

Negative

Tamwatemwana na banakashi.
You don't love one another with women.
Tabamonene na Kapaaso.

They saw each other with the chief.

They did not see each other with the Chief's retainer.

Twaliafwana na basambi.

We helped one another with trainees.

Tatwaafwene na bakafundisha.

We didn't help one another with the teachers.

Balipangana na bantu bamumushi.

They made arrangements with the local people.

Tabapangene na bakafundisha.

They didn't make arrangements with the Teacher.

B. THE RECIPROCITY IN THE PRESENT HABITUAL

Affirmative

PP	+	-la-	+	Verb	-na	=	Conjugation	Translation
Mu-	+	-la-	+	-temwa-	-na	=	Mulatemwana	<i>You always like each other.</i>
Ba-	+	-la-	+	-temwa-	-na	=	Balatemwana	<i>They always like each other</i>
Tu-	+	-la-	+	-mona-	-na	=	Tulamona	<i>We always see each other</i>
Ba-		-la-	+	-tuma-	-na	=	Balatumana	<i>They always send each other</i>

Negative

Ta	+	Affirmative	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	+	-mwatemwana	=	Tamwatemwana	<i>You don't like each other.</i>
Ta-	+	-batemwana	=	Tabatemwana	<i>They don't like each other</i>
Ta-	+	-twamonana	=	Tatwamonana	<i>We haven't seen each other</i>
Ta-		-baumana	=	Tabaumana	<i>They haven't fought each other</i>

Examples

Affirmative

Mulatemwana na bantu.

You always like one another with people.

Balamonana ne Mfumu.

They always see each other with the Chief.

Tulafwaana na bantu.

We always help each other with the people.

Tulasekana na Bangoni.

We always laugh at each other with Ngonis.

Negative

Tamutemwana ne nama.

You always don't like one another with animals.

Tabamonana na kapokola.

They don't see each other with the policeman.

Tatwafwana ne nama.

We don't help each other with the animals.

Tatusekana na Balunda.

We don't laugh at each other with Lundas.

C. THE RECIPROCITY IN SIMPLE PAST:

Affirmative

PP	+	-ali	+	Root	-ene	=	Conjugation	Translation
Mu-	+	-ali-	+	-temw-	-ana	=	Mwalitemwana	<i>You liked each other.</i>
Ba-	+	-ali-	+	-temw-	-ana	=	Balitemwana	<i>They liked each other</i>
Tu-	+	-ali-	+	-mon-	-ana	=	Twalimonana	<i>We saw each other</i>
Ba-		-ali-	+	-tum-	-ana	=	Balitungana	<i>They sent each other</i>

Negative

Ta	PP	+	-a	+	Root	+	-ene	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	-mu-	+	-a	+	-temw-	+	-ene	=	Tamwatemweene	<i>You did not like each other.</i>
Ta-	-ba-	+	-a	+	-temw-	+	-ene	=	Tabatemweene	<i>They did not like each other</i>
Ta-	-tu-	+	-a	+	-mon-	+	-ene	=	Tatwamonene	<i>We did not see each other</i>
Ta-	-ba-	+	-a	+	-um-	+	-ene	=	Tabaumene	<i>They did not fight each other</i>

(iv) **The use of the Suffix - isha, -esha** which can express intensity or causative.

Affirmative

PP	+	T.M.	+	Root	+	-isha/ -esha	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-le-	+	-ipik-	+	-isha	=	Ndeipikisha	<i>I am cooking too much or I am making someone cook</i>
Mu-	+	-le-	+	-tw-	+	-isha	=	Muletwisha	<i>You are pounding too much or You are making someone pound</i>
Ba-	+	-le-	+	-bik-	+	-isha	=	Balebiikisha	<i>They are putting too much or They are making someone put</i>
Tu-	+	-le-	+	-li-	+	-isha	=	Tuleliisha	<i>We are eating too much or We are making someone eat</i>

Negative

Ta	+	Affirmative	+	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	+	-muleipikisha	+	Tamuleipikisha	<i>You are not cooking too much or You are not making someone cook</i>
Ta-	+	-baleliisha	+	Tabaleliisha	<i>He/She is not eating too much or or He/she is not making someone eat</i>
Ta-		-tuletwiisha	+	Tatuletwiisha	<i>We are not pounding too much or We are not making someone pound.</i>

Examples

Affirmative

Ndeipikisha inama

I am cooking meat too much

(or) I am making someone cook meat

Muletwiisha Imbalala

You are pounding the groundnuts too much.

(or) You are making someone pound groundnuts too much

Baleliisha ubwali

S/He is eating nshima too much

(or)S/He is making him/her eat nshima.

Tulebikisha umucele mu munani

We are putting too much salt in relish

(or) We are making someone put salt in in the porridge.

Negative

Nshileipikisha isabi

I am not cooking fish too much

(or) I am not making someone cook fish

Tamuletwiisha ubuunga

You are not pounding the mealie meal too much

(or) You don't make someone pound mealie meal too much

Tabaleliisha inkonde

S/he is not eating bananas too much

(or) S/he is not making someone eat bananas

Tatulebikisha umucele mu musunga.

We are not putting too much salt in the porridge

(or) We are not making someone put salt in the relish.

EXERCISE

- (a) List down ten words using reciprocity.
- (b) Make sentences from the following words:
Ukusambilishanya Ukupingushanya Ukulembeshanya
Ukulanshanya Ukumonana
Ukwafwana Ukutandalishanya
Ukumfwana Ukutemwana
- (c) Write a dialogue in pairs where one will be a Chief and the other a Volunteer

TASK:(IFYAKUCITA)

Go to the people around the community and practice how you can introduce and make an appointment with the local leader/Chief.

SELF EVALUATION:

I can introduce myself to the Chief/Local leader:
I can make an appointment:

Yes..... Not yet.....
Yes..... Not yet.....

LESSON 22

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

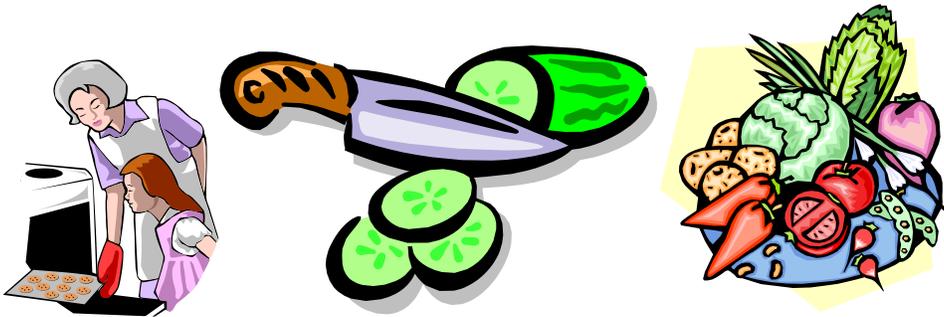
TOPIC: RECIPE

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

On PACA day with their host mothers, trainees will prepare a local balanced meal.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having been exposed to local foods in the home stay, trainees will make a chart showing the three food groups.
2. Having reviewed the vocabulary, trainees will describe the steps to follow when preparing a local dish.
3. Having learnt the 3 groups of foods, trainees will explain the importance of a balanced meal.



DIALOGUE (ILYASHI)

Bana Nkole: Muli shani mayo?

Bana Bwalya: Ndifye bwino, nga imwe?

Bana Nkole: Ndifye bwino. Bushe finshi muleipika?

Bana Bwalya: Ndeipika umunani.

Bana Nkole: Munani nshi muleipika?

Bana Bwalya: Ndeipika cibwabwa ya kusashila.

Bana Nkole: Bushe bepika shani cibwabwa yakusashila?

Bana Bwalya: Sabeeni cibwabwa mwibala, anguleeni samfyeeni elyo, muputaule tunono tunono. Bikeeni amenshi no mucele mu mpoto. Panuma, bikeeni cibwabwa mu mpoto elyo muteeke pa mulilo ilepya. Ilyo cibwabwa ilepya, tweeni imbalala elyo munyunge. mbalala muli cibwabwa elyo mukumbe bwino mpaka fisankane bwino. Loleleniko panono elyo mwipule ninshi fyapya.

Panuma yakunyunga, bikeeni

Bana Nkole: Natotela sana bana Bwalya. **Bana Bwalya:** Ciisuma natotela Kafikenipo. Naine nalitemwa ukulya

cibwabwa yakusashila. Lelo
nshaishiba ifyo bepika. Nomba
nakula sashila lyonse.

CULTURAL NOTES:(INTAMBI)

- (a) *In the villages people use hands to measure the amount of salt to put in relish*
Mu mishi abantu bapimina umucele ku minwe pa kulunga mu munani.
- (b) *Most people in Zambia use hands for eating.*
Mu Zambia abantu baliila ne minwe.
- (c) *In villages people use firewood as a source of energy.*
Mu mishi abantu babomfya inkuni pakwipika.
- (d) *When giving a recipe, people do not give the precise measurement they say "a bit...." "a lot..." "enough....." .*
Pakulanga imipikile ya fintu, abantu tabapeela fipimo fya cinecine. Lelo balanda ati mubike panono, ifingi nangu ukulinga..

VOCABULARY: (AMASHIWI)

VERBS

Ukubiika	-	To put
Ukutampa	-	To start
Ukwishiba	-	To know
Ukutwa	-	To pound
Ukulya	-	To eat
Ukutemwa	-	To like
Ukwipika	-	To cook
Ukukaba	-	To be hot
Ukunyunga	-	To sieve
Ukukuumba	-	To stir
Ukufumya	-	To remove
Ukubuula	-	To get/to take
Ukuputula	-	To cut
Ukusamfya	-	To wash/clean
Ukwangula	-	To peel
Ukutwila	-	To pound for
Ukusaba	-	To pluck/pick
Ukusalula	-	To fry
Ukwesha	-	To try/taste
Ukooca	-	To roast/to burn

NOUNS

Cibwabwa	-	Pumpkin leaves
Umunani	-	Relish
Intwilo	-	Groundnut powder
Imbalala	-	groundnuts
Umwele/Naifi	-	Knife
Impoto	-	Pot
Umulilo	-	Fire
Umucele/Soti	-	Salt
Icimpondwa/icikonko	-	Peanut butter
Ibala	-	Field
Kalateni	-	Garden

Amenshi	-	water
Umwinko	-	Cooking stick
Sefa	-	Sieve
Amafuta	-	Oil
Ifishikisa/Soda	-	Bicarbonate soda

EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS TO NOTE

Anguleni umusalu	-	Peel the vegetables
Putuleni tunono tunono	-	Cut into small pieces
Bikeeni cibwabwa mu mpoto	-	Put the pumpkin leaves in the pot
Bikeeni impoto pa mulilo	-	Put the pot on the fire
Tweeni imbalala no kunyunga	-	Pound groundnuts and sieve them
Kumbeeni mu mpoto	-	Stir in the pot.

GRAMMAR

A. THE USE OF 'AGAIN' [Kabili] in order to show someone how to do something

Affirmative

PP	+	-ali-	+	Root	+	-e	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ali-	+	-ipik-	+	-e	Nalipike nakabili	I cooked again
Mu-	+	-ali-	+	-ipik-	+	-e	Mwalipike nakabili	You cooked again
Ba-	+	-ali-	+	-ipik-	+	-e	Balipike nakabili	They cooked again
Tu-	+	-ali-	+	-ipik-	+	-e	Twalipike nakabili	We cooked again

Negative

Neg. M.	+	PP	+	-a-	-Verb-	Conjugation	Translation
Ta-	+	-mu-	+	-a-	-ipike	Tamwaipike nakabili	You did not cook again
Ta-	+	-ba-	+	-a-	-ipike	Tabaipike nakabili	They did not cook again
Ta-	+	-tu-	+	-a-	-ipike	Tatwaipike nakabili	We did not cook again
Ta-	+	-ba--	+	-a-	-ipike	Tabaipike nakabili	S/he did not cook again

N.B. For the first person singular the rule changes to:

PP + Negative Marker + Verb + Nakabili

N- + -shi- + -a- + -ipike + Nakabili = Nshaipike nakabili - I did not cook again

Examples

POSITIVE

Nalipike cibwabwa nakabili	-	I cooked cibwabwa again
Mwalilile ubwali nakabili	-	You ate nshima again
Twalitwile amataba nakabili	-	We Pounded maize again
Balilwile ulubuli nakabili	-	They fought again
Balingile mu ng'anda nakabili	-	S/he entered the house again

NEGATIVE

Nshaipike umulembwe nakabili	-	I did not cook okra again
Tamwaliile umupunga nakabili	-	You did not eat rice again
Tatwatwile imbalala nakabili	-	We did not pound groundnuts again
Tabalwile inkondo nakabili	-	They did not fight the war again
Tabapyangile mu ng'anda nakabili	-	They did not sweep the house again

EXERCISES

- (i) From these infinitives write some words with 'again':-
- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Ukulolela | Ukwipika | Ukunyunga |
| Ukuputula | Ukusashila | Ukutwa |
| Ukusamfya | Ukwisha | Ukukumba |
- (ii) Ask for and give a recipe of the foods of your choice.

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Go and find out from your host families how some foods of your choice are prepared.

SELF-EVALUATION

I can give a recipe	Yes.....	Not yet.....
I can ask for a recipe	Yes.....	Not yet.....

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BEMBA
LIST OF PREPOSITION/ADVERBS/CONJUNCTIONS

ENGLISH	FUNCT.	= BEMBA	EXAMPLES
- about	prep.	= pafya	Nkalanda <u>pafya</u> bulimi bwesabi. <i>I will talk about fish farming.</i>
- after	conj.	= panuma	<u>Panuma ya</u> kubuuka, nacisamba. <i>I bathed after I woke up.</i>
- and	conj.	= na	Ba John <u>na</u> Ba Dan baleseka sana. <i>John and Dan laugh a lot.</i>
- anyone	pron.	= uli wonse	Saleni (umulimi) uli wonse. <i>Choose anyone (a farmer)</i>
- anything	pron.	= i cili conse	Mpeleni icintu <u>icili conse</u> . <i>Give me anything</i>
- anywhere	adv.	= ukuli konse	Imbushi shilasangwa <u>ukuli konse</u> . <i>Goats are found everywhere.</i>
- at	prep.	= ku	Bataata bali <u>Ku</u> ng'anda. <i>Dad is at home.</i>
- at + (time)	prep.	= pa	Lyonse ndabuuka <u>pa</u> 7:00 koloko. <i>I always wake up at 7:00 clock.</i>
- before	conj.	= ilyo + NEG.	<u>Ilyo tamulalya</u> , mufwile ukusamba ku maboko. <i>Wash your hands before eating.</i>
- by	prep.	= na	Mukaya ku mushi <u>na</u> bashi. <i>You will go to the village by bus.</i>
- by the way	conj.	= nacimbi	<u>Nacimbi</u> , ndefwaya ukumonako icishiba ceenu <i>By the way, I would like to see your pond, please!</i>
- everybody	pron.	= bonse	Muli shani <u>bonse</u> ? <i>How are you (everybody/one)?</i>
- everything	pron.	= fyonse	Pwisheni <u>fyonse</u> (ifintu fyonse). <i>Finish (doing) everything.</i>
- everywhere	adv.	= konse	Tulaya na bataata <u>konse</u> . <i>We go everywhere with my father.</i>
- from	prep.	= ku	Nafuma <u>ku</u> Kitwe no munandi. <i>I am coming from Kitwe with my friend.</i>
- from.....to....	adv.	=ukufuma ku ...mpaka ku ..	Tukabiika umupaipi <u>ukufuma ku</u> nganda <u>mpaka ku</u> cishiba. <i>We 'll put the pipe from the house to the pond.</i>
- here	adv.	= kuno	Baice, iseni <u>kuno</u> twangale! <i>(you) Kids, come here we play !</i>
- If	conj.	= nga	<u>Nga</u> mwakwata indalama, mukashitila abaana benu ifyakufwala. <i>If you get money you'll buy clothes for your children.</i>

- in	prep.	= ku	Bill Clinton ekala <u>ku</u> America. <i>Bill Clinton stays in America.</i>
- in	prep.	= mu	Bikeni amenshi <u>mu</u> cishiba cenu. <i>Please add water in your pond</i>
- in fact	conj.	= kwena	<u>Kwena</u> ndemona cilifye bwino. <i>In fact, I think that it's just O.K.</i>
- in order to... or so that...	conj.	= pakuti	Mufwile ukuliisha isabi lyonse <u>pakuti</u> likule bwino. <i>You must feed your fish in order/so that it grows big.</i>
- indeed	conj.	= nakuba	<u>Nakuba</u> , ubilimi bwesabi bwalikwata ubukumu sana. <i>Indeed, fish farming is very profitable</i>
- into	prep.	= mu	Poseni ifisoso <u>mu</u> cilindi. <i>Throw the rubbish into the pit.</i>
- just	adv.	= fye	Ndifye bwino, nga imwe? <i>I'm just fine, and you?</i>
- maybe	adv.	= limbi	<u>Limbi</u> ba Jake bakaya ku Mansa. <i>Maybe Jake will go to Mansa</i>
- not at all	adv.	= nakalya	Awe nshilamumona. Nakalya ! <i>No, I haven't seen him. Not at all !</i>
- nothing !	pron.	= tapali	A: Ninshi ulefwaya? = B: <u>Tapali</u> ! A: What do you want? = B: <u>Nothing</u> !
- often	adv.	= ilingi	<u>Ilingi</u> abantu balasefya mu mushi. <i>People often party in the village.</i>
- on	prep.	= pa	Bikeni icoola <u>pa</u> tebulo. <i>Put the bag on the table.</i>
- on (transport)	prep.	= na	Balaya ku mabala <u>na</u> makasa. <i>They go to the fields on foot</i>
- on top of...	prep.	= pamulu ya..	Umutenge waba <u>pamulu wa</u> ng'anda. <i>The roof is on top of the house.</i>
- only	adv.	= fye	Ndefwaya ukulandafye na ba Allan. <i>I want to talk to ba Allan only.</i>
- only if	conj.	= kanofye	Nkamupeela indalama <u>kanofye</u> mwapwisha ukukuula inganda yandi. <i>I'll give you the money only if you finish building my house.</i>
- onto	prep.	= pa	Bikeniko inshi imbale <u>pa</u> tebulo. <i>Please, put these plates on the...</i>
- so that	conj.	= pakuti	Mufwile ukulanda na balimi benu <u>pakuti</u> mwishibe ubwafya bakwete. <i>You have to talk with your farmers so that you know their difficulties.</i>
-sometimes	adv.	= limo limo	<u>Limo limo</u> tulaya ku Shoprite. <i>Sometimes we go to Shoprite.</i>
- that's wh...	conj.	= e ico	Ukubelenga lyonse amabuku, <u>e ico</u> cilenga abantu ukwishiba ifintu. <i>Reading books that's what makes people to know things.</i>
- then	conj.	= elyo	Liisheni isabi lyenu, <u>elyo</u> mwise kuno. <i>Feed your fish, then come here.</i>
- there	adv.	= apo	Imfumu ikala <u>apo</u> . <i>The chief stays there</i>
- there (far)	adv	= uko	Twalaya <u>uko</u> . <i>We shall go there (over there)</i>

- therefore	conj.	= kanshi	Tamukwete indalama, <u>kanshi</u> tekuti muye ku Shoprite na ine. <i>You don't have money, therefore you can't go to Shoprite with me.</i>
- to	prep.	= ku	Bakaipeela bakaya <u>ku</u> America... <i>Volunteers will go to the USA...</i>
- to + (move)	prep.	= kuli	Twaleni inkalata <u>kuli</u> ba Kafundisha. <i>Take the letter to the teacher.</i>
- together	adv.	= pamo	Tufwile ukubombela <u>pamo</u> . <i>We must work together.</i>
- together with	adv.	= pamo...na...	Ba Nick babomba <u>pamo na</u> Ba Rob. <i>Nick works together with Rob</i>
- under	prep.	= mwisamba = munshi	Icoola cili <u>mwisamba</u> lye tebulo. <i>The bag is under the table.</i> Icoola cili <u>munshi</u> ye tebulo
- what about ?	adv.	= nga	Banamayo balapyanga mu nganda ; <u>nga</u> bashitata ? <i>Mothers sweep the house, what about the fathers?</i>
- when	conj.	= nga	<u>Nga</u> mulepita munshila, mulelposha. <i>Greet people when you pass /go..</i>
- when (?)	adv.	= ...lisa/lilali?	Mukaya ku mushi <u>lilali/lisa</u> ? <i>When will you go to the village?</i>
- when (?)	adv.	=nililali/iisa...?	<u>Nilisa/nillilali</u> mukaya ku mushi? <i>When will you go to the village?</i>
- when (after)	conj.	= lintu	<u>Lintu</u> nacibuuka, naciya ku cimbusu. <i>I went to the toilet when I woke up.</i>
- whenever	conj.	= lyonse nga	<u>Lyonse nga</u> nalya, ndomfwa bwino. <i>Whenever I eat, I enjoy myself.</i>
- where (?)	adv.	= kwi/kwisa ?	Bushe abafyashi bali <u>Kwisa/kwi</u> ?
- which/that	pron.	= ico/ifyo/iyo	Icoola <u>ico</u> muleshitisha cisuma. <i>The bag which you are selling is nice.</i> Ifyola <u>ifyo</u> muleshitisha fisuma <i>The bags that you are selling are...</i>
- who	pron.	= u	Umuntu uusambilila (ni) musambi. <i>A person who studies is a student</i>
- who (?)	pron.	= ni banani? nibaani ?	Nibanani/nibani bakwata icishiba? <i>Who has a fish pond?</i>
- whoever	pron.	= uli onse	Uli onse kuti alima amataba. <i>whoever/anyone can plant corn.</i>
- with	conj.	= na	Ndelemba inkalata na pensulo. <i>I am writing a letter with a pencil.</i>
there faraway	adv.	= kulya/palya	Bashi ileminina palya/kulya. <i>The bus stops there (faraway).</i>

BEMBA TENSES

1. THE VERB "TO BE" ('LI' / 'UKUBA')

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

1. PAST

PP + ali	Ta + PP + ali
N + ali = Nali	<i>N + shi + ali = Nshali</i>
Mu + ali = Mwali	Ta + mu + ali = Tamwali
Ba + ali = Bali	Ta + ba + ali = Tabali
Tu + ali = Twali	Ta + tu + ali = Tatwali

2. PRESENT

PP + li	Ta + PP + li
N + li = Ndi	<i>N + shi + li = Nshili</i>
Mu + li = Muli	Ta + mu + li = Tamuli
Ba + li = Bali	Ta + ba + li = Tabali
Tu + li = Tuli	Ta + tu + li = Tatuli

3. FUTURE

PP + ka + ba	Ta + PP + a + ka + root + e
N + ka + ba = Nkaba	<i>N + shi + a + ka + b + e = Nshakabe</i>
Mu + ka + ba = Mukaba	Ta + mu + a + ka + b + e = Tamwakabe
Ba + ka + ba = Bakaba	Ta + ba + a + ka + b + e = Tabakabe
Tu + ka + ba = Tukaba	Ta + tu + a + ka + b + e = tatwakabe

THE PAST TENSES

1. SIMPLE PAST

PP + ali + root + a	Ta + PP + a + root + ile / ele
N + ali + li + a = Nalilya	<i>N + shi + a + li + ile = Nshalile</i>
Mu + ali + li + a = Mwalilya	Ta + mu + a + li + ile = Tamwalile
Ba + ali + li + a = Balilya	Ta + ba + a + li + ile = Tabalile
Tu + ali + li + a = Twalilya	Ta + tu + a + li + ile = Tatwalile
NB: Action done before today but not a long time ago.	

2. RECENT PAST

PP + aci + root + a	Ta + PP + aci + root + a
N + aci + li + a = Nacilya	<i>N + shi + aci + li + a = Nshacilya</i>
Mu + aci + li + a = Mwacilya	Ta + mu + aci + li + a = Tamwacilya
Ba + aci + li + a = Bacilya	Ta + ba + aci + li + a = Tabacilya
Tu + aci + li + a = Twacilya	Ta + tu + aci + li + a = Tatwacilya
NB: Past within the confines of the day. Close to moment you are reporting	

3. RECENT PAST CONTINUOUS

PP + acila + root + a	Ta + PP + acila + root + a
N + acila + li + a = Nacilalya	<i>N + shi + acila + li + a = Nshacilalya</i>
Mu + acila + li + a = Mwacilalya	Ta + mu + acila + li + a = Tamwacilalya
Ba + acila + li + a = Bacilalya	Ta + ba + acila + li + a = Tabacilalya
Tu + acila + li + a = Twacilalya	Ta + tu + acila + li + a = Tatwacilalya
NB: Action in "ing" form, but done in the past.	

NB: The Negation Marker for all the persons is "Ta" except for the first person, which takes "shi".

4. PAST CONTINUOUS

PP + ale + root + a	Ta + PP + ale + root + a
N + ale + li + a = Nalelya	N + shi + ale + li + a = Nshalelya
Mu + ale + li + a = Mwalelya	Ta + mu + ale + li + a = Tamwalelya
Ba + ale + li + a = Balelya	Ta + ba + ale + li + a = Tabalelya
Tu + ale + li + a = Twalelya	Ta + tu + ale + li + a = Tatwalelya
NB: A habit done in the past.	

5. REMOTE PAST

PP + ali + root + appropriate suffix	Ta + PP + ali + root + appropriate suffix
N + ali + li + ile = Naliliile	<i>N + shi + a + li + ile = Nshaliile</i>
Mu + ali + li + ile = Mwaliile	Ta + mu + a + li + ile = Tamwaliile
Ba + ali + li + ile = Baliliile	Ta + ba + a + li + ile = Tabaliile
Tu + ali + li + ile = Twaliile	Ta + tu + a + li + ile = Tatwaliile
NB: Action done a long time ago and does not have effect in present.	

PRESENT TENSES

1. PRESENT SIMPLE

PP + a + root + a	Ta + PP + root + ile / ele
N + a + lemb + a = Nalembe	<i>N + shi + lemb + ele = Nshilembele</i>
Mu + a + lemb + a = Mwalembe	Ta + mu + lemb + ele = Tamulembele
Ba + a + lemb + a = Balembe	Ta + ba + lemb + ele = Tabalembele
Tu + a + lemb + a = Twalembe	Ta + tu + lemb + ele = Tatulembele
NB: An action just done in the present.	

2. PRESENT PERFECT

Ni / Na + PP + root + a	Ta + PP + root + a
Ni + n + li + a = Nindya	N + shi + li + ile = Nshilile
Na + mu + li + a = Namulya	Ta + mu + li + ile = Tamulile
Na + ba + li + a = Nabalya	Ta + ba + li + ile = Tabalile
Na + tu + li + a = Natulya	Ta + tu + li + ile = Tatulile
NB: Past action flows into present time.	

3. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PP + le + root + a	Ta + PP + le + root + a
N + le + lemb + a = Ndelembe	N + shi + le + lemb + a = Nshilembe
Mu + le + lemb + a = Mulembe	Ta + mu + le + lemb + a = Tamulembe
Ba + le + lemb + a = Balembe	Ta + ba + le + lemb + a = Tabalembe
Tu + le + lemb + a = Tulembe	Ta + tu + le + lemb + a = Tatulembe
NB: Past action being done and still going on	

4. HABITUAL TENSE

PP + la + root + a	Ta + PP + root + a
N + la + lemb + a = Ndalembe	N + shi + lemb + a = Nshilembe
Mu + la + lemb + a = Mulalembe	Ta + mu + lemb + a = Tamulembe
Ba + la + lemb + a = balalembe	Ta + ba + lemb + a = Tabalembe
Tu + la + lemb + a = Tulalembe	Ta + tu + lemb + a = Tatulembe
NB: A habit in the present.	

FUTURE TENSES

1. NEAR FUTURE

PP + ala + root + a	Ta + PP + a + root + e
N + ala + ly + a = Nalalya	N + shi + a + ly + e = Nshalye
Mu + ala + ly + a = Mwalalya	Ta + mu + a + ly + e = Tamwalye
Ba + ala + ly + a = Balalya	Ta + ba + a + ly + e = Tabalye
Tu + ala + ly + a = Twalalya	Ta + tu + a + ly + e = Tatwalye
NB: An action which will be done within the day	

2. FUTURE CONTINUOUS

PP + kala + root + a	Ta + PP + a + kale + root + a
N + kala + sek + a = Nkalaseka	N + shi + a + kale + sek + a = Nshakaleseka
Mu + kala + sek + a = Mukalaseka	Ta + mu + a + kale + sek + a = Tamwakaleseka
Ba + kala + sek + a = Bakalaseka	Ta + ba + a + kale + sek + a = Tabakaleseka
Tu + kala + sek + a = Tukalaseka	Ta + tu + a + kale + sek + a = Tatwakaleseka
NB: A habit in the future	

NB: The Negation Marker for all the persons is “Ta” except for the first person, which takes “shi”.

A SUMMARY OF SOME TENSES

MAILO	LELO	MAILO
-ali- -ale- (Past Habitual)	 -aci- -acila-	-ka- -kala- (Future continuous)
	-ala -le- -la- (Habitual)	

THE BASIC OF HIV/AIDS

ENGLISH	BEMBA
Blood	Umulopa
Semen	Utumenshi twakubwaume
Vaginal fluid	Utumenshi twakubwanakashi
Breast milk	Umukaka wakwibeele
Disease	Ubulwele

Ports of entry	Apengilila amalwele
Cure	Ukundapa
Treatment	Ukuposha
Sex organs	Ifyamfwalo
Prevention	Ukucingilila
Blood testing	Ukupimisha umulopa
Relationship	Bucibusa
Vulnerable	Ukwangukilwa ukuponenwa mu mafya
High risk	Abengambula bwangu amalwele
Support	Ukwafwa\Ukwafwilisha
The 'ABC'	Ifishinte fitatu ifyakucita pakuicingilila ku HIV/AIDS
Practices that encourage the spread of HIV	Imicitile iilenga ubulwele bwa HIV/AIDS ukusalanganishiwa

VCT & ARVs.

Voluntary	Ukuipeela
Counseling	Ukukoselesha
Testing	Ukupima
Treatment	Ukundapa
Confidential	Ifyankama
Results	Ifitumbukamo/ififumamo
Support	Ukwafwilisha
Support group	Akabungwe akafwilisha
Cure vs. Treatment	Ukundapa no kuposha
Care	Ukusakamana
Medicine	Umuti
"For the rest of your life"	Munshita ya mweo obe onse
Peers	Ifibusa mulingene nafyo
Friends	Ifibusa
Partners	Abatemwikwa
Safe sex	Ukukumana ukwacingililwa
Immunities	Ificingilila umubili ku malwele
Symptoms	Ifishibilo
Relapse	Ubulwele ukubwela nakabili

POSITIVE LIVING.

Positive living	Ukwibukila\Uwailuka
Physical needs	Ifikabila umubili
Social needs	Ififwaikwa mubwikashi
Spiritual needs	Ifikoselesha umupashi
Dietary needs	Ifyakulya ififwaikwa
Exercise	Ukupakamisha umubili
Nutrition	Ifyakulya ifisuma
Coping	Ukushipikisha
Denial	Ukuikanya
Anger	Ukufulwa
Bargaining	Ukulanshanya
Depression	Icikonko
Acceptance	Ukusuminisha
Support	Ukwafwa\Ukwafwilisha
Well (water)	Icishima
Bricks/Protein	Amatafwali(lfyakulya ifikusha umubili)
Mortar (mud)/mineral	Indaka(lfyakulya ifikatanya umubili)
Broom/fiber	Icipyango(lfyakulya ifiwamya umubili)
Dog/vitamin	Imbwa(lfyakulya ificingilila umubili)

Candle/fat	Kandulo(Amafuta)
Fire/carbohydrate	Umulilo(Ifyakulya ifipeela amaka ku mubili)
Stigma	Ifibi ifilandwa pa bulwele
Ceremonies	Ukusefya

WOMEN & HIV/AIDS.

Risks	Ifintu ifileta amafya
Difficulties	Amafya
Mother to Child	Ukwambukisha umwana amalwele
Alternatives	Inshila shimbi
Pregnancy	Ifumo
Susceptible	Ukwangukilwa ukuponena mu mafya
Monogamy	Ukukwata umulume \ umukashi umo
Rape	Ukulaala no muntu ukubomfya amaka
Choices	Ifyakusala
Virgin	Nacisungu
Belief	Ico wasuminamo
Prostitution	Ubulalelale\ubuule
Symptoms (women's)	Ifishibilo (Abanakashi)
Breast feeding	Ukonsha umwana ibeele
Income	Indalama \ icuuma
Budgeting	Ubutantiko bwakubomfya indalama
Keeping records (terms)	Ukulemba no kusunga ifilecitika
Leadership	Ubutungulushi
Empowerment	Ukupelwa amaka ya mibombele
Family planning	Ukukwata abaana panshita iilingile
Good example	Icilangililo icisuma
Long term	Inshita iitali

HIV/AIDS & THE PCV.

Obstacles	Amafya
Opportunities	Amashuko
Myths	Intambi isho twasuminamo
Traditions	Intambi
Support systems	Inshila sha kwafwilishamo
Death	Imfwa
Friends	Ifibusa
Funeral	Icililo
Mourning	Ukuloosha
Tardiness	Ukutola
Direct	Ukufikapo
Round about	Ukushinguluka
Virgin	Nacisungu
Dry sex	Ukumika utumenshi utufuma mubwanakashi elyo tabalakumana no mwaume
Sexual cleansing	Ukupyanika ukupitila mukukumana umwaume no mwanakashi
Witch	Indoshi
Planning	Ubutantiko
Respect	Umucinshi
Sex	Insuuna

N.B: Most of the prepositions, conjunctions or adverbs in Bemba imply a contextual meaning. There may not be a direct translation into English or from the English ones into Bemba; the context will guide you.

BEMBA SURVIVAL KIT

(Remember, this language does not have the same structure as English. Therefore, if you need clarification consult your Trainer).

Bemba is Zambia's widely spoken language. It is spoken in Northern, Luapula, Central and Copperbelt provinces. It is not immediately contagious to the other six languages. Other Zambian languages are spoken in the area which intervenes.

Question English	Bemba	Response	Bemba
		English	
<i>Hello!</i>	Shani?	<i>Hello</i>	Shani
<i>How are you?</i>	Muli shani?	- <i>I am just fine.</i>	Ndifye bwino.
<i>How are you? (Plural or respect)</i>	Muli shani?	- <i>We are fine/I am fine.</i>	Tulifye bwino/ Ndifye bwino.
<i>How are you mother?</i>	Muli shani maayo?	- <i>I am fine and you?</i>	Ndifye bwino. Nga imwe?
<i>How are you father?</i>	Muli shani taata?	- <i>I am fine and you?</i>	Ndifye bwino. Nga imwe?
<i>Welcome!</i>	Mwaiseni!	- <i>Thank you</i>	Endita mukwai
<i>What is your name?</i>	Ishina lyenu nimwe banani?	- <i>My name is.....</i>	Ishina lyandi nine.....
<i>What is her/his name?</i>	Ishina lyabo ni banani?	- <i>His/her name is</i>	Ishina lyabo niba
<i>I come from America</i>	Nafuma ku America/Ndi waku America	-	
<i>I am American</i>	Ndi mwina America.	-	
<i>Where in America?</i>	Kwisa mu America?	- <i>In California</i>	Mu California
<i>State of</i>	Mu musumba wa.....	-	
<i>What job will you do?</i>	Ni nchito nshi mukabomba?	- <i>I will be a</i>	Nkaba.....
<i>I want hot water</i>	Ndefwaya amenshi ayakaba	- <i>Here it is</i>	Aya
<i>I want cold water</i>	Ndefwaya amenshi ayatalala	- <i>Here it is</i>	Aya
<i>I want food</i>	Ndefwaya ifyakulya	- <i>Here it is</i>	Ifi
<i>I want to sleep</i>	Ndefwaya ukusendama	- <i>Ok</i>	Ciisuma
<i>I want to go to.....</i>	Ndefwaya ukuya ku.....	- <i>Ok</i>	Ciisuma
<i>I want a spoon</i>	Ndefwaya supuni	- <i>Here, take it</i>	Iyi, buleni
<i>I want a cup</i>	Ndefwaya kapu	- <i>Here, take it</i>	Iyi, buleni
<i>I want a lamp</i>	Ndefwaya lampi	- <i>Here, take it</i>	Iyi buleni
<i>I want soap</i>	Ndefwaya sopo	- <i>Here, take it</i>	Iyi buleni
<i>Give me water to drink</i>	Mpeleniko amenshi ya kunwa	- <i>Here, take it</i>	Aya buleni
<i>Where is the toilet?</i>	Icibusu cili kwisa/kwi?	<i>There it is</i>	Ico uko
<i>I am feeling cold</i>	Ndeumfwa impepo	- <i>Oo!</i>	Oo!
<i>I am feeling hot</i>	Ndeumfwa ukukaba	- <i>Oo!</i>	Oo!
<i>I feel sick</i>	Naumfwa	- <i>Sorry/Too bad</i>	Cabipa

	ukulwala			
<i>I feel pain</i>	Naumfwa ubukali	-	<i>Too bad</i>	Cabipa
<i>I feel tired</i>	Naumfwa ukunaka	-	<i>Go and rest</i>	Katusheni

TRAVELING

English	Bemba		English	Bemba
<i>Where is the bus/taxi going?</i>	Bushe basi/taxi ileya kwisa?	-	<i>The bus is going to Mansa</i>	Bashi ileya ku Mansa.
<i>Where is the bus that goes to.....</i>	Ili kwisa basi iya ku.....	-	<i>It's there</i>	Ili apo
<i>How far?</i>	Kwalepa shani?	-	<i>It's 200 km</i>	Ni 200 kilomitasi
<i>How much to.....</i>	Ni shinga ku.....	-	<i>It's K20,000</i>	Ni K20,000
<i>When is it leaving?</i>	Ileima nshita nshi?	-	<i>It will leave at.....</i>	Ileima pa.....
<i>Where will you alight?</i>	Mwalaikila pesa?	-	<i>I will alight at.....</i>	Nalaikila pa.....
<i>Give me change</i>	Mpeleni chengi	-	<i>Here it is</i>	Iyi

MARKET

English	Bemba		English	Bemba
<i>I want to buy fruits</i>	Ndefwaya ukushita ifisabo	-	<i>Ok buy</i>	Ciisuma shiteni
<i>I want to buy oranges</i>	Ndefwaya ukushita amacungwa	-	<i>Ok buy</i>	Ciisuma shiteni
<i>I want to buy bananas</i>	Ndefwaya ukushita inkonde	-	<i>Ok buy</i>	Ciisuma shiteni
<i>I want to buy pineapples</i>	Ndefwaya ukushita ifinanashi	-	<i>Ok buy</i>	Ciisuma shiteni
<i>I don't want this</i>	Nshilefwaya ici	-	<i>Ok</i>	Ciisuma
<i>I don't want two</i>	Nshilefwaya fibili	-	<i>Ok</i>	Ciisuma
<i>I want one</i>	Ndefwaya cimo.	-	<i>Ok</i>	Ciisuma

GETTING SOMEONE'S ATTENTION

English	Bemba		English	Bemba
<i>I am sorry</i>	Njeleleniko	-	<i>It's alright</i>	Cilifye
<i>Excuse me</i>	Njeleleniko	-	<i>Quite excused</i>	Ciisuma
<i>Can you help me please?</i>	Kuti mwangafwilishako?	-	<i>Yes I can</i>	Ee kuti

EXPLAINING YOUR SITUATION

English	Bemba		English	Bemba
<i>I don't speak Bemba much</i>	Nshilanda sana Iсібemba	-		
<i>But I am trying to learn</i>	Lelo, ndeesha ukusambilila			
<i>I speak Bemba a little but I am learning</i>	Ndalanda Iсібemba panono, lelo ndesambilila			
<i>I am learning</i>	Ndesambilila			
<i>I can understand if only.....</i>	Kuti naumfwa nga.....			
<i>Speak slowly</i>	Landeni panono panono			

HELPING YOURSELF TO UNDERSTAND

English	Bemba		English	Bemba
<i>Please repeat/I beg your pardon</i>	Bwekeshenipo			
<i>Did you say.....</i>	Mwacilanda ati.....			
<i>Would you speak more slowly</i>	Kuti mwalandako panono panono			
<i>How do you say.....</i>	Mutula shani.....		<i>We say.....</i>	Tutula.....
<i>How do you write that?</i>	Mulemba shani.....		<i>We write.....</i>	Tulemba.....

CHECKING WHAT YOU SAID

English	Bemba		English	Bemba
<i>Did I say that correctly?</i>	Bushe nalanda bwino?	-	<i>No you did not say it correctly. Yes you said it correctly</i>	Awe tamwacilanda bwino. Ee mwacilanda bwino.
<i>Did you understand me?</i>	Mwacingumfwa?	-	<i>No I did not understand you.</i>	Awe, nshacimumfwa
<i>Please correct me if I say something wrong.</i>	Mulenungika nga nalufyanya.	-	<i>Ok</i>	Ciisuma
<i>Did I pronounce it correctly?</i>	Bushe nalumbula/landa bwino?	-	<i>No you did not pronounce it correctly</i>	Awe tamwacilanda bwino

ENGLISH	BEMBA
<i>No</i>	Awe
<i>Yes</i>	Ee
<i>News</i>	Ilyashi
<i>Father/Mother</i>	Tata/Mayo
<i>Man/Woman</i>	Umwaume/Umwanakashi
<i>Thank you</i>	Natotela
<i>Name</i>	Ishina
<i>Sister</i>	Nkashi
<i>Brother</i>	Ndume
<i>Who/what</i>	Nani/Banani
<i>Work</i>	Incito
<i>Buy (v)</i>	Shita
<i>Sorry</i>	Cabipa
<i>Excuse me</i>	Njeleleniko
<i>Help (V)</i>	Afwa
<i>Help (N)</i>	Ubwafwilisho
<i>Please</i>	Napapata
<i>Say</i>	Landa /tila
<i>But</i>	Lelo
<i>Try</i>	Esha
<i>Little</i>	-nono
<i>Much</i>	-ingi
<i>Slowly</i>	Panono panono
<i>Again</i>	Nakabili
<i>Correct</i>	Lungama
<i>Often</i>	Ilingi
<i>Food</i>	Ifyakulya
<i>Cold</i>	-talala

<i>Hot</i>	-kaba
<i>To sleep</i>	Ukusendama
<i>Go</i>	Kabiye
<i>Spoon</i>	supuni
<i>Plate</i>	Imbale
<i>Soap</i>	sopo
<i>Lamp</i>	Ilampi
<i>Match box</i>	Icifwambulo
<i>Drinking water</i>	Amenshi ya kunwa
<i>Give me</i>	Mpeleniko
<i>Toilet</i>	Icibusu
<i>I am feeling</i>	Ndeumfwa
<i>Hungry/hunger</i>	Insala
<i>Sickness</i>	Ubulwele
<i>Pain</i>	Ubukali
<i>Thirst</i>	Icilaka
<i>Tired</i>	Ukunaka
<i>How many/much</i>	-nga
<i>Leave</i>	Ukuya
<i>Alight</i>	Ikila
<i>Get on</i>	Nina
<i>Fruits</i>	Ifisabo
<i>Children</i>	Abaana
<i>House</i>	Ing'anda
<i>To cook</i>	Ukwipika
<i>To bathe</i>	Ukusamba
<i>To rest</i>	Ukutusha
<i>To want</i>	Ukufwaya
<i>Where?</i>	Kwiisa?
<i>To have</i>	Ukukwata
<i>I don't want</i>	Nshilefwaya
<i>To drink</i>	Ukunwa
<i>Quickly</i>	Bwangu bwangu

EXPRESSING ANGER

English	Bemba
<i>You shouldn't do that</i>	Mwila cita ifyo
<i>This is not a job</i>	Iyi te ncito
<i>Leave me please</i>	Napapata ndekeni
<i>Respect yourself</i>	Icindikeni
<i>What do you want/need?</i>	Finshi mulefwaya?
<i>Do you know where you are going?</i>	Namwishiba uko muleya?
<i>It isn't your business</i>	Te ncito yenu
<i>It is not good for you</i>	Te cisuma kuli imwe
<i>It is not important</i>	Tacikwete incito

HARASSMENT RESPONSES

English	Bemba
<i>Leave me alone</i>	Ndekeni
<i>Don't speak to me</i>	Mwilansosha
<i>Don't bother me</i>	Mwilanshupa
<i>Stop with me</i>	Ndekeni
<i>Give me peace</i>	Ndekeni/mpeni umutende
<i>Give me a break</i>	Ndekenifye
<i>It's none of your business</i>	Tafimukumine
<i>Don't bother about me</i>	Mwisakamana pali ine

<i>Do your business</i>	Citeni ifyenu
<i>What do you want?</i>	Finshi mulefwaya? Cinshi mulefwaya?
<i>What are you looking for?</i>	Finshi mulefwaya? Cinshi mulefwaya?
<i>I don't have time for you</i>	Nshimukwatile inshita
<i>Don't touch me</i>	Mwilanjikata
<i>I am not your sister</i>	Nshili nkashi yenu
<i>Get away from me</i>	Fumeni apa
<i>Don't follow me</i>	Mwilankonka
<i>If you don't go back I will call the police</i>	Nga tamwabwelele nalaita ba kapokola
<i>I don't receive people at night</i>	Nshipokelela abantu ubushiku
<i>Oh you make me tired</i>	Oh mulenasha
<i>Thanx but I don't want your friendship</i>	Natotela nomba nshilefwaya icibusa cenu
<i>Please this is not a pick up joint</i>	Tepakutolela pano
<i>No, I am not stupid</i>	Awe, nshatumpa
<i>I don't want to look pleasant</i>	Nshilefwaya ukumoneka uwasansamuka
<i>Your desire can't be found here</i>	Ubufwayo bwenu tekuti busangwe pano
<i>This is not a free for all</i>	Te sangwapo
<i>You are like your father</i>	Mwaba nga bashinwe

HOME ORIENTATION

English	Bemba
<i>I am tired I want to rest</i>	Ninaka, ndefwaya ukutuusha
<i>We will meet</i>	Twalamonana/Tukalamonana
<i>The food is good</i>	Ifyakulya nafiwama
<i>Excuse me, Please I am full</i>	Njeleleniko naikuta
<i>Bathing water is too hot</i>	Amenshi ya kusamba nayakaba sana
<i>Excuse me, I won't bathe</i>	Njeleleniko, nshasambe
<i>I don't eat.....</i>	Nshilya.....
<i>I like to eat.....very much</i>	Natemwa ukulya.....sana
<i>Time is over, I want to go to school</i>	Inshita yapwa, ndefwaya ukuya ku sukulu
<i>I want to read Cibemba</i>	Ndefwaya ukubelenga Icbemba
<i>May you please sweep my room</i>	Kuti mwampyangilako mu muputule
<i>It is alright I will do the sweeping myself</i>	Cilifye nalapyanga ne mwine

English to Bemba Verb List

Note: Verbs can be in the form of -ing or to ____, example running or to run.

All verbs begin with uku-, in the infinitive form "to" eg ukulya – to eat

If most verbs need to be put into passive form, add a "w" before the final "a." For example, to find is ukusanga, to be found is ukusangwa.

English Verbs	Bemba Verbs
abort a child	-ponya ifumo
add (math)	-lunda
add/put/set	-biika
admire	-kumbwa
advertise	-sabankanya
advise	-panda
aerate	-biika umwela (put air)
agree/allow/accept/believe	-sumina/-suminisha
(be) ahead	-tangila

allow	-leka or -suminisha
(be) angry or feel pain/hurt	-kalipa
announce	-bila
annoy/irritate	-tendwisha/-fulwisha
(be) annoyed	-fulwa
answer	-asuka
appear/look	-moneka
argue/quarrel	-laka
arrive	-fika
ascend slope	-tentemuka
ask for/beg	-lomba
ask/question	-ipusha/-buusha
assist	-afwilisha/-tungilila
attack	-sansa
(be) aware/informed	-iluka
bake	-kandula
baptise	-batisha
bathe/shower/wash body	-samba
be	-ba (or -li, irregular)
beat/hit	-puma/-uma
(be) beautiful/nice/pretty	-wama
become	-sanguka
beg/ask for	-lomba
begin/start	-tendeka/-tampa
believe/accept/agree/allow	-sumina/-suminisha
bend object	-konteka
bend self/body	-inama
bite	-suma
(be) black	-fita
block	-cilika/-shinka
blow (using mouth)	-puta
blow (wind)	-lwa
(be) blown by the wind	-tekana
boil	-bilauka/-pya
(feel) boredom	-sula
(be) born	-fyalwa
borrow	-ashima
bounce	-tanuka
break	-toba/-mokola
break into pieces	-tobaula
bring	-leta
(be) broken	-tobeka
brush	-kusa
build	-kuula
burn	-oca
(be) burned	-pya
burp	-byola
bury	-shiika
buy / purchase	-shita

call	-ita/-kuta
carry on back or deliver baby	-paapa
carry/transport	-senda
cause or draw	-lenga
celebrate	-sefya
(be) certain/convinced	--shininkisha
change	-alula/-pilibuka/-cinga
check	-bebeta/-fwayilisha/-mona
choose/select	-sala/-soobola
clean or improve	-wamya
clear	-pwilishisha
(be) clever	-cenjela/-salapuka
climb down/get off or dismount vehicle	-ikila
climb or board vehicle	-nina
close	-isala
(be or feel) cold	-talala
collect	-kolonganika
comb	-sakula
come	-isa
command (military sense, can have other contexts)	-kambisha
communicate at distance	-tumishanya
compact/press down	-mamantisha
complain	-ilishanya
compress/press down	-tinika/-tinikisha
concentrate or be serious	-sakamikwa
confuse	-fulunganya
(be) confused	-fulungana
conquer	-cimfya
continue	-konkanya/twalilila
contract disease	-ambula
cook	-ipika/-pya
cooperate	-ikatanya
counsel/encourage	-koselesha/-cinchisha
count	-penda
cover or thatch	-fiimba
crawl (or move on all fours)	-amfula
(be) crazy	-pena
create/mold/shape	-bumba
cross over	-toloka
cry	-lila
cultivate/farm	-lima
cure/heal	-posha
cut	-cesa
cut a tree	-tema
cut into pieces	-putaula
dance	-shana/-cinda
defend/protect	-pokolola/-cingilila
deliver baby or carry on back	-paapa

demand (object, money, etc)	-pinda
deny (or refuse)	-ikanya/-kana
depart/leave	-ima
descend slope	-ninika
desert/abandon/turn away from	-pondoka
deserve (reward or punishment)	-fwaikwa/-lingwa
deserve or be worthy	-fwa/-fwaile
die	-fwa
(be) different	-pusana
differ in opinion	-pusana
differentiate	-pusanya
(be) difficult	-afya/-kosa/-shupa
(be) difficult or strong or hard	-kosa
dig	-imba
disagree	-talika
discourage	-munasha
discriminate	-patulula
discuss/talk face to face	-lanshanya
disturb/bother	-cilinganya
divide (math) or share	-akanya
do	-cita
donate	-sonka
doubt or hesitate	-twishika/-wayawaya
doze	-shipula
draw or cause	-lenga
draw water	-tapa amenshi
dream	-lota
drink	-nwa
drip	-tona
drown	-nwena
(be) drunk or intoxicated	-kolwa
dry or evaporate	-kama
(be) dry	-uma (or beat)
(be) dull (blade)	-tuna
(be) dull/unintelligent	-shishita/-shina
(be) eager	-pamfiwa
(be) easy/simple or be light	-pepuka/-anguka
eat	-lya
educate/teach	-funda
embarrass/humble	-tekanya
embellish or clean or improve	-wamya
encourage/counsel	-koselesha/-cinchisha
end/finish	-pwisha/-pwa/-pela
endure	-shipa/-shipikisha
(be) enough	-fula/-linga/-paka/-kumana
enter	-ingila
equalize	-linganya
erase	-futa
escape or skip and event	-fyuka

escort	-shindika
examine	-pima
exchange/share (knowledge, culture)	-cinganya/-kabushanya
(be) excited or happy or interested or pleased	-sansamuka
excuse or forgive	-elela
exercise	-isusunkanya
expect or hope	-subila
explain	-londolola
fail	-filwa
fall down	-pona
fall into trouble	-ponenwa mu mafya
(be) familiar/accustomed	-belela
(be) famous or well known (positive or negative)	-ishibikwa
farm/cultivate	-lima
fart	-nya icisushi/-nya umwela/-sula
(be) fat/overweight	-ina
fear/be afraid	-tina
(be) fed up/tired of/sick of	-tendwa
feed or overfeed	-liisha
feel or taste or listen/hear or understand	-umfwa
ferry over water	-abusha
fight	-lwa/-mana
fill up	-isusha or -kumana (enough)
find	-sanga
finish/end	-pwisha/-pwa/-pela
fish	-loba/-tumpula
fit/suit	-lingana
fix/repair	-lungisha
flood	-bunda
flow	-konkoloka
fold	-peta
follow	-konka/-supila
force	-patikisha
forget	-laba
forgive or excuse	-elela
(be) found	-sangwa
free a captive	-kakula
(be) fresh/unripe/uncooked	-bishi
frown	-fulwa
fry	-salula
gain	-mwenamo
gather people	-longana
gather things	-longanya
get off/climb down or dismount vehicle	-ikila
get or receive or retrieve	-poka
get ready/prepare	-pekanya
get rid of/use up or finish	-pwisha

get used to/adapt to	-belela
give	-peela
give birth/bear offspring	-fyala
give what's deserved/reward	-lambula
go	-ya
go around	-shinguluka
(be) good	-wama
go over	-cila
go through	-pula
gossip	-amba
greet	-posha
greet one another	-poshanya
grow	-kula
grow accustomed to/get used to	-belela
guard	-londa
guess	-elenganya
hammer	-popa
hang/dangle	-kulika/-kobeka/-kanika
happen	-citika
(be) happy or interested or pleased or excited	-sansamuka
(be) hard or stiff	-kosa
harvest	-sombola
hate/not to suit	-pata
have a bad reputation	-sebana
have diarrhea	-polomya
have sex/breed or meet	-kumana
have/own	-kwata
heal/cure	-posha
heat	-kafya
(be) heavy	-fina
help	-afwa
herd	-cema
hesitate or doubt	-twishika/-wayawaya
hide a thing	-fisa
hide oneself	-fisama
hit/beat	-puma/-uma
hold a baby	-lele
hold hands	-ikatana
hold in your mouth	-fubata
hold/arrest	-ikata
(be) homesick/miss someone	-fuluka
hope	-subila
(be or feel) hot	-kaba
(feel) hunger	-umfwa insala
hunt	-lunga
hurry	-endesha
hurt/injure	-cena
(feel) hurt/pain or feel angry	-kalipa
ignore/not pay attention to	-kana sakamana (refuse to worry)

(be) important	-cindama
improve or clean	-wamya
increase or do something more	-lunda
(be) informed/aware	-iluka
inherit	-pyana
insist	-komaila
(be) insufficient/not enough or be less than	-cepa
insult	-tukana
interpret/translate or turn something	-pilibula
interrupt	-cilinganya
invite	-ita/-kuta
(be) invited	-lalikwa/-itwa
iron	-cisa
irritate/annoy	-tendwisha/-fulwisha
itch	-baba
join	-ilunda(ko)
jump horizontally/cross	-ciluka
jump vertically	-imaibaka
keep	-sunga/-baka
kick	-panta
kill	-ipaya
kiss	-tomona
kiss one another	-tomonana
knock (on door)	-konkonsha
knock over/knock down	-ponya
know	-ishiba
(be) late	-celwa
laugh	-seka
laugh all the time (no reason)	-sekaseka
lead	-tungulula
leak	-suuma/-swa/-tona
lean	-shintilila
learn	-sambilila
leave behind	-sha
leave/depart	-ima
lecture/talk at	-lansha
lend	-kongola
lie/tell lie or joke	-bepa
lift	-imya
light	-asha
(be) light or be easy/simple	-pepuka/-anguka
like	-temwa
line up	-tantama
listen/hear or understand or feel or taste	-umfwa
live/stay or sit	-ikala
long for (miss)	-fuluka
long for (need)	-kabila
look/appear	-moneka

look at	-lolesha
look for or want	-fwaya
look/see/view	-mona
lose/misplace	-lufya
(be) lost	-luba
love	-temwisha
lower/reduce price	-bwesha
feel lucky	-shuka
make	-panga
make appointment/schedule	-panga nshita (make time)
make bricks	-tama
make dirty/soil	-lamfya
make larger	-kusha
make noise	-panga icongo
make people laugh	-sekeshu
make someone aware/clever or warn	-salapula/-cenjela/-cenjeshu
make tools (blacksmith) or undress	-fuula
make worse/do wrong	-bifya
(be) meant to or be enough	-linga
measure	-pima
meet or have sex	-kumana
melt	-sungulika
mess up or confuse	-fulungana
migrate	-kuusha (yourself)/-kuuka (do to something else)
miss/skip event	-pusa/-luba
miss/skip/pass person	-pusana
miss/skip/pass place	-pitilila
mix	-sankanya
(be) more than	-cila
move a thing	-sesha
move yourself	-sela
multiply (math)	-tamwisha
multiply (offspring)	-fula
name	-inika
(be) naughty	-shumfwa
need	-kabila
neglect	-lekelesha
(be) noisy	-kafya
not to give/refuse to give	-tana
obey	-bela
open	-isula
oppose	-talika
organize/sort	-salulula/-sobolola
own/have	-kwata
pack	-longa
(be) paid	-lipilwa/-folwa
pain or be angry	-kalipa
pass	-pita
pass over	-cilila

(be) patient or keep silent	-kutumana/-talalila (or to be cold)
pay a wage	-fola/-folesha
pay attention to	-mfwikisha
pay/spend	-lipila
(be) permanent	-belelela
pick	-swa/-saba
pick up or take	-buula
plan	-tantika/-paanga
plant	-byala
play	-angala
play a specific game	-teya
play instrument or make someone cry	-lisha
please	-nseka/-nsekesho
plow/cultivate	-lima
plug a hole	-cilikila
point at	-sonta
poke	-tunkula
poop/defecate	-nya
pound	-twa
pour	-itila
(be) powerful	-cilapo
practice	-belesha
praise or give thanks	-tasha
pray	-pepa
predict	-sobela
prepare/ready	-pekanya
pretend	-cena
(be) pretty/nice/beautiful	-wama
prevent/protect/defend	-cingilila/-pokolola
promise	-laya
prosper	-tunguluka
(be) proud	-samwa
pull	-tinta
pull out of/remove from	-sokomona
push	-sunka
put on fire	-teeka
put/set on top of something or mount	-samika
put/set/add	-biika
question/ask	-ipusha/-buusha
rain	-loka
raise/wake up	-buusha
raise child	-kusha
read	-belenga
realize	-ishibati
rear livestock or rule	-teeka
receive or retrieve or get	-poka
receive something given	-pokelela
recover (health)/survive affliction	-puupuutuka
(be) red or brightly colored	-kashika

reduce	-cefya
reduce price	-bwesha
refuse	-kana
regard	-kuma
relax/rest	-tusha
remain	-shala
remember	-ibukisha
remind (yourself or others)	-ibukisha
remove	-fumya
repair/fix	-lungisha
repeat	-bwekesha
repent	-lapila
report/tell	-ebelela
represent	-iminina
resist	-shipa
respect	-cindika
respond	-tila
return (coming back)	-bwela
return (going back)	-bwelela
return home	-bwelelamo
return object or money	-tubwesesha
reveal	-sokolola
ride	-cofa
(be) righteous	-pwililika
rip/split/tear	-lepuka/-mokola
(be) ripe	-pya
rise (sun, plant, etc)	-tula
roll	-kunkulusha
roll nshima in palm (into a bowl)	-solonga (lukondwa)
rot/be rotten	-bola
ruin	-bongolola
run	-butuka
(be) safe	-pusuka
save	-pususha
scrape	-kololola
scratch	-fwena
see through	-mwena
see/look/view	-mona
select/choose	-sala/-soobola
(be) selfish	-itemwa
sell	-shitisha
send	-tuma
(be) serious or concentrate	-sakamikwa
set/drop (like sunset)	-wa
shake	-suka/-sukunsha/-sukunkanya
share	-akanya
shiver	-tutuma
shout/scream/yell	-punda
show	-langa/-balanga(ko)

(be) sick	-lwala
sift/sieve	-nyunga
(be) silent	-ikala tondola
(be) similar	-palana
sin	-bembuka
sing	-iimba
sink poles (add layers of soil & compress around pole)	-shindaila
sit or live/stay	-ikala
skip/miss an event or escape	-fyuka
slash	-kumpa
smear (mud, mortar, etc)	-shinga
smell bad	-nunka
smell good	-nunkila
smell/sniff	-nunsha
smile	-mwentula
smoke	-peepa
snap	-lisha iminwe (play fingers)
sneeze	-tesula
(be) soft- cloth, fur, etc.	-naaka
(be) soft- food	-teka
solve (problems)	-pikulula (mpika)
sort/organize	-salulula/-sobolola
speak/talk	-landa/-sosa
spend	-posaika
spend energy/strength	-posa amaka
spend time	-posa nshita
spoil	-naula
spread	-sabankanya
spread disease	-salanganishiwa
squeeze/wring	-fikina
stand	-imanina
start/begin	-tendeka/-tampa
stay/live or sit	-ikala
steal	-iba
step on	-nyanta
(be) sticky	-limbuluka
stir	-kumba
stir nshima	-naya
stop	-leka/-lesha/-iminika
strengthen	-ikosha
stretch or walk on two legs	-loloka
strip leaves	-angula
(be) strong or hard or stiff or difficult	-kosa
struggle	-lwikana
(be) stubborn	-shupa
study	-soma
(be) stupid	-tumpa
stutter	-mamanya
subtract	-fumya(po)

suffer	-cula
suit/fit	-lingana
(be) sunny	-balika
(be) surprised	-papa/-sunguka
survive	-pusuka
suspect	-tunganya
sweep	-pyanga
(be) sweet	-lowa
swell/be swollen	-fimba
swim	-owa
take	-buula
take off a fire	-ipuula
take picture	-kopa
take to/carry to	-twala
talk/speak	-landa/-sosa
taste	-umfika/-myanga/-esha/-pima/-sonda
teach/educate	-funda
tear/rip/split	-lepuka/-mokola
tell someone	-eba
tell yourself	-yeba
tempt	-tunka
(be) terrible or angry or feel pain	-kalipa
test (exam)	-esha/-eshiwa
test (medical)	-pima/-pimisha
thank	-totela
thatch or cover	-fiimba
(be) thin/skinny	-onda
think	-tontonkanya
(feel) thirst	-umfwa icilaka
thresh (beat grain)	-puma
throw	-posa
tickle	-tekunya
tie knot	-kaka
(feel) tired/exhausted	-naka
touch	-ikata
trade (exchange)	-shitishanya
translate/interpret (words)	-pilibula (amashiwi)
transplant (or plant)	-limba
transport/carry	-senda
travel or walk	-enda
treat affliction	-ndapa
trouble	-cusha
trust	-cetekela
try	-esha
turn a direction	-koneka/-petuka
turn one's body	-pilibuka
understand or listen/hear or feel or taste	-umfwa
undress or make tools (blacksmith)	-fuula
(be) unsteady	-wishikana

untie	-kakula
(be) upright/walk on two legs or stretch	-loloka
uproot	-nukula
urinate/pee	-sunda
visit	-tandala
wait	-lolela/-pembela
wait for/spend time	-linda
wake	-buuka/-lola/-buusha
walk or travel	-enda
wander	-endauka
want or look for	-fwaya
warn or make someone aware	-salapula/-cenjela/-cenjeshu
wash body	-samba
wash clothes	-washa
wash dishes/food/things	-samfya
watch	-tamba
wear	-fwala
welcome	-sekelela/-sengela/-pokelela
(be) wet	-bomba
whistle	-lisha umunsoli
(be) white	-buta
wilt	-bonsa
winnow	-ela/-sensebula/-pepula
wish/want	-fwaya
wonder	-papa/-papuka
work	-boomba
worry	-sakamana
write	-lemba
yawn	-aula
yell/shout/scream	-punda
zoom	-kusha

