

MANENO YA KINYUME (OPPOSITE WORDS)

These are words which are the direct opposite of their companions. There are very useful in every day conversation and usually asked in exams.

The list of these words is too long in Kiswahili but here we shall address ourselves to just very few of them in alphabetical order.

A

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|----|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Anika (<i>put out to dry</i>) | Anua (<i>take out of the sun, air, rain</i>) |
| 2. | Adui (<i>enemy</i>) | Rafiki (<i>friend</i>) |

B

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|----|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 3. | Baridi (<i>cold</i>) | Moto (<i>hot</i>) |
| 4. | Bandika (<i>stick on/affix</i>) | Bandua (<i>strip off/detach</i>) |
| 5. | Bana (<i>squeeze/press</i>) | Banua (<i>loosen/release</i>) |
| 6. | Baya (<i>bad</i>) | Zuri (<i>good</i>) |
| 7. | Bora (<i>better/superb</i>) | Duni (<i>inferior/worthless</i>) |

CH

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|-----|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 8. | Chafu (<i>dirty</i>) | Safi (<i>clean</i>) |
| 9. | Chache (<i>few</i>) | Wengi (<i>many</i>) |
| 10. | Chana (<i>comb</i>) | Chanua (<i>un comb</i>) |
| 11. | Cheka (<i>laugh</i>) | Lia (<i>cry</i>) |
| 12. | Choma (<i>pierce</i>) | Chomoa (<i>draw out</i>) |
| 13. | Chopeka (<i>dip in water</i>) | Chopoa (<i>pull out</i>) |

E

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|-----|------------------------|------------------------|
| 14. | -eusi (<i>black</i>) | -eupe (<i>white</i>) |
| 15. | Ezeka (<i>roof</i>) | Ezua (<i>unroof</i>) |

F

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|-----|---|--|
| 16. | Ficha (<i>hide</i>) | Fichua (<i>reveal/disclose</i>
<i>/expose</i>) |
| 17. | Fukia (<i>burry</i>) | Fukua (<i>dig up</i>) |
| 18. | Fukuza (<i>dismiss</i>
<i>/chase away</i>) | Karibisha (<i>welcome</i>
<i>/invite</i>) |
| 19. | Funga (<i>close</i>) | Fungua (<i>open</i>) |
| 20. | Funika (<i>cover</i>) | Funua (<i>uncover</i>) |
| 21. | Fuma (<i>weave/knit</i>) | Fumua (<i>unstitch/undo</i>) |
| 22. | Fumba (<i>shut/close</i>) | Fumbua (<i>open up</i>) |
| 23. | Furaha (<i>pleasure/</i>
<i>hapiness</i>) | Huzuni (<i>distress/</i>
<i>sadness/sorrow</i>) |

H

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|-----|--|--------------------------------|
| 24. | Hama (<i>emigrate</i>) | Hamia (<i>immigrate</i>) |
| 25. | Haribu (<i>destroy</i>) | Tengeneza (<i>mend</i>) |
| 26. | Huruma (<i>kindness</i>
<i>/sympathize</i>) | Katili (<i>cruel/brutal</i>) |

I

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|-----|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 27. | Inama (<i>bend</i>) | Inuka (<i>set up</i>) |
| 28. | Ingia (<i>enter</i>) | Toka (<i>go out/leave</i>) |
| 29. | Ita (<i>call</i>) | Itika (<i>reply</i>) |

J

30. Jenga (*build/construct*) Tengua (*demolish*)
 31. Juu (*up*) Chini (*down*)

Read the following sentences.

- (i) Fundi anajenga lakini mtoto anabomoa
 (*The craftsman is building but the child is demolishing*)
- (ii) Mwalimu anafunga mlango, lakini wanafunzi wanaufungua.
 (*The teacher is closing the door but students are opening it*)
- (iii) Mimi nitaanika nguo, wewe utazianua.
 (*I will put out the clothes to dry, you will remove them out of sun*)
- (iv) Mpishi amefunika chakula, mimi nitakifunua.
 (*The cook has covered the food, I will uncover it*)

Zoezi la kumi na tatu (Exercise thirteen)

Jaza pengo kwa kutumia neno la kinyume.

(Fill in the blank spaces by using opposite words)

1. Nitakunywa soda moto wewe utakunywa--- *Bariidi*
2. Sisi huezeka nyumba yetu, kimbunga kika--- *Ezua*
3. Wao watafumba macho, lakini sisi tu--- *fumbua*
4. Sasa unacheka lakini nikikasirika uta--- *Lia*

5. Mimi nimekuita lakini wewe huku ^{Itika} ~~Itika~~
6. Tuta ^{Hama} ---- mahali hapa na kuhamia kwenu.
7. Huyu ni ^{Adui} ---- yetu, lakini hao ni rafiki zetu.
8. Wewe uko na furaha, lakini sisi tuko na ^{Huzuni} ----
9. Mwalimu ana huruma, lakini mpishi ni ^{Katili} ----
10. Nime ^{Bandika} ---- stempu katika barua yangu, nani kaibandua?
11. Wanataka watoto wachache, nyinyi ni ^{wengi} ----
12. Chumba chenu ni ki ^{chavu} ----, kifanyeni safi.

K

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|------------------------------------|---|
| 32. Kataa (<i>refuse/reject</i>) | Kubali (<i>agree/permit</i>) |
| 33. Kasirika (<i>be angry</i>) | Furahi (<i>be happy</i>) |
| 34. Ketu (<i>sit</i>) | Simama (<i>stand</i>) |
| 35. Kufa (<i>die</i>) | Kufufuka (<i>be resurrection</i>
<i>/emerge</i>) |
| 36. Kunja (<i>fold/bend</i>) | Kunjua (<i>unfold/spread</i>
<i>/open</i>) |
| 37. Kubwa (<i>big</i>) | Dogo (<i>small</i>) |
| 38. Konda (<i>become thin</i>) | Nenepa (<i>become fat</i>) |
| 39. Komea (<i>belt/fasten</i>) | Komoa (<i>unbar</i>) |
| 40. Kwama (<i>be stuck</i>) | Kwamua (<i>desengage</i>) |
| 41. Lala (<i>sleep</i>) | Amka (<i>wake up/get up</i>) |

M

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 42. Mbali (<i>far</i>) | Karibu (<i>near</i>) |
| 43. Mgeni (<i>visitor</i>) | Mwenyeji (<i>host</i>) |
| 44. Mgonjwa (<i>patient</i>) | Mzima (<i>not sick</i>) |

45. Mshindi (*winner*)
 46. Mrefu (*tall*)
 47. Mnene (*fat*)
 48. Mkali (*harsh*)
 49. Mwerevu (*clever*)
 50. Mzito (*heavy*)
 51. Nasa (*trap*)
 52. Nje (*out*)
 53. Nuka (*smell/stink*)
 54. Nunua (*buy*)
 55. Ovu (*evil*)

- Mshindwa (*loser*)
 Mfupi (*short*)
 Mwembamba
 (*thin/slender*)
 Mpole (*polite*)
 Mjinga (*fool*)
 Mwepesi (*light*)
 Nasua (*untrap*)
 Ndani (*inside*)
 Nukia (*smell nice*)
 Uza (*sell*)
 -ema (*good*)

56. Panga (*arrange*)
 57. Pana (*wide*)
 58. Pachika (*stick*)
 59. Pakia (*load*)
 60. Pata (*get*)
 61. Pamba (*decorate*)
 62. Pandisha (*raise*)
 63. Puma (*exhale*)
 64. Potea (*be lost*)
 65. -pya (*new*)

P

- Pangua
 (*disarrange/disorder*)
 -embamba (*narrow*)
 Pachua (*strip off*)
 Pakua (*unload*)
 Kosa (*miss*)
 Pambua (*remove
 adornment*)
 Teremsha (*lower*)
 Pumua (*breathe*)
 Patikana (*be found*)
 Kuukuu (*old*)

Mifano kwenye sentensi (*Examples in sentences*)

- (i) Mama yetu ni mpole lakini baba ni mkali.
(*Our mother is polite unlike our father who is harsh*)
- (ii) Mwalimu ni mgeni hali mpishi ni mwenyeji hapa.
(*The teacher is a visitor while the cook is a host*)
- (iii) Rafiki yangu amepata mshahara, mimi nimekosa.
(*My friend got a salary but I missed*)
- (iv) Nitauza nguo kuukuu na kununua mpya.
(*I will sell old clothes and buy new ones*)

Zoezi la kuni na nne (Exercise fourteen)

Andika kiinyume cha maneno yaliyopigiwa mistari (*Write the opposite of the underlined words*)

1. Wanafunzi wamepita mtihani, wote wamefurahi. *Kasirika*
2. Ninapenda marashi haya kwa sababu yananukia. *yananuka*
3. Baada ya sherehe watapambua jukwaa. *Bamba*
4. Mtu huyo ni mkora, nitakataa maneno yake. *kubali*
5. Msifanye kelele, mtoto amelala. *Amcamka*
6. Ufuguo wangu umepotea. *Umepatikani*
7. Msichana huyu ni mnene mno. *Mwembamba*
8. Wanapakia meli bandarini. *Pakua*
9. Mtoto huyu ni mwerevu sana. *Mjiaga*
10. Mkimaliza mtihani, mtatoka nje. *Ndani*

S,R

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|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 66. | Rudi (<i>return</i>) | Nenda (<i>go</i>) |
| 67. | Sahau (<i>forget</i>) | Kumbuka (<i>remember</i>) |
| 68. | Sema (<i>say</i>) | Nyamaza (<i>shut up</i>) |
| 69. | Shona (<i>sew</i>) | Shonoa (<i>unsew</i>) |
| 70. | Sukuma (<i>push</i>) | Vuta (<i>pull</i>) |

T

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|-----|--|--|
| 71. | Tata (<i>trouble/
disturb</i>) | Tatua (<i>solve</i>) |
| 72. | Tajiri (<i>rich</i>) | Maskini (<i>poor</i>) |
| 73. | Tamu (<i>sweet/
delicious</i>) | Chungu (<i>bitter/sour</i>) |
| 74. | Tanda/tandika
(<i>spread</i>) | Tandua
(<i>Remove what is spread</i>) |
| 75. | Tega (<i>set a trap</i>) | Tegua (<i>disassemble a trap</i>) |
| 76. | Tatana (<i>be tangled</i>) | Tatanua (<i>expand/widen</i>) |
| 77. | Tia (<i>put</i>) | Toa (<i>take out</i>) |
| 78. | Tundika (<i>hang</i>) | Tundua (<i>unhang</i>) |
| 79. | Tisha (<i>frighten</i>) | Pendeza (<i>attractive</i>) |
| 80. | Twaza (<i>vaunt/
proud</i>) | Tweza |
| 81. | Twika (<i>lift some
thing and put on
the head</i>) | Tua (<i>remove from head</i>) |

U,V,W,Z

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|-----|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 82. | Umba (<i>create</i>) | Umbua (<i>deform/deface</i>) |
| 83. | -Vaa (<i>dress</i>) | Vua (<i>undress</i>) |

84. Waza (*think*) Wazua (*think deeply*)
 85. Ziba (*plug*) Zibua (*un plug*)
 86. Zima (*extinguish*) Washa (*ignite/light*)

Zoezi la kumi na tano (Exercise fifteen)

1. Jaza nafasi tupu kwa maneno yaliyo kinyume na yale yaliyoandikwa kwa herufi za kulala. (*Fill in the blank spaces with the opposite of the words in italics*)
- (a) Alificha siri hii kwa muda mrefu, tunatumai wewe pia hutai-----
- (b) Watazianika nguo zao juani na zitakapokauka watazi-----
- (c) Msikifinike mkiki-----kama hamkitaki chakula hicho kiacheni.
- (d) Tulizibandika picha zetu ukutani, mwalimu akaja akazi-----
- (e) Alichomwa na msumari, alipou----- hakutokwa na damu.
- (f) Walipomaliza kufuma sweta, ninyi mkazi-----
- (g) Hakuvaa nguo rasmi, akaambiwa azi-----
- (h) Mwalimu aliposahau kuja darasani, wanafunzi walienda wakam-----
- (i) Baba aliwafukuza wageni wake badala ya kuwa -----
- (j) Gari hili ni zuri lakini lile ni-----
- (k) Uta washa mto, upike uji halafu utau-----
- (l) Yeye hutengeneza na mimi hu-----

2. **Andika kinyume cha vitendo vifuatavyo.**
(Write the opposite of the following verbs)
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|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| (a) Kutundika | (b) Kubandika | (c) Kushona |
| (d) Kukunja | (e) Kuziba | (f) Kujenga |
| (g) Kufukia | (h) Kufumba | (i) Kubana |
| (j) Kupamba | (k) Kutandika | (l) Kunasa |

SURA YA SITA (CHAPTER SIX)

VIULIZI (Interrogatives)

These are words which are used in asking questions. In Kiswahili some of them do not change when used in either singular or plural forms while others do change. Some change according to the classes of nouns while others do not. In this chapter we shall look at all those words one after the other in details.

NANI (WHO/WHOM)

This is a word used with reference to human beings only. It is used in both singular and plural forms. Read the following examples.

- i) (a) Jina lako nani? *(What is your name?)*
 (b) Majina yako nani? *(What are your names?)*
- ii) (a) Nani atakula nami? *(Who will eat with me?)*
 (b) Nani watakula nasi? *(Who will eat with us?)*
- iii) (a) Nani alicheza naye? *(Who played with him/her?)*
 (b) Nani walicheza nao? *(Who played with them?)*

NINI (WHAT)

This word is used when we want to know things such as what is happening, what something is, what took or will take place etc.

Some examples are given below.

- i) (a) Anafanya nini? (What is he/she doing?)
(b) Watafanya nini? (What will they do?)
(c) Mnafanya nini? (What are you (plural) doing?)
(d) Tulifanya nini? (What did we do?)
- ii)(a) Ni nini hiki? (What is this?)
(b) Ni nini kile? (What is that?)
- iii)(a) Unataka nini? (What do you (singular) want?)
(b) Wanataka nini? (What do they want?)
(c) Anataka nini? (What does he/she want?)
(d) Mnataka nini? (What do you (plural) want?)

Zoezi la kumi na sita (Exercise sixteen)
Jaliza nafasi tupu ukitumia "nini, nani, lini wapi"
Muhula wa pili utamlizika-----?

1. Mwalimu alikuwa akisema-----?
2. Mzazi wako amekuwa hapa, sasa yuko-----?
3. -----atakuja twende naye?
4. Askari yule anakula-----?
5. Machungwa haya mazuri yanauzwa-----?
6. Mgeni huyu anamtaka-----?
7. Mti huu ulikatwa-----?
8. Gari hili linaelekea-----?
9. Watoto watafanya-----wakati wa likizo yao?
- 10.

GANI (WHICH)

This word is used in asking about people, animals, things and places. It remains unchanged in any class of nouns and in both singular and plural forms. Study the following examples.

- (i) Ni mnyama gani huyu mkubwa hivi?
(Which is this big animal?)
- (ii) Mwalimu wenu amewapa shauri gani?
(Which piece of advice has your (plural) teacher given you (plural)?)
- (iii) Mlinunua viatu gani mlipokwenda mjini?
(Which shoes did you (plural) buy when you (plural) went to town?)

- (iv) Wanapenda kuzuru mahali gani?
(Which place do they like visiting?)
- (v) Ni ziwa gani lililo kubwa zaidi ulimwenguni?
(Which is the largest lake in the world?)
- (vi) Ni mlima gani mrefu zaidi barani Afrika?
(Which is the highest mountain in the continent of Africa?)
- (vii) Mheshimiwa amevaa shati gani leo?
(Which shirt has the honourable worn today?)

KWA NINI/MBONA/KWA SABABU GANI (WHY)

The above words are used whenever we want an explanation about a certain occurrence. They can be used in any class in singular and plural forms, without altering them. Read the examples given below.

- (i) Kwa nini hukuja shuleni jana?
(Why didn't you (singular) come to school yesterday?)
- (ii) Mbona uchapika chakula?
(Why haven't you (singular) cooked food?)

- (iii) Kwa sababu gani walikata miti hii?
(Why did they cut these trees?)
(For what reason did they cut these trees?)

iv) (a) Kwa nini analia?
(Why is he/she crying?)

(b) Mbona hamuandiki?
(Why are you (plural) not writing?)

(c) Kwa sababu gani unacheka?
(Why are you (singular) laughing?)
(For what reason are you laughing?)

Zoezi la kumi na saba (Exercise seventeen)
Tasfiri kwa lugha ya Kiswahili.

1. Which child is clever?
2. Why did you (singular) come to school without fees?
3. Which food do you (plural) like most?
4. Why do they come late everyday?
5. Which celebration are you (plural) having today?
6. Why are you (singular) playing in class?
7. Which book are they reading?
8. Why haven't you (plural) brought Kiswahili books?
9. Which car is that?
10. Why is our breakfast missing?

(iii) **Atabeba ndoo ngapi?**
(How many buckets will he/she carry?)

(iv) **Umenunua ndizi ngapi?**
(How many bananas have you (singular) bought?)

6. **Kikundi cha U (The U Class)**

*In this class the word NGAPI is used the way it is.
Look at the sentences below.*

(i) **Wametupatia fagio ngapi?**
(How many brooms have they given us?)

(ii) **Kinyozi hutumia nyembe ngapi kwa siku?**
(How many razor blades does a barbar use a day?)

(iii) **Shairi lenu ni la beti ngapi?**
(How many stanzas does your (plural) poem have?)

(iv) **Kikundi chenu cha waimbaji kitaimba nyimbo ngapi?**
(How many songs will your (plural) choir sing?)

7. **Kikundi cha KU (The KU Class)**

*The letters KU are added to the word NGAPI in
this class.*

See the sentences below.

LINI (WHEN)

*Whenever we wish to know the time an action took place or will take place, the word **lini** is used. It remains the same in both singular and plural forms and can be used in all cases of nouns. Read the following examples.*

- i) (a) **Lini** tutasherehekea kuzaliwa kwako?
(When shall we celebrate your birthday?)
- (b) **Lini** tutasherehekea kuzaliwa kwenu?
(When shall we celebrate your birthday?)
- ii) **Lini** muhula huu utakapomalizika?
(When will this term end?)
- iii)(a) **Lini** mpishi atapika chakula kitamu?
(When will the cook prepare a delicious meal?)
- (b) **Lini** wapishi watapika vyakula vitamu?
(When will the cooks prepare delicious meals?)
- iv)(a) Mwalimu alisahihisha vitabu **lini**?
(When did the teacher mark the books?)
- (b) Walimu walisahihisha vitabu **lini**?
(When did the teachers mark the marks?)

WAPI (WHERE)

This is a word used whenever we want to know about a place. It is used without making any modification in all classes of nouns neither singular nor plural forms. See examples below.

- i) (a) Amekwenda wapi? *(Where has he/she gone?)*
(b) Wamekwenda wapi? *(Where have they gone?)*
- ii) (a) Mkutano utakuwa wapi?
(Where will the meeting take place?)
(b) Mikutano itakuwa wapi?
(Where will the meetings be?)
- iii) (a) Mtoto anasomea wapi? *(Where is the child schooling?)*
(b) Watoto wanasomea wapi?
(Where are the children schooling?)
- iv) (a) Mti ulipandwa wapi?
(Where was the tree planted?)
(b) Miti ilipandwa wapi?
(Where were the trees planted?)