

Chapter 29

Relatives—Manner, Time and Place

Chapter 28 presented the *amba-* Relative, Relative Infixes and the General Relative. This Chapter presents the remaining three types of relatives, namely:

1. The Relative of Manner
2. The Relative of Time
3. The Relative of Place

Each of the three types of relatives mentioned above have the following common characteristics:

1. They are all used with the present, simple past and future tenses but NEVER with the past perfect tense.
2. The particles *-vyo-* for Relative of Manner, *-po-* for Relative of Time and *-po-*, *-ko-* and *-mo-* for Relative of Place, can be used as infixes in the present, simple past and future tenses. However, in the present tense, these relative particles can also be used as suffixes.
3. When the relative particles listed in number 2 above are used in the present tense as a suffix, the present tense marker “*-na-*” is dropped.
4. When the relative particle is used as an infix with the future tense, an additional syllable “*-ka-*” is added to the tense marker “*-ta-*” to form “*-taka-*” (See Chapter 28).

Section A: The Relative of Manner

The Relative of Manner is expressed by the particle *-vyo-* either as an infix or suffix in the present tense but only as an infix in the simple past and future tenses. The particle *-vyo-* conveys the meaning of “as,” “like,” “as far as” etc. The following words can be used in conjunction with the Relative of Manner:

jinsi conveys the meaning of “how, the manner in which.”

kadiri conveys the meaning of “as far as, to the limit of ability,” etc.

kama conveys the meaning of “as, like.”

Examples:

Ninasoma kama asomavyo. – I am reading the way he/she is reading.

Waliruka kadiri alivyoruka. – They jumped as far as he/she jumped.

Ataimba kama tutakavyoimba. – He/She will sing as we will sing.

Atafanya jinsi atakavyoelekezwa. – He/She will do as he/she will be directed.

Sentences using the Relative of Manner are negated as follows:

Sisomi kama asomavyo. – I am not reading the way he/she is reading.

Hawakuruka kadiri alivyoruka. – They did not jump as far as he/she jumped.

Hataimba kama tutakavyoimba. – He/She will not sing as we will sing.

Hatafanya jinsi atakavyoelekezwa. – He/She will not do as he/she will be directed.

Please note that in the negated examples above, the part of the sentence containing the relative particle of manner is not negated. Instead, the verb, which does not contain the relative particle of manner, is negated.

Another way to form the Relative of Manner is by combining *amba-* and the particle *-vyo* to form *ambavyo* which means “as.” Here are some examples below:

Alipiga mpira jinsi ambavyo Mohamed anapiga.

He/She kicked the ball as Mohamed does.

Tutafanya kazi jinsi ambavyo wenzetu wanafanya.

We will work as our colleagues work.

Ninafunga mlango jinsi ambavyo mama anafunga.
I close the door as mother does.

Sentences using the Relative of Manner *ambavyo* are negated as follows:

Hakupiga mpira jinsi ambavyo Mohamed anapiga.
He/She did not kick the ball as Mohamed does.
Hatutafanya kazi jinsi ambavyo wenzetu wanafanya.
We will not work as our colleagues work.
Sifungi mlango jinsi ambavyo mama anafunga.
I do not close the door as mother does.

Please note that in the negated examples above, the Relative of Manner is not negated.

Practice Exercise A

Negate the following sentences.

1. *Alifundisha jinsi ambavyo kocha alifundisha.*
2. *Anafagia kama baba anavyofagia.*
3. *Watasoma kama tutakavyosoma.*
4. *Alikimbia jinsi ambavyo Mariam anakimbia.*
5. *Walipanda mlima kama walivyopanga.*
6. *Atamsamehe mwizi kama alivyosema.*
7. *Barabara itajengwa kama ilivyotangazwa.*
8. *Watalima kama tunavyolima.*
9. *Tutabeba mizigo kadiri tutakavyoweza.*
10. *Walijaribu kadiri mwezavyo.*
11. *Wanafuta barua pepe kama tulivyokubiliana.*
12. *Walifikiri jinsi ambavyo tunafikiri.*
13. *Tunaendesha gari atakavyoendesha.*
14. *Wanazungumza Kiswahili kama anavyozungumza.*
15. *Nilishika ndizi jinsi ambavyo nyani anashika.*
16. *Vijana walicheka jinsi walivyotaka.*
17. *Wachezaji walicheza kadiri walivyotegemea.*
18. *Kama tunavyojua mtoto atazaliwa mwaka huu.*
19. *Kadiri wanavyokwenda watafika mbali sana.*
20. *Fundi alipaka rangi nyumba kama alivyoelekezwa.*

Section B: The Relative of Time

The Relative of Time is expressed by the particle *-po-* either as an infix or suffix in the present tense but only as an infix in the simple past and future tenses. The relative particle *-po-* conveys the meaning of “when.” When the word *kila* is used with the Relative of Time, it conveys the meaning of “whenever.” Examples:

Kila unapocheka unapendeza. – Whenever you (sing.) laugh, you (sing.) look beautiful.

Wageni walipofika tuliwasalimu. – When the guests arrived, we greeted them.

Ufanyikapo uchaguzi, uchumi unastawi. – When there is an election, the economy prospers.

Pumzika utakapomaliza kazi. – Rest when you finish work.

Meneja atakapofika nitampa barua hii. – When the manager arrives, I will give him/her this letter.

Please note that in the sentences above you can negate the verb containing the Relative of Time (*-po-*) or the “regular” verb or both. Regular verbs are negated as taught in Chapters 5 and 6. For example:

Kila unapocheka hupendezi. – Whenever you (sing.) laugh, you (sing.) do not look beautiful.

Verbs containing the Relative of Time are negated in the following ways.

Present tense:

In the present tense, when the relative particle of time *-po-* is used as an infix or as a suffix, it is negated by using *-sipo-* which must always be used as an infix. For example:

Kila unapocheka unapendeza. – Whenever you laugh, you look beautiful.

Kila usipocheka unapendeza. – Whenever you do not laugh, you look beautiful.

Ufanyikapo uchaguzi, uchumi unastawi. – When there is an election, the economy prospers.

Usipofanyika uchaguzi, uchumi unastawi. – When there is not an election, the economy prospers.

Simple Past and Future tenses:

In both simple past and future tenses, the relative particle of time *-po-* is negated using the *amba-* Relative as seen in Chapter 28. The *amba-*Relative is always preceded by the word *wakati* meaning “at the time.”

Kila ulipocheka ulipendeza. – Whenever you laughed, you looked beautiful.

Kila wakati ambapo hukucheka ulipendeza. – Whenever you did not laugh, you looked beautiful.

Practice Exercise B

Translate into English.

21. *Nitaazima kitabu maktaba itakapofunguliwa.*
22. *Tutakapomwona tutamwuliza jina lake.*
23. *Tutahamia Paris tutakapouza nyumba.*
24. *Madawati kila yanapovunjika tengeneza.*
25. *Alioga maji ya moto alipoona baridi.*
26. *Mtoto asipolala utamwimbia wimbo.*
27. *Wakati ambapo mgonjwa hakulalamika hakupewa dawa.*
28. *Usipomsikia mkuu, utavunjika mguu.*
29. *Watoto wanapokuwa na njaa utawapa keki.*
30. *Kitabu kipoteapo utakitafuta.*
31. *Hawakumwamkia mgeni walipomwona.*
32. *Wakati ambapo hataolewa atakuwa na masikitiko.*
33. *Wakati ambapo watafiti hawatagundua teknolojia mpya maisha hayatakuwa bora.*
34. *Mchezo utakapoanza nitawasha televisheni.*
35. *Sikuwasha redio watoto walipolala.*
36. *King'ora cha moto kinapolia kila mtu atatoka nje.*
37. *Mvua isiponyesha inafaa kukaa nje.*
38. *Haifai kuzurura ovyo inapokuwa giza.*
39. *Ulikuwa wapi Mandela alipokuja Kanada?*
40. *Wakati ambapo umeme ulikatika tulitumia tochi.*

Section C: The Relative of Place

The Relative of Place is expressed by the relative particles *-po-*, *-ko-* or *-mo-* depending on whether it is a specific place, indefinite place or inside place respectively (See Chapter 10). The relative particles can be used either as an infix or suffix in the present tense but only as an infix in the simple past and future tenses. These relative particles convey the meaning of “where.” For example:

Inaponyesha mvua, watu wanaishi. – Where it rains, the people live.

Polisi wanajua alikokwenda. – The police know where he/she has gone.

Atakamoingia mwizi ni humu. – There is where the thief will enter.

Please note that in the sentences above you can negate the verb containing the Relative of Place (*-po-*, *-ko-* or *-mo-*) or the “regular” verb or both. Regular verbs are negated as taught in Chapter 5 and 6. For example:

Inaponyesha mvua, watu wanaishi. – Inaponyesha mvua, watu hawaishi.

Where it rains, the people live. – Where it rains, the people do not live.

Polisi wanajua alikokwenda. – *Polisi hawajui alikokwenda.*

The police know where he/she has gone. – The police do not know where he/she has gone.

Atakamoingia mwizi ni humu. – *Atakamoingia mwizi si humu.*

Here is where the thief will enter. – Here is where the thief will not enter.

In all tenses, the simple past, present and future, the relative particles of place are negated using the *amba-* Relative as seen in Chapter 28. The *amba-* relative is always preceded by the word *mahali* meaning “the place.”

Inaponyesha mvua, watu wanaishi. – *Mahali ambapo hainyeshi mvua, watu wanaishi.*

Where it rains, people live. – The place where it does not rain, people live.

Polisi wanajua alikokwenda. – Polisi wanajua mahali ambako hakwenda.

The police know where he/she has gone. – The police know where he has not gone.

Atakamoingia mwizi ni humu. – Mahali ambamo hataingia mwizi ni humu.

Here is where the thief will enter. – Here is not where the thief will enter.

Practice Exercise C

Translate into Swahili.

41. Do you know where they live?
42. We know where he/she works.
43. Where they will look, there will be snow.
44. Where they live there is very little water.
45. He/She ran to a place where it is not safe.
46. This is where they looked for the child.
47. I know where mother does not sleep at night.
48. This is where dad rests.
49. Is this where they built the house?
50. She showed me where you saw my pencil.
51. This is not the place where the money was found.
52. Heather knows where Amina lives.
53. John was in the classroom reading.
54. The place where he/she did not go is very far.
55. There were mosquitoes where he/she slept.
56. That place there is where he/she saw the soldiers.
57. We don't know where Khamis plays music.
58. She showed me where he/she hid the treasure.
59. This is not where they planted the tree.
60. They saw the place (inside) where he/she was killed.

New Vocabulary

azima: borrow
dawati/ma-: desk(s)
-dogo: little, small
elekeza: direct, instruct
faa: suitable, useful
ficha: hide
futa: delete, erase
giza: dark, darkness
gundua: discover
hamia: immigrate to, move to
hazina: treasure(s)
kadiri: as far as, to the limit of one's ability
keki: cake(s)
king'ora/vi-: alarm(s)
lalamika: complain
Mandela: Nelson Mandela
mkuu/wa-: elder(s)
mtafiti/wa-: researcher(s)
mvua: rain(s)
nyani: baboon(s)
onyesha: show, demonstrate
penseli: pencil(s)
pumzika: rest
sikitiko/ma-: regret(s)
stawi: prosper
tazama: look at, watch, stare
tochi: flashlight(s)
toka nje: go outside
washa: switch on
zurura: wander around aimlessly

Key to Exercises

Answers to Practice Exercise A

1. *Hakufundisha jinsi ambavyo kocha alifundisha.*
2. *Hafagii kama baba anavyofagia.*
3. *Hawatasoma kama tutakavyosoma.*
4. *Hakukimbia jinsi ambavyo Mariam anakimbia.*
5. *Hawakupanda mlima kama walivyopanga.*
6. *Hatamsamehe mwizi kama alivyosema.*
7. *Barabara haitajengwa kama ilivyotangazwa.*
8. *Hawatalima kama tunavyolima.*
9. *Hatutabeba mizigo kadiri tutakavyoweza.*
10. *Hawakujaribu kadiri mwezavyo*
11. *Hawafuti barua pepe kama tulivyokubaliana.*
12. *Hawakufikiri jinsi ambavyo tunafikiri.*
13. *Hatuendeshi gari atakavyoendesha.*
14. *Hawazungumzi Kiswahili kama anavyozungumza.*
15. *Sikushika ndizi jinsi ambavyo nyani anashika.*
16. *Vijana hawakucheka jinsi walivyotaka.*
17. *Wachezaji hawakucheza kadiri walivyotegemea.*
18. *Kama tunavyojua mtoto hatazaliwa mwaka huu.*
19. *Kadiri wanavyokwenda hawatafika mbali sana.*
20. *Fundi hakupaka rangi nyumba kama alivyoelekezwa.*

Answers to Practice Exercise B

21. I will borrow a book when the library opens.
22. When we see the person, we shall ask for his/her name.
23. We shall move to Paris, when we sell the house.
24. Whenever desks are broken, repair them.
25. He/She took a hot bath when he/she felt cold.
26. When the child is not sleeping, you (sing.) will sing him/her a song.
27. When the sick person did not complain, he/she was not given medicine.
28. When you do not listen to your elder, you will break your leg. (meaning “you will have problems”)
29. When children are hungry, you (sing.) will give them cake.
30. When the book is lost, you (sing.) will look for it.

31. They did not greet the guest when they saw him/her.
32. When she does not get married, she will have regrets.
33. When the researchers do not discover new technology, life will not become better.
34. When the game starts, I will switch on the television.
35. I did not switch on the radio when the children were asleep.
36. When the fire alarm goes off, everyone will go outside.
37. When it does not rain, it is suitable to be outside.
38. It is not appropriate to wander aimlessly when it is dark.
39. Where were you when Mandela visited Canada?
40. When the electricity was cut off, we used a flashlight.

Answers to Practice Exercise C

41. *Unajua wanapokaa?*
42. *Tunajua mahali anapofanya kazi.*
43. *Watakapotazama patakuwa na theluji.*
44. *Wanakokaa kuna maji kidogo sana.*
45. *Alikimbilia mahali ambapo si salama.*
46. *Walipomtafuta mtoto ni hapa.*
47. *Ninajua mahali ambapo mama halali usiku.*
48. *Apumzikapo baba ni hapa.*
49. *Walipojenga nyumba ni hapa?*
50. *Alinionyesha mahali ulipoiona penseli yangu.*
51. *Hapa si mahali ambapo zilionekana pesa.*
52. *Heather anajua anapokaa Amina.*
53. *John alikuwamo darasani anasoma.*
54. *Mahali ambako hakwenda ni mbali sana.*
55. *Palikuwa na mbu alipolala.*
56. *Alipowaona wanajeshi ni pale.*
57. *Hatujui mahali Khamis anapopiga muziki.*
58. *Alinionyesha mahali alipoficha hazina.*
59. *Mahali ambapo hawakupanda mti ni hapa.*
60. *Walipaona mahali alimouawa.*