An Elementary Swahili Newspaper Reader

by Agnes Musyoki and John D. Murphy

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PREFACE

The present volume is intended to provide the elementary student of Swahili with a broad selection of newspaper selections together with the necessary lexical and grammatical aids. All of the twenty selections contained in the Reader appeared originally in Uhuru, a Swahili-language newspaper of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, during the year 1980. The subject matter covers a variety of fields, including discussions of political, economic, military and human interest topics.

The Reader consists of twenty newspaper selections. Each selection is accompanied by an individual vocabulary and, where necessary, grammatical notes. Ordinarily a Swahili word is entered in the individual vocabulary only on its first appearance; occasionally it may be repeated in a subsequent selection, particularly if it is used with a meaning which diverges sharply from that given on its first occurrence. In addition, there is at the end of the Reader a general glossary containing all the words used in the selections. The purpose of the individual vocabularies is to reduce the amount of time spent in thumbing through the final glossary, a purely mechanical and time-consuming procedure which not only contributes little to the learning process, but is likely to induce tedium and discouragement at an early stage of the course.

English translations of the Swahili selections have been included in the Reader for the benefit of those who are studying without a teacher. The translations have been kept as close to the Swahili text as possible, resulting on occasion in stiff or unidiomatic English. This has been done in order to make the meaning of the original Swahili text as clear as possible. Brackets are used to enclose words and phrases which, although having no equivalent in the Swahili text, are needed to complete the sense of the English translations. Parentheses are used to enclose equivalents of words or phrases which occur in the original text, but which are unnecessary or superfluous in English translation. The abbreviation lit. is used to mean literally.

It is assumed that the user of the Reader will have worked through an elementary Swahili textbook. The following are particularly recommended:


The compilers wish to express their great indebtedness to Mr. John B. K. Rutayuga for reviewing the entire text of the Reader. He made numerous corrections and emendations throughout the work, particularly in the English translations and in the general glossary.
The compilers also wish to convey their deep gratitude to Mrs. Harolyn T. Johnson and Mr. Harry Goff who prepared the preliminary text, and to Miss Glenda I. Duncan who prepared the final text of the publication. They have all demonstrated a very high degree of expertise in reproducing texts using a variety of types in a language which is not their own.

J.D.M.
January 1985
Washington, D.C.

ABBREVIATIONS

adj.
adv.
appl.
augment.
caus.
conj.
convers.
demons. adj.
demons. pron.
fig.
indef. pron.
inf.
inter.
loc.
n.
num.
pers. pron.
adjective
adverb
applied (= prepositional)
augmentative
causative
conjunction
conversive
demonstrative adjective
demonstrative pronoun
figurative
indefinite pronoun
infinitive
interrogative
literal, literally
locative
noun
numeral
personal pronoun
pass.  passive
pl.   plural
pol.  political
poss. adj.  possessive adjective
poss. pron. possessive pronoun
prep. preposition
pr. n. proper noun
q.v. quod vide (= which see)
recip. reciprocal
refl. reflexive
sing. singular
stat. stative (= neuter)
v. verb
v. appl. verb applied (= prepositional)
v. caus. verb causative
v. caus. recip. verb causative reciprocal
v. convers. verb converive
v. double appl. verb double applied
v. pass. verb passive
v. refl. verb reflexive
v. stat. verb stative (= neuter)
SECTION 1

Iran kuimarisha ushirikiano na Ulaya

Bonn, Ujerumani Magharibi - Rais Abolhassan Bani-Sadr wa Iran aameeleza kuwa nchi yake haitapendelea taifa lolote kubwa duniani na inawania kuimarisha ushirikiano wa kiuchumi na nchi za Ulaya na Japan.

Katika mahojiano na Televisheni ya Ujerumani Magharibi iliyofanyika mjini Teheran, Iran aliieleza kuwa suala la kuifanya nchi hiyo isitegemece Urusi wala Marekani linatiliwa umuhimu mkubwa.9

VOCABULARY

imarisha v. caus. strengthen
ushirikiano no pl. cooperation, collaboration
Ulaya pr. n. Europe
Ujerumani Magharibi pr. n. West Germany
rais (ma-) president
eleza v. caus. explain, make clear
kuwa inf. of wa (be) as conj. that
nchi (-) country
-ake poss. pron./adj. his, her
pendelea v. double appl. prefer, extend preference to
taifa (ma-) country, nation
-o -ote indef. pron./adj. any, any at all
-kubwa adj. big, large, great
dunia (-) world
ania v. also wania intend
-a kiuchumi economic
katika prep. in, at, on, to
mahojiano pl. interview
fanyika v. stat. be done, take place; be feasible
mjii (mi-) town, city
suala (ma-) question; problem, matter
fanya v. make; do; perform
tegemea v. rely on, depend on
Urusi pr. n. Russia
wala conj. nor, and not
Marekani pr. n. America, the United States
NOTE

a) sua...linatiliwa umuhimu mkubwa, the question...is being treated as one of great importance, lit. is being put great importance.

SECTION 2

"Tunapendekeza kuwa ili pawepo na uwiano wa nguvu a duniani, tutashirikiana na nchi za Ulaya kiuchumi kwa upande wa Magharibi na Japan kwa upande wa Mashariki ili kuhakikisha kuwa mahitaji yetu yanapatika" alisema Bani-Sadr.

Alijeza ili kuyanyima mataifa makubwa mwanya wa kuwa na b madaraka ya Iran ataendelea kufanya biashara na nchi za Ulaya. Hata hivyo alisema kuwa Ulaya haina budi kufanya mambo yake c bila ya kutegemea Marekani.

VOCABULARY

pendekeza v. stat. caus. recommend, suggest, put forward

ili conj. that, so that, in order that

wa v. be, become

uwiano sing. equality

nguvu (-) strength, power

-a nguvu strong, powerful

shirikiana v. recip. cooperate, join forces

kiuchumi as adv. economically

upande pl. pande side

kwa prep. in, on, with, for, (and additional meanings)

kwa upande wa on the side of, on the ...side

Magharibi no pl. the West

hivyo demons. pron./adj. these/those mentioned; (as an adv.) thus, in this way

buda (-) alternative, loophole

haina budi (it) has no alternative, (it) must

jambo pl. mambo matter, affair; circumstance

bila (ya) prep. without
a) ili pawepo na uwiano wa nguvu, *that there be* (pawepo = pa*wa*po) real equality.

b) ili kuyanyima mataifa makubwa mwanya wa kuwa na..., *in order to keep the great powers from (having) the opportunity of having...* The -ya- of kuyanyima is an anticipatory pronominal object (them), agreeing with mataifa.

c) kufanya mambo yake, *to carry on its affairs.*

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**SECTION 3**

Bani-Sadr alitahadharisha kuwa kama hali hiyo haitapatikana basi nchi yake italazimika kwenda sehemu nyingine na kufanya nazo biashara.\(^d\)

Juu ya pendekezo la nchi hiyo la kuua mafuta kwa bei nafuu kwa nchi zinazoendelea na kwa bei ya juu kwa nchi tajiri, Bani-Sadr alieleza kuwa na matumaini makubwa\(^b\) kuwa Umoja wa Nichi zinazotoa mafuta kwa wigi duniani (OPEC) zitaunga mkono wazo hilo.

"Si jambo la busara kuzitoza nchi masikini zinazonuuna mafuta kidogo kwa bei ambayo hazina uwezo wa kulipa" alisitiza.

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**VOCABULARY**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<td>tahadharisha</td>
<td>v. caus. warn</td>
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<tr>
<td>kama</td>
<td>conj. if; as, like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hali</td>
<td>(-) situation; condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basi</td>
<td>conj. well, then, and then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lazimika</td>
<td>v. stat. be obliged/forced</td>
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<tr>
<td>enda</td>
<td>v. go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sehemu</td>
<td>(-) part; region, district, area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ingine</td>
<td>adj. other, different</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sehemu nyingine</td>
<td>elsewhere, somewhere else</td>
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<tr>
<td>juu</td>
<td>(-) top, upper part; (as adv.) high, above</td>
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<tr>
<td>-a juu</td>
<td>high, higher</td>
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<tr>
<td>juu ya</td>
<td>on top of; about, regarding</td>
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<td>pendekezo</td>
<td>(-) recommendation, suggestion</td>
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<td>uza</td>
<td>v. sell</td>
</tr>
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<td>mafuta</td>
<td>pl. oil</td>
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<tr>
<td>bei</td>
<td>(-) price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nafuu</td>
<td>(+) advantage, preference; (as modifier) preferential</td>
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<tr>
<td>endelea</td>
<td>v. double appl. go forward, make progress; continue</td>
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<tr>
<td>nchi zinazoendelea</td>
<td>developing countries</td>
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<td>tajiri</td>
<td>(ma-) rich person; (as modifier) rich</td>
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<tr>
<td>matumaini</td>
<td>pl. hopes, desires, expectations</td>
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<tr>
<td>umoja</td>
<td>sing. unity, union</td>
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<tr>
<td>toa</td>
<td>v. put/take; give out; produce; publish</td>
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<tr>
<td>wingi</td>
<td>sing. large quantity/number</td>
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<tr>
<td>kwa wingi</td>
<td>in large quantity</td>
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<tr>
<td>unga</td>
<td>v. join</td>
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<tr>
<td>mkono</td>
<td>(mi-) arm, hand</td>
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<tr>
<td>unga mkono</td>
<td>support, back up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wazo</td>
<td>(ma-) thought; opinion, view</td>
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<tr>
<td>si</td>
<td>is/are not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>busara</td>
<td>(-) sense; prudence, foresight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
toza v. caus. charge, impose, extract
masikini (-) poor person; (as modifier) poor
nunua v. buy; purchase
-dogo adj. small, little
-kidogo adv. a little, somewhat; in small amount

uwezo sing. ability, capacity
lipa v. pay, pay for
sisitiza v. stress, emphasize, say emphatically

NOTES

a) kufanya nazo biashara, to trade with them, lit. to make with them (= na^20) trade.
b) ...aliuleza kuwa na matumaini makubwa, explained that he had great hopes, lit. explained to be with great hopes.

SECTION 4

Aliyaela matatizo makubwa yanayoikabilikwa nchi yake kwamba ni kuwa na watu wengi^2 wasio kuwa na kazi na ujenzi wa viwanda na uendelezaji wa kilimo.


“Ningependa Wajerumani wathibitishie jambo hilo kwa kupambana na mataifa makubwa ili tuweze kupata msingi wa ushirikiano” alisitiza katika mahojiano.

VOCABULARY

matatizo pl. problems, complications
kabili v. face, encounter
kwamba conj. that; in order that
mtu (wa-) person; (in the pl.) people
-ingi adj. many, numerous; much
kazi (-) work, employment
ujenzi sing. erection, building, construction
kiwanda (vi-) factory, plant; (in the pl.) industries
uendelezaji sing. development, promotion
kilimo (ki-, no pl.) agriculture, farming
sifu v. praise, admire, recommend
wili numer. two
moja numer. one
mashariki (-) east

ajili: only in the phrase
kwa ajili ya because of
bidii (-) industry, diligence, energy
ufanisi sing. well-being, prosperity; success
wakati pl. nyakati time, period, season
wakati wa at the time of, during
penda v. like, be fond of, love
Mjerumani (Wa-) (a) German
thibitisha v. caus. prove, confirm
pambana v. confront, face up to; compete
weza v. be able
pata v. get, obtain
msingi (mi-) foundation, basis
NOTE

a) ni kuwa na watu wengi, is having many people, lit, is to be with many people.

SECTION TWO

SECTION 1

Algeria kutusaidia kutafuta mafuta

Tanzania na Algeria zimeanza mazungumzo ya ushirikiano wa kutafuta mafuta katika mwambao wa Tanzania.

Mazungumzo hayo yalianza jana mjini Dar es Salaam baada ya kuwasilii kwa Waziri wa Mafuta wa Algeria, Ndugu Belkacem Nabi, anayeugongoza ujumbe wa wataalamu wa mambo ya mafuta.

Akizungumza kwenye uwanja wa ndege baada ya kuwasilii asubuhi, Ndugu Nabi aliaambia waandishi wa habari kwamba nchi yake inataka kuisaidia Tanzania katika jitihada za kutafuta mafuta.

VOCABULARY

saidia v. help, assist

tafuta v. look for, seek

anza v. begin, commence

mazungumzo pl. talk(s), conversation(s), discussion(s)

mwambao (mi-) coast, coastline; shore

jana adv. yesterday

baada ya after

wasili v. arrive, reach

waziri (ma-) minister

ndugu (-) brother; (pol.) comrade

ongoza v. lead, direct

ujumbe sing. delegation, deputation; message

mtaalamu (wa-) expert, specialist

mambo pl. of jambo, q.v.

kwenye prep. at

uwanja pl. wanja enclosed area, field, stadium

ndege (-) bird; airplane

uwanja wa ndege airfield, airport

asubuhi (-) morning; (as adv.) in the morning

ambia v. appl. inform, say to, tell to

mwandishi (wa-) writer

habari (-) news; report; information

mwandishi wa habari journalist, newsmen

taka v. want, desire

jitihada (-) effort, exertion
a) Akizungumza kwenye..., speaking at..., or when he spoke at. The ki tense designates simultaneous action. In English translation it is most often represented either by a participle in-ing or by a subordinate clause introduced by when or if.

"Ingawa Algeria ni nchi inayonenea kama ilivyo Tanzania," bahati nzuri sisi tuna ujuzi wa siku nyangi kidogo katika mambo ya mafuta," alielea.

Aliisema nchi yake italea wataalamu kadhaa wa mambo ya mafuta watakaoaidia katika utafutaji mafuta kwenye mwambao wa Tanzania chinani ya mkataba unaotazamiwa kufikiwa kutokana na mazungumzo baina ya nchi mbili hizi.

Pamoja na wataalamu hao, Ndugu Nabi pia alisema kuwa Algeria italea mitambo ya kuchorongea ardhia wakafu watafataji wa mafuta.

VOCABULARY

- ingawa conj. although, even if
- bahati ( - ) luck, fortune
- -zuri adj. good, fine, excellent
- sisi pers. pron. we
- ujuzi sing. knowledge; experience
- siku ( - ) day
- leta v. bring; produce
- kadha, kadhaa adj. several, some, various
- utafutaji sing. search, act of seeking
- chini ( - ) underside, lower part; ground; floor; (as adv.) below
- chini ya under
- mkataba (mi-) agreement, settlement; treaty
- tazama v. (appl. pass. tazamiwa) look at, observe; expect

- fika v. arrive
- fikia v. appl. (pass. fikiwa) reach, arrive at
- tokana v. recip. depart from; result from
- kutoronana na due to, as a result of, resulting from
- baina ya between, among
- pamoja na together with; in addition to
- pia adv. also
- mitambo pl. machinery; equipment; instruments
- chorongea v. appl. cut up (with an instrument), (here) drill in
- ardhia ( - ) ground, earth, land
NOTES

a) kama ilivyoo Tanzania, as Tanzania is.

b) tuna ujuzi wa siku nyingi kidogo, we have a little longer experience, a little, knowledge of many days a little.

c) nchi mbili hizi, these two countries, mbili = nt-wili.

SECTION 3

Alisema kazi ya uchorongaji wa miamba inayokisiwa kuwa na mafuta huenda ikaanza kabla ya mwisho wa mwaka huu.

“Hii ni kazi ya kutafuta uwezekano kuwa kuwapo mafuta, Hatusemi lazima yapo, alifafanua Waziri wa Maji, Nguvu na Madini, Ndugu Abdul-Noor Kassum, ambaye alikwenda kumlaki Ndugu Nabi.

Ndugu Kassum alisema mkataba wa ushirikiano wa utafutaji mafuta unatazamia kufikiwa wakati wa ziara ya siku mbili ya Waziri huyo wa Algeria.

Taarifa ya pamoja baina ya Tanzania na Algeria jua ya mazungumzo yao yaliyoanza jana inatazamia kutolewa leo.

Bunge liliopita liliotisha mwaka huu sheria inayotawala utafutaji na uchimbaji wa mafuta nchini.

Kabla ya kurejea nyumbani, Ndugu Nabi atawasiliba ujumbe maulum wa Rais Nyerere kutoka kwa Rais Chadli Benjedid wa Algeria.

VOCABULARY

uchorongaji sing. (act of) cutting, drilling
mwamba pl. miamba (mi-) rock, crag
kisi v. guess, estimate, anticipate, expect
huenda adv. perhaps, possibly
kabla ya before
mwisho (mi-) end
mwaka (mi-) year
uwezekano sing. possibility, feasibility
lazima (-) necessity; (as adv.) necessarily, of necessity
fafanua v. explain
maji pl. water

madini (-) mineral, metal, ore
laki v. (go to) meet, greet, welcome
ziara (-) visit
taarifa (-) report; statement; communiqué
pamoja: -a pamoja joint, mutual
tolea v. appl. from toa put out, issue
leo (-) (and as adv.) today
bunge sing. parliament
pita v. go past, pass (by)
pitisha v. caus. pass, cause to pass
sheria (-) law
tawala v. rule, govern
uchimbaji sing. excavation, digging, mining
reja v. return, go back
nyumba (+) house; home; building
wasilisha v. caus. send, convey, deliver
maalum adj. special, particular; well-known, famous
toka v. come/go out, leave
kutoka (kwa) from, out of

NOTES
a) huenda ikaanza, ...may possibly begin. The -ka- tense, ordinarily expressing consecutive action, is used after huenda when future action is implied.
b) ...wa kuwapo mafuta, of the presence/existence of oil, lit. of the being (or to be) there oil.
c) ...yapo, it (is) there. ya- is in agreement with the ma- of mafuta.
d) Bunge lilipolia, the past (session of) Parliament.
e) ujumbe...wa Rais Nyerere, message for (lit. of) President Nyerere.

VOCABULARY
Palestina pr. n. Palestine
ukombozi sing. liberation
ona v. see; view, consider
Mpaolestina (wa-) (a) Palestinian
mapambano pl. confrontation, collision; struggle; contact, meeting; contest
dhidi ya against
ukoloni sing. colonialism
maana (+) meaning, significance; (as conj.) since, because
ikiwa conj. if
fumba v. bring together, close

jicho pl. macho eye
fumba macho close the eyes
kandamiza v. oppress; suppress
hapa adv. here
fungua v. convers. untie; open
semina (-) seminar
taifa (ma-) nation; country
Umoja wa Mataifa the United Nations
haki (-) right, prerogative
ukumbi pl. kumbi veranda, porch; hall, corridor
ukumbi wa mikutano conference center
mikutano (mi-) meeting, conference
VOCABULARY

Ndugu Kaduma alisema kwamba Tanzania inaona fahari kwamba inaweza kutoa mechango mdogo katika kutafuta ufumbuzi wa suala hilo kwa kuwa mwenyeji wa semina hili ya Umoja wa Mataifa. Alisema Chama cha Wapigania uhurudini wa Palestina - PLO ni chombo cha mapambano ya wananchi wa Palestina na ni sehemu muhimu katika kutafuta amani na haki kwa Wapalestina.

“Likuwa Israeli itaendelea kutoikubali PLO, hakunza kuwa na amani katika Mashariki ya Kati na kwa hii hakuwa na usalama hata kwa Israeli yenyeve,” Ndugu Kaduma alisema. Alisema kupatikana kwa amani katika Mashariki ya Kati kunataka maelezo ya waziwazi yanayoonyeshwa kila taifa linakuwa mahali gani na hasa maelezo dhahiri ya haki za Wapalestina na Chama chao cha PLO.

fahari (-) pride, dignity, honor
onafahari be proud, feel honored
mechango (mi) payment; contribution; fund
toa mechango make a contribution (not necessarily financial)
mwenyeji pl. wenyekina (regular) owner; host
chama pl. vyama association; organization; (political) party
pigania v. recip. appl. fight for
uhurudini sing. freedom, independence
mpigania uhurudini pl. wapi pigania
uhurudini freedom fighter(s)
chombo pl. vyombo instrument, implement, tool
mwanachi pl. wananchi inhabitant (of a country), citizen
muhimu adj. important

amani (-) peace
kubali v. accept; approve; agree, consent; recognize
kati (-) middle, center
kati ya in the middle of Mashariki ya Kati the Middle East
usalama sing. security, safety
-enyewe adj. -self
taka v. want, desire; require, need
maelezo pl. statement, explanation
waziwazi adj. clear, open, overt
onyeza v. double caus. show, indicate
kiila adj. each, every
**VOCABULARY**

- **sikitisha** v. caus. grieve, make sorry
- **patia** v. appl. get; obtain for
- **Myahudi** (Wa-) Jew; Israeli
- **ishi** v. live, exist
- **nyang'anya** v. take away by force, rob, plunder
- **Mwarabu** pl. Waarabu (an) Arab
- **nia** (-) aim, goal, intention, purpose
- **sukumia** v. appl. push/shove in
- **bahari** (-) sea
- **siyo** no, not
- **bali** conj. but, on the contrary

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**NOTES**

- **a)** **kwa kuwa mwenyeji**, by being host, in its capacity as host.

- **b)** **kutoikubali PLO**, not to recognize (it) the PLO. -to- is the characteristic of the negative infinitive; -i- is the anticipatory object pronoun.

- **c)** **hakuwezi kuwa...there cannot be.** The pronominal concord **ku**- is often used impersonally.

- **d)** **kwa hiyo, therefore, for this (reason).**

- **e)** **yanayoonyeshya kila taifa linakuwa mahali gani**, which indicates where each people will be (located).
undu v. build, make, create, form

ukweli sing. truth
-kweli sing. truth

NOTES

a) Wayahudi kuwa na haki ya kuwa na nchi, the right of the Jews to have a country, lit. the Jews to be with the right to be with a country.

b) ingawa ni hivyo, this being the case, lit. if it be thus.

c) nchi...zilizokaliwa, occupied countries/territories.

SECTION 4

Akimshukuru Ndugu Kaduma, Mwenyekiti wa semina Ndugu Falilou Kane, ambaye ni balozi wa kudumu wa Senegal katika Umoja wa Mafalda alisema kwamba amani na usalama katil ya mafalda duniani vinategemea sana ulewano na usawa na mafalda yote. Ikiwa kuna taifa au wananchi wa schenu fulani wanakandamiziwa, kudhaliumiwa na kuonewa dunia haiwezi kuwa na amani ya kudumu.

Semina hiyo ya siku tano jana jioni lilipokea na kujadili mada inayohusu haki za msingi za wananchi wa Palestina.


Mada nyingine iliyotolewa jana ilikuwa ya Profesa M. O. Beshier kutoka Chuo Kikuu cha Sudan. Mada hiyo ilizungumzia juu ya uzalendo wa Wapalestina na haki yao ya kudumisha uzalendo huo.

Semina hiyo inaendelea leo kwa majadiliano kutoka kwa wajumbe.

VOCABULARY

shukuru v. thank, be grateful to

mwenyekiti pl. wenyeviti chairman

balori (ma-) ambassador, minister, diplomatic representative

dumu v. last a long time, continue
-a kudumu permanent

ulewano sing. mutual understanding

usawa sing. similarity; equality; evenness

-ote indef. pron. and adj. all, whole

au conj. or

fulani (-) so-and-so; (as adj.) such and such, a given...

dhulumu v. (pass. dhulumiwa) treat unjustly, exploit, oppress

onea v. appl. (pass. onewa) look at; feel (hostility) toward

tano numer. five

jioni adv. (in the) evening

pokoa v. accept, receive; receive favorably; consent, agree; welcome

jadili v. discuss, argue, debate

mada (-) topic, issue; paper (to be read at a seminar)

tolea v. appl. (from toa) here present

husu v. concern, affect, be related to

msingi: -a misingi basic, fundamental

jinsi (-) kind, sort; manner; (as conj.) how
endesha v. caus. drive; cause to steer, conduct; lead
siasa (-) policy; politics
ubuguzi sing. discrimination, segregation
mithili (mi-) similarity, resemblance
mithili ya like, similar to
kaburu (ma-) Boer; any white settler in South Africa
huko adv. there
kusini loc. south
profesa (ma-) professor
uzayonisti sing. Zionism
kutoka (from toka) as prep. from, out of

chuo pl. vyuo institution of higher learning, college, university
-kuu adj. large; great; important; major; old
chuo kikuu university
zungumzia v. appl. discuss
uzalendo sing. patriotism
dumisha v. caus. (from dumu) cause to last; endure
majadiliano pl. discussion(s), argument(s), debate(s)
mjumbe (wa-) messenger, delegate, deputy

NOTE
a) Ikiwa kuna taifa..., if there is a people.

SELECTION FOUR

SECTION I

MUGABE AMHAKIKISHIA SAMORA:

Ushirikiano wa kiuchumi hauna vikwazo

Salisbury, Zimbabwe - WAZIRI Mkuu wa Zimbabwe, Ndugu Robert Mugabe, amesema haoni vikwazo vyoyote katika kuwepo kwa ushirikiano madhubuti wa kiuchumi kati ya Zimbabwe na Mumbijj baada ya nchi hizo kushirikiana kisiasa na kijeshi kwa ajili ya ukomboshi.

Ndugu Mugabe alikuwa akizungumza juzi usiku katika dhifa ya taifa ilioandaliwa kwa heshima ya Rais Samora Machel wa Mumbijj ambaye yuko katika ziarada ya siku tano nchini Zimbabwe. Alimshukuru Rais Samora kwa jinsi Mumbijj iliyojitwa muhanga kwa ajili ya ukomboshi wa Zimbabwe.

"Tunakushukuru wewe na wananchi wa Mumbijj kwa kutuwezesha sisi wananchi wa Zimbabwe kuendeleza mapambano ya kijeshi kwa ajili ya kujikomboa," Ndugu Mugabe alisema.

Aliita Mumbijj kushirikiana na Zimbabwe katika mapambano ya kijamii na ya kiuchumi yanayozihusu nchi hizo mbili wakati huu baada ya kushinda katika mapambano dhidi ya utawala wa wazungu wachache.


VOCABULARY

vikwazo (vi-) hindrance, difficulty, impediment
waziri mkuu prime minister, premier
madhubuti adj. firm; strong, durable
Mumbijj pr. n. Mozambique
kisiasa adv. politically
-a kisiasa political

kijeshi adv. militarily
-a kijeshi military
zungumza v. discuss, converse, carry on a conversation
juri adv. the day before yesterday
usiku sing. night
dhifa (+) banquet, feast
andalia v. appl. prepare/arrange for, make preparations for
heshima (-) honor, respect
muhanga or mbanga sacrifice by killing an animal
-jitoo muhanga sacrifice oneself
wezesha v. caus. enable, make possible
endeleza v. appl. caus. continue, carry on; develop
komboa v. liberate, free
-jikomboa v. refl. liberate, free oneself
kijamii: -a kijamii social
mbili = n-wili two
shinda v. conquer, subdue; win; outdo; surpass
utawala sing. rule, government
Mzungu (Wa-) (a) European; white person
-chache adj. few, little

kariri v. say again, repeat; quote, cite
usemi sing. words, saying; slogan
kimapinduzi: -a kimapinduzi revolutionary
tumika v. stat. be used; be usable
hivi demon. pron. these (of vi- class); (as adv.) thus, in this way, just
hivi sasa immediately, right now, just now
lakini conj. but, however
hapo as adv. there; then
awali (-) beginning; (as adv.) at first, in the beginning
ila conj. except, apart from, unless, but
upande sing. side; fig. sphere
uchumi sing. economy
ongeza v. caus. increase, add to, augment

SECTION 2

Akijibu hotuba hiyo, Ndugu Samora aliwapongeza Ndugu Mugabe na Waziri wake wa Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi Ndugu Nkomo kuwa ni washindi wakumbuzi katika Kusini mwa Afrika. Viongozi hao wawili walishirikiana chini ya Umoja wa Wazalendo wa Zimbabwe katika vita vya wakumbuzi vilivyota uhuru wa wallo wenigwili Aprili 18 mwaka huu.

Ndugu Samora aliwataka wananchi wa Zimbabwe waishi bila ya ubuguzi wa rangi na kusema: "Hatutaki kumtafuta mwenye makosa aliyesababisha maafa yaliyotokana na vita;" "Wakati huohuo, Rais Samora juizi alizuru magufo yaliyofadhiwa kama alama ya ustaarabu wa Waafrika kabla ya kuwika kwa wazungu nchini Zimbabwe mwaka 1890.

Magufo haya yaliyozungushiwa kuta za mawe, zako katikati ya Zimbabwe Kusini mwa mji wa Victoria Falls.

Mkurugenzi wa makumbusho ya taifa ya Zimbabwe, Cran Cook, alimwambia Rais Samora kuwa magufo haya yaliyengwa na Waafrika kati ya karne ya 13 na 17.

Kiongozi huyo wa Msimbi aliyafananishwa magufo hayo na kambi ya jeshi na ukuta mkuu wa China. Alishauri kwamba wataalamu wa Zimbabwe wakafanye uchunguzi wa magufo kama hayo nchini Msimbi.

VOCABULARY

jibu v. answer, reply, respond
hotuba (-) speech, oration
pongeza v. congratulate
ndani (-) inner part, inside
-wa inside of
Waziri wa Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi Minister of the Interior, Minister of Home Affairs
mshindii (wa-) victor, winner
kiongozi leader
mzalendo (wa-) citizen; patriot
Umoja wa Wazalendo wa Zimbabwe Patriotic Front

vita pl. war
rangii (-) color
-kenye in phrase formation possessing, having
mwenye pl. wenyen owner
kosa (ma-) error, mistake; blame, wrong
mwenye makosa the person responsible/ guilty, the one to blame
sababisha v. caus. cause
maafa pl. misfortune, disaster, catastrophe
zuru v. visit
magufo pl. ruins
SELECTION FIVE

SECTION I

Msumbiji yafyeka waasi

MAJESHI ya Ukombozi ya Wananchi wa Msumbiji yamevishinda vikundi nya wapinga mapinduzi vinavyojitika "Umoja wa Taifa wa Upinzani" na hivi sasa majeshi ya wananchi yamehikilia kambi kuu ya vikundi hivyo, Shirika la Habari la Msumbiji (AIM) lilitangaza njini hapa jana.

Kambi hiyo ya wapinga mapinduzi ilikuwa katika safu ya milima yaSitatonga katika Jimbo la Manica, kiasi cha kilomita 50 kutoka kwenye mpaka wa Msumbiji na Zimbabwe, AIM limesema.

Mafanikio hayo ya majeshi ya Msumbiji yamekuja baada ya mfululizo wa mapigano dhidi ya waasi hao ambapo majeshi ya wananchi ya wanemweteke wapinga mapinduzi zaidi ya 300 na wengine 272 wameuawa.

Shirika hilo la habari la Msumbiji, likikarii habari kutoka Manica, limesema mapambano yaikuwa yanaendelea na maadui wametawanyika katika sehemu mbili.

VOCABULARY

fyeka v. clear away, eliminate, wipe out
mwasi pl. waasi rebel, insurgent
kikundi (vi-) (small) group, clique; mil. unit
pinga v. lock; block, obstruct, oppose
mapinduzi pl. revolution
mpinga mapinduzi pl.
  wapinga mapinduzi counterrevolutionary
ita v. call, summon; name
  -jiita v. refl. call oneself
upinzani sing. opposition
Umoja wa Taifa wa Upinzani National Opposition Union

shikilia v. double appl. hold on to stubbornly; mil. occupy
shirika (ma-) company; organization; society
habari (+) report; news
shirika la habari news service
tangaza v. caus. make known, announce; publish
safu (-) row; range (of mountains)
mlima (mi-) mountain, large hill
jimbo (ma-) province; district, territory
kiasi (ki-) amount, extent; measure; value
kilomita (-) kilometer
mafanikio pl. success
ja v. come, arrive; occur, happen
mfululizo (mi-) series, succession
mapigano pl. fight, conflict, struggle, battle
teka v. capture
ua v. kill, murder
zaidi adv. more
zaidi ya more than
tawanyika v. stat. scatter, be spread

SECTION 2

"Vifaa mbalimbali vya vita ambavyo vimetengeneza Afrika Kusini vimetekwa na vitu mbalimbali ambavyo vilikuwa vimeporowa na waasi hao kutoka kwa wafanyabiashara wa wilaya ya Mossurize vimetroleshwa. Wanaume, wanawake na watoto waliokuwa wametekwa na vikundi hiyo ili kuvitumia na kupatia mafunzo ya kijeshi2 wamekombolewa na majeshi ya Msambiji," AIM alisema.

Kwa mujibu wa taarifa zilizotolewa⁶ na mateka kwa jeshi la Msambiji, makaburu wa Afrika Kusini wilikuwa wanatoa mbninu mbalimbali za kivita kwa vikundi hiyo vya wapinga mapinduzi nhini Msambiji.

Taarifa zimese makaburu waliwidelisha misaada yao kwa wapi na wa Msambiji hasa baada ya kushindwa kwa utawala bandia wa Smith na Muzorewa huko Zimbabwe, utawala ambao ulikuwa unasaidia sana kutoa mbninu kwa waasi hao wakati wa vita vya ukombozi wa Zimbabwe.

AIM limese kwamba mtu mmoja ambaye alikuwa amepata mafunzo ya uasi, Agostinho Tiago, aliwaambia waandishi wa habari waliokwenda kwenye kambi ya Sitatonga kwamba mmamo saa za mchana hapa Juni 20 ndege mibilizilizokuwa zikitokea Afrika Kusini ziliangusha vifaa vya vita kwa miavuli katikati ya kambi hiyo.

"Masanduku ya risasi, mabonu ya kutupa na silaha nyinge zilikuwa na alama zilizokuwa zimeandikwa katika Kiingereza na Kifrikaans," AIM limeeza.

VOCABULARY

vifaa pl. supplies, equipment; materials; necessities
mbalimbali adj. different, various
tengeneza v. caus. manufacture, produce, make; put in order; repair; edit
pora v. pluck; steal, rob, filch
mfanyabiashara (wa-) merchant, trader, tradesman
wilaya (-) district
rejesha v. caus. give back, take back, return, restore
mwanamke pl. wanawake woman
mtoto (wa-) child
tumikia v. appl. work for, serve; be useful to
mafunzo pl. instruction, training
kombolea v. appl. free/liberate for
mujibu: kwa mujibu wa according to, in accordance with
mateka (-) captive, prisoner-of-war
mbninu tactics, strategy
toa mbinu provide strategy

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Mateka wengine walisema kwamba kulikuwepo na makaburuto na Wareno waliokuwa wanatoa mafunzo ya kivita katika kambi hiyo, na askari wengine wa kukodiwa kutoke nchi nyingeine.

Askari kutoke nchi za ne walilikimbia kambi mara tu baada ya kuzingirwa na kuzidiwa nguvu na majeshi ya wananchi, AIM limeendelea kueleza. "Uliokuwa unaitswa Umoja wa Taifa wa upinzani ulianzishwa baada ya Msambiji kupata uhuru 1975, na ulikuwa na askari waliokuwa na vikosi maalum vya jeshi la ukoloni la Kireno kama vile makomando na vikosi maalum. Baada ye waliungana na watu waloichukuliwa kutoka kwenye majimbo ya Manica na Sofala," habari za AIM zimeendelea kusema.


Kulingana na maelezo ya wananchi wa Manica na Sofala, vikundi hiyo vya waasii vilikuwa vinaendeshwa mauaji kwa wananchi na kuwaibia mali na chakula chao. AIM limesema kwamba maadui hao wanakabiwa na ukosefu wa chakula.

Utawala wa makaburu wa Afrika Kusini umekusha kuhusika katika upinzani huo dhidi ya wananchi wa Msambiji katika eneo la safu ya milima ya Sิตatonga.

**Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mreno (Wa-) (a) Portuguese</th>
<th>zingira v. appl. surround, encircle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>askari (-) soldier</td>
<td>zidi v. increase, become large; exceed, excel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kodi v. rent, lease</td>
<td>anzisha v. caus. start, begin, initiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>askari wa kukodiwa mercenary (soldier)</td>
<td>kikosi (vi-) unit, squad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nje (-) outside</td>
<td>ukoloni: -a ukoloni colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nje ya outside of</td>
<td>Kireno: -a Kireno Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-a nje outside; foreign</td>
<td>komando (ma-) commando</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kimbia v. run, take flight, escape</td>
<td>baadaye adv. and conj. afterwards, after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mara (-) time, occasion</td>
<td>unganu v. recip. join together, unite, combine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu adv. only, merely</td>
<td>mara tu immediately, at once</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
chukulia v. appl. bring/carry (in, for)
malekezo pl. instructions, orders
haini pl. wahaini traitor, renegade, deserter
mpaka (mi-) border, boundary; (as prep. and conj.) until
uchaguzi sing. election, voting
tapatapa v. redup. be in disarray/in confusion
kulingana na according to
mauaji sing. murder, slaughter, killing
ibia v. appl. steal from
mali (-) property, goods, possessions
chakula pl. vyakula food
ukosefu sing. lack, want, deficiency
kanusha v. caus. deny, reject
husika v. stat. be concerned; be involved
eneo (ma-) area, region; range, extent; zone
NOTES
a) kulikuwepo na...na... there were (there = -po) both...and...kulikuwepo is a variant of kulikuwapo.
b) baada ya kuzingirwa na kuzidiwa nguvi na... after being surrounded and overpowered, lit. exceeded (in) strength.
c) kama vile, such as.

WASHINGTON, MAREKANI - Kushindwa kwa jaribio la Rais Carter kuwa kwa mateka 49 wanaoshikilia katika ubalozi wa nchi yake mjini Teheran kilipokelewa na mehanganyiko wa maoni yanayotofautiana miongoni mwa wananchi wa Marekani.

Juzi Rais Carter aliiluhubia taifa lake kwa televiseni na kusema kwamba anakubali kubeba lawama zote za Kushindwa kwa jaribio la kuwa kwa mateka wa nchi yake kwa mitulinga.a Kushindwa kwa jaribio hilo kumetafsiriwa na badhi ya Wamarekani kuwa ni alibu kwa nchi yao.

Mmoja wa wabunge wa chama cha Democratic Bwana Henry Reuss ambacho ni chama cha Rais Carter aamentaka Rais huyo kutangaza wazi kuwa hatagombea tena uchaguzi ujaob na kukubali kutumikia muda wake uliosalia kwa ukimya ili kuhabikisha kuwa hatachukua tena uamuzi wa papara.

VOCABULARY
jaribio (ma-) effort, attempt
okoa v. save, rescue
mateka (-) prisoner-of-war; hostage
tofautiana v. recip. be different from one another; differ (in opinion)
shindwa v. pass. (from shinda) be defeated; fail
ubalozi sing. embassy, legation, consulate
pokelea v. appl. receive, accept
mehanganyiko (mi-) mixture, variety
maoni pl. view(s), opinion(s)
miongoni mwa among, between
hutubia v. appl. give a speech to, address
televisheni (-) television
beba v. bear, carry
lawama (ma-) criticism, blame, reproach
mitulinga (mi-) collarbone, scapula
tafsiri v. explain, interpret; translate
baaahdi (-) part, section (of a larger whole), some
Mmarekani (Wa-) (an) American
**aibu (-) shame, disgrace, scandal**

**mbunge (wa-)** member of parliament; member of congress

**Bwana (-, ma-)** Mr., sir (term of address)

**wazi adj. and adv.** clear, open; clearly, frankly

**gombea v. appl.** quarrel; stand up for

**tena adv.** then, next, further; again

**tumikia v. appl.** work for, serve

**salia v. appl. (from saa)** remain, be left over

**ukimya sing.** quiet, quietness, calm

**uamuzi sing.** judgement, decision, verdict

**papara (-) haste, hurry**

**-a papara** hasty

**NOTES**

a) **kuwaokoa mateka kwa mitulinga**, to rescue the hostages by force / by a daring operation, lit. by the collarbones, by the scruff of the neck.

b) **uchaguzi ujao**, the coming/next election, lit. the election which comes.

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**SECTION 2**

Mama wa mmoja wa mateka wanaoshikiliwa nchini Iran, Bibi Barbara Timm ambaye wiki iliyoita aliruhusiwa kumtembelea mtoto wake kwenye ubalodzi wa Marekani nchini Iran alisema kwamba amekasirishwa sana na kitendo cha Rais Carter cha kutumia mabavu.

Wanafunzi wa kiislamu wanaoshikiliwa mateka hao miji Teheran wameishaapa kuwa watawaua mateka wao ikiwa Marekani itajaribu tena kuwaokoa mateka hao kwa nguvu za kijeshi. Ḥaṭa hiyoi baba wa mateka mmoja altwayne Jimmy Lopez alikaririwa akimuungu mkono Rais Carter akisema mateka "wote wameishavunjika moyo na ili kuwa ni lazima kitu fulani kifanyiye;"c Seneta Edward Kennedy, mpinzani wa Rais Carter kwenye uchaguzi wa chama cha Democratic wa kumchagua mgombea Urais wa chama hicho ameunja mkono kitendo hicho. Seneta Kennedy alikaririwa akisema kwamba pamoja na tofauti zilizopo kati yao, "sisi ni taifa moja kuhusu suala hili la mateka."


Habari kutoka Singapore zinasema kwamba Rais wa Baraza kuu la Umoja wa Mataifa. Ndgú Salim Ahmed Salim amezitaka nchini zinazohusika na mgogoro wa Mateka wa Marekani walioko Iran kujizua zisitumie njia za kijeshi kwani hakuna ufumbuzi wa kijeshi kwa suala la mateka hao. Alisema jaribio la Marekani kuwaokoa mateka kwa nguvu za kijeshi limeaogeza ugumu zaidi katika juhudi za kutafuta ufumbuzi wa mgogoro nku.

**VOCABULARY**

**mama (-) mother, term of address for older women**

**bibi (ma-) Mrs., Miss; Madame (a polite form of address)**

**wiki (-) week**

**ruhusia v. appl.** permit, allow

**tembelea v. appl.** visit, go to visit, call on

**kasirisha v. caus. irritate, vex, annoy, make angry**

**kitendo (vi- ) action, act, deed, undertaking**

**tumia v. appl.** use, apply

**bavu (ma-)** strength, power; force, violence

**mwanafunzi, pl. wanafunzi** student

**kiislamu: -a kiislamu** Islamic, Muslim

**apa v.** swear, take an oath

**jaribu v.** try, test

**vanjika v.** stat. be broken

**moyo pl. mioyo** heart; spirit

**kuvunjika moyo** to be dispirited; discouraged/demoralized
kitu (vi-) thing, object; matter
mgombea (wa-) candidate, applicant
urais sing. presidency
tofauti (-) difference
kuhusu inf. of husu as prep. concerning, regarding
zamani (-) time, period of time
-wa zamani former, of old, of long ago
ulinzi sing. defense, guarding
waziri wa ulinzi minister of defense, secretary of defense
baraza (-) assembly, council
barazu kuu parliament; general assembly
zuia v. prevent, hinder; hold back, restrain
-jizuia v. refl. restrain/control oneself, hold back
njia (+) way, road, path; way, means
kwani conj. since, because; interrog. why?
ugumu sing. hardness, solidity; difficulty; severity
jubudi (-) effort, exertion, zeal
NOTES
a) wameishaapa...have (already) sworn. -isha, finish, conclude, is used in the -me- (perfect) tense before a following abbreviated infinitive (with which it is written as one word) to signify that an action has already been completed.
b) alkikiriwa akimuungwa mkono, he was quoted as saying that he supported him..., lit. he was repeated...
c) ilikuwa ni lazima kitu fulani kidaiyike, it was necessary that some action or other be taken.

SECTION 3
Waziri Mkuu wa Japan, Masayoshi Obara alisema kwamba alichangawza sana na kitendo cha Marekani kujari kimwakaiongwa kwa Mateka kwa mabavu japo alielewa hamaa ziiibosabibisha uamuzi huo kuchukulia. Kiongozi huyo amsiwa atakutana na Rais Carter mjini Washington wiki hii alisema kwamba ataiongba Marekani kutumia nguvu za kijeshi kutanzuza mgogoro wa Iran.
Mjini Cairo zimepatikana habari kuwa Waziri wa Mambo ya Nchi za Nje wa Marekani, Cyrus Vance aliikutana na Baloi wa Msiri wa Mufanya wa Mataifa, Bwana Ashraf Ghorbal alyaame uma faahamisho la kuvaiongba Marekani nchini Iran.
Habari yingine kutoka Canada zinabwana kwamba Waziri Mkuu wa Canada, Pierre Trudeau amempeleka Rais Carter salamu za kumungo na mkonjo na rambambo kubahisia na makomano wanana wa Mariam wa kwamba jambo lihilo.
Kutoka Moscow, Usrii imelaita kitendo cha Marekani mkuu ni ujambazika na kimataifa na kwawa nchii ziiibosabibikanina na Marekani kutekelezia jambo lihilo hii wa shiriki wa uhalifu wa kimataifa. China kwa upande mwingine4 imeonkipana kuwa kimya kuhusu tuko hilo lakini mshimo wa Wazara ya mambu ya nchi za nje ulionyesha kuwa China isingekikita kama jambo lihilo lingefuu.
Huko Washington waziri wa Ulizika wa Marekani Harold Brown aliwambia mkutano wa waandishi wa habari kwamba jambo lihilo la kuvaiongba Mateka wa Marekani illishindwa kutokana na kasoro iliyozuka kwamba moja ya helikopta nane ambazo ziiibuka kwenda mafara huo ulikuwa na jumla ya makomando 90 wa jeshi la Marekani.
Makomando hao wa lipangwa kuniugia Teheran kwa mwendo wa kasi sana kwa kutumia magari ya kivita kuviamia nyumba waliwa Mateka na kuwa ngumbu wanaufunzi.

VOCABULARY
shangaza v. caus. astonish, amaze; confuse
japo conj. although, even if
elewa (pass of elea used actively) understand
hamasa (-) eagerness, compelling desire
chukulia v. appl. bring/carry (in, for); take/make (a decision)
kutana v. recip. meet, meet each other
omba v. ask, beg, pray, implore
tanzua v. open (the eyes); uncover, reveal; solve; explain, clarify (a difficult matter)
waziri wa mambo ya nchi za nje foreign minister; (U. S.) secretary of state
Msiri, pr. n. Egypt
Ijumaa sing. Friday
fahamisha v. caus. inform
faulu v. succeed, be successful
pelekea v. appl. send; transmit; take
salamu (-) greeting, salutation; message
rambirambi (-) (words of) condolence
khusiana na inf. of husiana according to; with regard to
-nane numer. eight
fa v. die, perish
laani v. curse, damn, excoriate
ujambozi sing. brigandage, banditry, robbery
keleza v. caus. accomplish, carry out, bring to a conclusion
msiriki (wa-) partner, accomplice
uhali fu sing. transgression, crime, fault, offense
onekana v. recip. be apparent, obvious, seem
kimya sing. calm, quiet
tukio (ma-) occurrence, event, incident
msimamo (mi-) position, stand
wizara (-) ministry
wizara ya mambo ya nchi za nje ministry of foreign affairs; state department

NOTE
a) kwa upande mwingine, on the other hand.

sikitika v. be sorry, regret, grieve
kasoro (-) fault, defect
zuka v. appear suddenly, emerge, pop up, break out
helikopeta (-) helicopter
msafara (mi-) expedition, journey; mission
jumla (-) total, totality; adv. all together
pangia v. appl. arrange/put in order for; prepare/equip for
ingia v. come in, enter
mwendu (mi-) pace, rate of speed; movement; course, route
kasi (-) hurry, haste
-a kasi rapid, fast, speedy
gari (ma-) vehicle, car
magari ya kivita armored vehicle
vamia v. appl. pounce on, descend on, break into
hujumu v. move against, attack

SELECTION SEVEN

SECTION 1

Vifaru vya Iraq vyangia Iran

Beirut, Lebanon - Iraq ilisema jana kuwa impeleka kikosi chake cha vifaru kuteka sehemu mni muza ku kusini mwa Iran na ku sitia kwamba itafanya mashambulizi ya majini na angani2 iwapo Iran itazishambulia sehemu za raia na viwanda.

Taarifa ya Makao Makuu ya Jeshi la Iraq huyo kariiriwa na Shirika la Habari la nchi hii (INA) ilieleza kuwa kikosi hicho kilisonga mbele kilomita 10 kikivu na madhumuni2 ya ku shika miji miwili ya Iran ukiwemo2 Abadan, ukingoni mwa Ghuba ya Usajemi.

INA ilieleza baadaye kwamba ndege za kivita za Iraq zivishambulia vituo vinne vya jeshi la anga la Iran; Hamadan, Dizeh, Bushehr na Tabriz.

Mashambulizi katika vituo hivyo yali sababisha uharibifu mkubwa kwa kuzilipa ndege ziliokuwa chini na kuharibu sehemu za ku gesha ndege, d kwa majibu wa INA iliyokuwa ikimakariti msemaji wa jeshi.

VOCABULARY

kifaru (vi-) rhinoceros; fig. tank
kikosi cha vifaru tank unit, tank corps
peleka v. send; transmit; take
tishia v. appl. threaten, frighten, scare
mashambulizi pl. attack, invasion; aggression
anga (-) sky, space; air; weather
jeshi la anga air force
iwapo conj. if, even if, although
shambulia v. attack (suddenly), invade
raia (-) citizen (of a country), subject, national; civilian

makao pl. (place of) residence, home
makao makuu headquarters
songa v. press, squeeze
mbele (-) front; as adv. before, in front, forward
mbele ya in front of, before
songa mbele press forward
madhumuni (-) aim, goal, purpose, intention
shika v. grasp, seize, hold on to, occupy
ukingo pl. kingo edge, border
ghubu (ma-) gulf, bay
Uajem i pr. n. Persia, Iran

kituo (vi-) pause, stop; post, camp, base

-nee numer. four

uharibifu sing. destruction, devastation; damage, loss

lipua v. blow up, explode

haribu v. destroy, ruin, damage
gesha v. caus. bring up close, bring into contact, secure moor; park
kariri v. say again, repeat; quote, cite
msemaji (wa-) speaker, spokesman

NOTES

a) mashambulizi ya majini na angani, sea and air attack, lit. attack of in-water and in-air.
b) ...kikiwa na madhumuni, having (lit. being with) the objective...
c) ukiwemo (or ukiwamo), including, lit. in which is.
d) sehemu za kuegesha ndege, hangars, lit. areas of mooring the planes.

SECTION 2

Ilifahamishika taarifa kuwa ndege tatu za Iraq ziliangushwa ambapo ndege 47 za Iran, nyingi ya hicho zikiwa za aina ya 'phantom' ziliangushwa jana katika mapambano na ndege za Iraq.

Wanaanga saba wa Iran walitewa na wengine kuuawa katika mapigano, ilisema taarifa ya INA.

Kwa mujuhi wa taarifa hiyo, mapigano yaliokoza katika majimbo ya Basra (Kusini mwa Iraq), Mosul (Kaskazini mwa Iraq) na Baghdad pamoja na majimbo ya Hamadan, Boshar na Tabriz yaliyoko Kaskazini Mashariiki na Kusini mwa Iran.

Taarifa, ambayo haiikutaja ndege ngapi za Iraq zilishiriki katika mapigano ya jana ilimaliza kwa kusema ndege zake zilirejea salama.

Kutoka Teheran, kulikuwa na habari kwambwa kiongozi wa kidini, Ayatollah Khomeini alieleza katika taarifa iliyotangazwa na Radio Teheran kwamba Iraq imetangaza vita dhidi ya Iran na kumshutumu Rais Hussein kuwa "mwendawazimu."

Huko Umoja wa Mataifa, Katibu Mkuu Kurt Waldheim juzi aliziomba Iraq na Iran kuacha mapigano na kupata ufumbuzi wa mgorogo wao kwa mazungumzo.

Habari zilizopatikana baadaye zilisema kuwa Baraza la Usalama la Umoja wa Mataifa lilikuwa likutane6 jana kwa ushirikiano juu ya mgorogo wa Iran na Iraq kutokana na ombi la Katibu Mkuu wa Umoja wa Mataifa, Dakti Kurt Waldheim.

Katika barua ya kuomba kikao hicho kifanyiye, DK. Waldheim alisema kuwa alikuwa na wasiwasi mkubwa juu ya hali ya mambo iliyokuwa inaendelea kati ya Iraq na Iran ambayo kwa maoni yake imo katika hali ya kuhatarisha7 amani ya dunia.

VOCABULARY

tatu numer. three

tuanaa pi. tuanaa pilot

saba numer. seven

toea v. appl. come out, appear; happen, occur

kaskazini loc. north

taja v. name, designate, mention; nominate

ngapi interrog. adj./pron. how many?

shiriki v. participate, have a part in

maliza v. end, conclude, finish

salama adv. safely, unharmed

kidini: -a kidini religious

tangaza vita declare war

shutumu v. castigate, excoriate, reprove, scold

mwenda wazimu; pi. mwenda wazimu madman

katibu (ma-) secretary

katibu mkuu secretary general

acha v. leave, abandon
Baraza la Usalama Security Council

ushauriano pl. consultations, deliberations

ombi (ma-) request, petition

dakta (ma-) doctor

NOTES

a) Baraza...likuwa likutane, the Council... was to meet. Note the use of the subjunctive (characterized by -e).

b) imo katika hali ya kuhatarisha.... it is in a position to endanger... lit. it-is-in (imo) in a state of endangering/to endanger.

VOCABULARY

maendeleo pl. progress, development

kijamaa: -a kijamaa socialist

ingilia v. appl. enter into with a purpose, meddle in, pry into

kamati (-) committee

ukaguzi sing. investigation, examination, inspection

kikomunisti: -a kikomunisti communist

barua (-) letter

kikao (vi-) session

wasiwasi sing. doubt, misgiving; crisis

hatarisha v. caus. endanger, imperil

izinii

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shaka (ma-): doubt, uncertainty
nufaisha v. caus. profit, be advantageous to
shughuli (-): activity, work, occupation
saini (-): signature
tia saini: sign
ratiba (-): schedule, timetable; plan
Agosti: August
jukumu (-): role, responsibility, task
ngazi (-): ladder, step; flight of stairs; level, stage
kijiji (vi-): (small) village
kijiji cha ujamaa: ujamaa village, socialist village
taratibu (-): organization, order, system, structure
tawi (ma-): branch (of a tree); fig. branch, division
shina (ma-): tree-trunk; fig. sub-branch

NOTES

a) nchi zinazopenda maendeleo ya kijamaa, countries which favor socialist progress/development. The phrase nchi zinazopenda maendeleo (which occurs again several sentences down) may sometimes be rendered progressive countries.

b) Kamati Kuu ya Ugaguzi, General Investigative Committee.

c) Ujumbe...utafahamishwa, the Committee...will be briefed on... lit. will be made to understand.

d) Katika ngazi ya...on the level/stage of...

SECTION 2

Huko Zanzibar utaona shughuli za Jeshi la Kujenga Uchumi (JUK) na kutembelea jumba la makumbusho.

Kwenye uwanja wa ndege, ujumbe uliopokewa na Mjumbwe wa Kamati Kuu ya CCM, Ndugu Issac Sepetu, ambaye pia ni Waziri wa Habari na Utalii, Mwenyekiti wa Chama wa Mkoa wa Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Ramadhan Nyamka ambaye pia ni Meyia juji na viongozi wengine wa Chama na Serikali wa Mkoa wa Dar es Salaam.

Wakati huu huo Chama cha Mapinduzi kimekombia Chama cha Kikomunisti cha Urisi kuendelea na juhudi za kusaidia harakati za ukombozi Kusini mwa Afrika.

Akizungumza katika karamu ya chakula iliyoaandaliwa kwa ajili ya ujumbe wa CPSU katika hoteli ya Kilimanjaro mjini Dar es Salaam jana, Mjumbwe wa Kamati Kuu ya Chama, Ndugu Isaac Sepetu, alisema kuwa CCM inafahamu na inathamini msimamo na mchango wa CPSU katika harakati za ukombozi kusini mwa Afrika.

Akizungumza kuhusu ziara ya ujumbe huo, Ndugu Sepetu ambaye pia ni Waziri wa Habari na Utalii, alisema kuwa Chama cha Mapinduzi kimwezea kujifunza mengi kutoka CPSU kutokea na ushirikiano mzuri uliopo kati ya vyama hivyo viwili.

Alioneza kuwa ingawa uzoefu wa vyama hivyo viwili unatofautiana kwa kiasi fulani kwa sababu za kihistoria na njiafagia, tofauti hizu hutoa fursa ya kujifunza kwa manufaa ya pande zote mbili.

Ndugu Sepetu alisema pia kuwa ziara ya ujumbe huo nchini utaiwezesha CPSU kupata picha ya jitihada zinazofanywa na CCM katika kujenga ujamaa nchini Tanzania.

VOCABULARY

jumba (ma-): augment. of nyumba large house, mansion
harakati (-): movement, activity; operation
jumba la makumbusho: memorial hall
zungumzia v. appl. discuss, converse, talk about
utalii: sing. tourism
karamu (-): banquet, feast, celebration
waziri wa habari na utalii: minister of information and tourism
hotel (-): hotel
meya (ma-): mayor
fahamu v. understand
iji (ma-): big town/city
funza v. caus. teach
serikali (-): government
-jifunza v. caus. refl. teach oneself, learn
SELECTION NINE

SECTION 1

'Makaburu wachukulwe hatua Namibia'

Na mwandishi wetu - "Wananchi wa Namibia wameiomba Jumuia ya Kimataifa kuchukua hatua rhabiti za kukomesha utawala wa makaburu nchini humo," mjumbwe wa Chama cha Ukombozi wa Namibia (SWAPO), Ndugu Anthony Katamila, alitwa mwito huo mjiini Dar es Salaam.

Ndugu Katamila alisema kuwa muda ume pita wa kuzungumzia matoeso wanayopata wazalendo wa Namibia kutoka kwa makaburu wa Afrika Kusini kwani vitendo hivyo ni maisha ya kila siku.

Mjumbwe huyo, ambaye ali kuwa akitoa ushahidi wake mbele ya Kamati ya Tume ya Umoja wa Mataifa ya Haki za Binadamu iliyomaliza kikao chake jana, alisema "kuanza Juni hadi Julai mwaka huu nilikuwa nikitembelea sehemu mbali mbali nchini Namibia ambako watu wanat eswa."

Alisema kuwa hakuna mtu asiyefahamua matoeso wanayopata wananchi wa Namibia kutoka utawala wa wazungu wachache wa Afrika Kusini.

Ndugu Katamila alikumbuhsha kuwa njia peke iliyobaki ya kukomesha vita vilivyoanza miaka 14 iliyopita ni kuundolewa kwa utawala huo ambao unakalia Namibia kwa mabavu.

Akiendelea kutoa ushahidi wake, mjumbwe huyo, ambaye ali kuwa ni Mwakilishi wa SWAPO kwa Afrika Mashariki, alisema Afrika Kusini imekia sheria zote zinazolinda haki za binadamu. Akizungumzia mishahara mjumbwe huyo alisema kuwa wananchi wa Namibia wamegawanywa katika daraja nne na mishahara inafuata daraja hicho.

Wafarika, ambao wako katika daraja la mwisha, ndio wanaliipwa mishahara duni, alifanua Ndugu Katamila.

VOCABULARY

jumuia (-) society, association, alliance
jumuia ya kimataifa the international community
thabiti adj. strong, firm, secure, steadfast
komesha v. caus. stop, cause to cease
mwito (mi-) call, appeal, summons
matoeso pl. persecution, harassment
maisha pl. life, lifetime

ushahidi sing. evidence, testimony
mbele (-) front
mbele ya in front of, before
tume (-) delegation
kamati ya tume committee of the delegation
binadamu: -a binadamu human
hadi (-) boundary, limit; as prep. and conj. until, as far as
SECTION 2

"Tunataka kufahamu dunia itachukua hatua gani dhidi ya makaburu kwani hiki ndicho kilo cha wazalendo wa Namibia," alisema.

Akimjibu, Mwenyekiti wa Kamati hiyo, Bw. Kebe M'Baye, alisema kuwa kilio cha mjambe wa SWAPO ni sawa na kilo cha wajumbe wa Afrika kwenye Umoja wa Mataifa.

Ndugu M'Baye aliongeza kuwa madhumuni ya Kamati hiyo ni kueleza kilo cha wazalendo wanaokandizwa wa Afrika Kusini na Namibia. "Kuna baadhi ya watu ambao wanaahadawa kuwa Afrika Kusini inafanya mabadiliko katika sisia yake ya kibaguzi na hao ndio haswa wanaopaswa kufahamishwa kina kinaganaga nini kinatokea huko."

Hapo awali, mwakilishi wa Shirikisho la Vyama vya Wafanyakazi Duniani (ICFTU), Ndugu Andrew Kailumbo, alikiambia kikao kuwa kazi za ujuzi Afrika Kusini ni haki ya wazungu tu.

Alisema kuwa kati ya wafanyakazi milioni saba wa Kifrika ni 220,000 ambao ni wanaachama wa vyama vya wafanyakazi huko Afrika Kusini.

Wajumbe wa kamati wataondoka kesho kwenda Lukasa wakielekea Luanda, Angola, ambako watasikiliza usahidi kutoka kwa wazalendo wa Afrika Kusini walioko huko.

VOCABULARY

kilio (vi-) cry; scream, complaint; appeal
sawa adj. and adv. equal; similar; like; even
eleza v. caus. explain, make clear, clarify
hadaa v. (pass. hadawa) deceive, cheat, trick
mabadiliko pl. change
kibaguzi - a kibaguzi discriminatory
haswa adv. especially, particularly; exactly
paswa v. pass. ought, should
kinagangana adv. thoroughly; openly; clearly; personally
nini interrog. pron. what?

shirikisho (ma-) union, federation, association
mfonakazi (wa-) worker
chama cha wafanyakazi labor union
milioni (-) million
Kiafrika: -a Kiafrika African
mwanachama pl. wanachama member (of a political party, union, organization)
ondoka v. set out, start, leave; get up, rise
kesho adv. tomorrow
elekea v. head for, be directed toward; seem, appear
sikiliza v. appl. caus. listen intently
NOTES

a) hao ndio haswa wanaopaswa kufahamishwa, these are particularly the ones who should be informed.

b) hapo awali, earlier, previously, lit. there at the beginning.

c) Shirikisho la Vyama ywa Wafanyakazi Duniani (ICFTU), the International Confederation of Trade Unions.

d) kazi za ujuzi, white collar employment.

SECTION TEN

Kuvunjika kwa Jumuiya ni fundisho - Mwalimu

Rais Nyerere amesema kuvunjika kwa Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki pamoja na mafutaa yaliyotokea baada ya kuvunjika kwa Jumuiya hiyo ni fundisho kwamba ushirikiano wowote utakaoanzishwa siku zijazo lazima wewe na msingi imara.

Mwalimu alisema kwamba kuwagua kwa Jumuiya hiyo ni jambo la kusikitisha na alieleza wasiwasi wake juu ya vipi Afrika Mashariki itaendelea kubaki kama ilivywa sasa bila ya kuwa na ushirikiano wa aina fulani.

Hata hivyo, alisema, Jumuiya mpya na bora ya Afrika Mashariki itakuja tu baada ya kujifunza kutokana na mazungumizo yeye misingi ya hali halisi ya ushirikiano," alisema Rais.

Mwalimu alieleza hayo wakati alipojibu swali lililouliwaza na ujumbe unaohudhuria mkutano wa wiki mbili wa Muungano wa Vijana wa Kikristo katika Afrika5 mjini Dar es Salaam ulipomtembelea lwalo Dar es Salaam jana asubuhi.


VOCABULARY

jumuiya (-) society, community; here the (East African) Community

fundisho (ma-) lesson; instruction; teaching

mwali mu (wa-) teacher; with caps. title of Julius Nyerere

imara adj. strong, firm, powerful

anguka v. fall, fall down

sikitisha v. caus. cause sorrow/regret, sadden

vipi adv. how?

aina (-) kind, sort

-a aina fulani of some kind or other, of any sort

-pya adj. new; modern

bora adj. excellent, superior, first-class
lazimu v. be necessary; have to, must
halisi adj. actual, real, true, exact
swali (ma-) question
uliza v. ask (about), inquire, question
hudhuria v. appl. be present (at), attend
muungano (mi-) league, union, alliance
kijana (vi-) youth, young person
kikristo: -a kikristo Christian
Ikulu n. Ikulu, State House, President’s House
mfano (mi-) model, pattern; example
bara (-) land; mainland, continent
tanguliza (mbele) v. caus. cause to go forward, give priority/precedence to
maslahi pl. interests
taabika v. be in difficulty/distress, be worried/disturbed
laumu v. criticize, reproach, blame
ama conj. or
zunguka v. go around, circle around, move about aimlessly
pitia v. appl. go past, pass by/through
tatu: -a tatu third

NOTES

a) siku zizazo, in the future, lit. days which come.
b) Muungano wa Vijana wa Kikristo katika Afrika, the League of Christian Youth in Africa.
c) ..ni lazima azunguke zunguke, it is necessary that he keep circling around/detouring. Reduplication indicates, among other things, constantly repeated, or even futile activity.

SECTION 2


“Sasa tunaomba kama ingewezi kufufuka, lakini haiwezi. Tunahitaji kutafuta njia nyingine ya ushirikiano, njia yenye mfumo nzuri zaidi wa ushirikiano, b alisitiza Mwalimu.

Alipourizwa kubushu jukumu la Wakristo wasomi katika Afrika, Rais alisema haoni jukumu maalum la Wakristo wasomi ambalo ni tofauti na ille la Waismal wasomi au wasomi wa madhehebu mengine, katika maendeleo ya Afrika.

Mwalimu alisema hata hiyvo kwamba kazi inayokabili Afrika leo ni kutokomeza umaskini na kuleta usawa, mambo ambayo yanatake kila mmoja ashiriki katika kuyatekeleza.

Alisema ili kutekeleza malengo hayo Kanisa lazima lijijweke mbele ya Jamii na maendeleo ya kweli.

Rais aliwataka Vijana wa Kikristo na wasomi kutafuta katika vitabu vya dini kama yapo maneno yanayowakataza kushiriki kikamilifu katika siasa ya ujamaa.

Alisema kwamba ingawa, kutokana na ukweli wa kihistoria, kanisa linaunga mkono hali ya zamani ya kutopenda mabadiliko, Kanisa nchini Tanzania linazidi kushiriki katika shughuli mbalimbali za maendeleo.

Mkutano huo wa Muungano wa Vijana wa Kikristo katika Afrika unahudhuriwa na zaidi ya wajumbe 30 kutoka katika kanda nne za Chama hicho pamoja na Chama cha Wananuzi wa Kikristo Duniani.

VOCABULARY

vizuri adv. well, nicely, properly
kimzaha (from mzaha: joke) adv. as a joke
chukulia kimzaha take as a joke, take for granted
fufuka v. be restored/revived; be resurrected (from the dead)
hitaji v. need, require; want, be lacking
mfumo (mi-) weave, weaving; fabric
Mkristo (Wa-) (a) Christian
msomi (wa-) highly educated person

Mwislam (Wa-) (a) Muslim
madhehebu pl. creed, denomination, sect
tokomeza v. caus. destroy, annihilate, eliminate
umaskini sing. poverty
lengo (ma-) aim, goal, objective
weka v. place, put, set,
   -jiweka v. efl. place oneself, set oneself
jamii (-) company, community; society
SELECTION ELEVEN

SECTION 1

Mkataba wa kujenga viwanda vidogo vitatu watiwa saini

Tanzania na Sweden zimetiliwana saini mkataba wa ujenzi wa viwanda vidogo vitatu ili kukamiliwa idadi ya viwanda vidogo 21 ambavyo Wizara ya Viwanda imeshavianzisha katika maeneo ya viwanda vidogo katika mikoa mitatu.

Akhizungumza na waandishi wa habari ofisini kwake mwishoni mwa wiki mjini Dar es Salaam mara baada ya kurejea kutoka Sweden ambako alitia saini mkataba huo, Naibu Waziri wa Viwanda, Ndugu C. Mzindakaya alisema kwamba viwanda hivyo vitakamiliwa idadi ya viwanda vidogo 21 ambavyo tayari vimeshaanizisha kwenyewe maeneo ya viwanda ya mikoa ya Arusha, Kilimanjaro na Mbeya.

Viwanda hivyo vitatu ambavyo vitaanza kufanya kazi mwaka ujao, kimoja kitakuwa kiwanda cha misumari ambacho kitakuwa kinatoa misumari, kingine kitengeneza bati inayotumika kunufikia mawe ya tochi. Kiwanda cha tatu ni cha kutengeneza makasha ya karatasi ya kufungia vitu.

Ndugu Mzindakaya alisema kwamba tangu mpango wa ushirikiano wa viwanda uanzishwe kati ya Sweden na Tanzania 1977 jumla ya Sh. milioni 200 zimekwishatumi kwa ajili ya mitambo, majengo, na mafunzo.

NOTES

a) tunaomba kama ingeweza kufufuka, we are asking whether it could be revived/reactivated.

b) njia yenyefe mfuno nzuri zaidi wa ushirikiano, a much stronger/more effective way of cooperation, lit. a way of having a better knit of cooperation.

c) mambo ambayo yanataka, a matter which requires/demands (that).

d) ...lazima lijiweke mbele ya..., must put itself at the head of/in the forefront of...

e) ...kama yapo maneno...whether there are statements/words there..

VOCABULARY

tiliana v. recip. (of tia) put/set (mutually)
tiliana saini (both/all) sign
idadi (-) number, quantity, amount
Wizara ya Viwanda Ministry of Industry
mkoa (mi-) region
mara (-) time, occasion; as adv. at once, immediately
naibu (ma-) deputy, representative
Waziri wa Viwanda Minister of Industry
tayari adv. ready, prepared; as adv. already
msumari (mi-) nail
bati (ma-) galvanized iron; sheet metal, plating
funikia v. appl. cover, cover over
jiwe pl. mawe stone
jiwe la tochi flashlight battery
tochi (-) flashlight
kasha (ma-) box, case; receptacle; bag
Kuhusu mafunzo ya uendelezaji wa viwanda vidogo nchini alisema kwamba Watanzania 60 tayari wamekwishapata mafunzo ya ufundi na uongozi wa viwanda. Hata hivyo alisema ifikapo mwaka ujao, Watanzania 78 watakuwa tayari wameshapatipa ujuzi huo.

Akifasamua kuhusu viwanda hivyo 21, alisema viwanda tisa kati ya hivyo ambavyo viko mkoani. Arusha vitengeneza bidhaha mbali mbali kama vile rula, mbomba ya maji, vijiko, visu, waya za uana za kukaushia kahawa, madawa ya hospitali na sabuni.

Viwanda vingine tisa ambavyo vinne viko mkoani Mbeya pamoja na vitano huko Moshi, vinatazamiwa kuanza uhalishaji kabla ya mwishoni mwaka huu.

VOCABULARY

uendelezaji sing. development; industrial management

Mtanzania (Wa-) (a) Tanzanian

ufundi sing. proficiency, expertise; technology

-a ufundi technical, technological

uongozi sing. leadership; administration

-a uongozi administrative

tisa numer. nine

bidhaa (-) goods, merchandise

ruia (-) ruler

bomba (ma-) (large) pipe; pump

kijiko (vi-) spoon

kisu (vi-) knife

waya (-) wire

ua (ma-) fence

kaushia v. caus. appl. dry in/for

kahawa (-) coffee

dawa (ma-) medicine, drug

hospitali (-) hospital, clinic

sabuni (-) soap

uzalishaji sing. childbirth; production
NOTES
a) ifikapo mwaka ujao, by next year, lit. where/when it arrives the year which comes.
b) ...ambavyo viko mkoani, which are (there) in the region...
c) kama vile, such as.

SELECTION TWELVE

SECTION 1

Vikao vya Chama vilimarishwe Jeshini - Kawawa

Waziri wa Ulinzi na Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, amelitaka Jeshi la Wananchi kuimarisha vikao vya Chama ili kulijenga jeshi upya Kichama.

Ndugu Kawawa, ambaye pia ni Mjumbe wa Kamati Kuu ya Chama, alitoa ushauri huo mjini Dar es Salaam jana aliwafungua mkutano mkuu wa kuwachagua viongozi wa Chama wa Divisheni ya 30 ya Jeshi la Ulinzi la Wananchi wa Tanzania kwenywe kambi ya jeshi ya Mgalani.

"Kazi ya kujenga jeshi upya Kichama itatokana na wanajeshi wenye wewe kwa kukuatana mara kwa mara katika vikao vya Chama kuanzia ngazi ya shina, tawi, divesheni hadi taifa," alifafanua kiongozi huyo.

Ndugu Kawawa, ambaye ni Mwenyeekiti wa Kamati ya Kudumu ya Shughuli za Chama alisitiza kwamba kikao chochote cha Chama ni muhimu sana na kwamba kuhudhuria kikao cha Chama na kuyatekeleza yaamuliwa ni kazi muhimu sana kuliko kazi nyingine o yoyote ukiacha ile ya kupigana vita.

Alieleza kwamba watu wengi hawahudhurii vikao kwa sababu hawaelewili kwamba mikutano au vikao ndiyo Chama chenyewe na ni katika vikao ambapo fikra za Chama zinaeza kwa mawazo yanayotolewa na watu mbali mbali.

"Bila kuwa na vikao fikra za Chama haziwezi kuendeleza; kama hakuna vikao, hakutakuwepo na Chama," alifafanua.

"Chama sio kulipa ada peke yake bali pia wanachama wana wajibu wa kufanya mikutano na kujadili mmbo mbali mbali ya kuendelea fikra za Chama ili kuleta maendeleo ya nchi nzima," alisitiza Ndugu Kawawa.

Mjumbe huyo wa Kamati Kuu alieleza kuwa kikendo cha kuanzisha Chama jeshini ni kikendo cha historia kubwa sio tu kwa Tanzania bali kwa nchi nyingine ambazo zimefikia hatua hii na kinaonyesha upeo wa juu sana wa maendeleo ya siasa.

Akitungumuzia uchaguzi wa viongozi wa Chama katika ngazi ya Divesheni, Ndugu Kawawa alisema kuwa uchaguzi umaendia wakati mzuri ambapo taifa zima limeingia katika kipindi cha mapambano makubwa ya kuwachagua viongozi wanaofaa.

Kwa kuwa hivi sasa Tanzania kuna matatizo ya uchumi inawabidi Watanzania katika kuchagua viongozi waelwe kazi kubwa ililo mbele yao, kazi ya vita ya uchumi, alishauri.
VOCABULARY

kikao (vi-) session; section
upya adv. again, anew
kichama adv. on a party basis, from a party point of view
ushauri sing. recommendation, advice
toa ushauri recommend
chagua v. choose, select; elect
divisheni (-) division
mwanajeshi pl. wanajeshi serviceman, member of the army
mara kwa mara from time to time; again and again, often
anzia v. appl. begin/start (at/for)
amua v. (pass. amuliwa) decide, reach a decision
pigana v. recip. strike each other, fight
pigana vita wage war
fikra (-) thought, idea, concept, ideology
enzea v. caus. spread, disseminate
ada (-) fee, payment; dues
wajibu sing. duty, responsibility, obligation
historia: -a historia historic
upeo sing. extremity, limit, highest point
-zima adj. entire, whole, complete
kipindi (vi-) time, period of time
faa v. be suitable/appropriate, be of use; be sufficient/adequate
kwa kuwa because
uchumi: -a uchumi economic
bidi v. (used impersonally) obligate, compel, force
shauri v. advise, recommend

NOTES

a) ...ni kazi muhimu sana kuliko kazi nyingine,...is more important than any other work, lit. is a very important work where there is other work.
b) ukiacha ile..., except for that, lit. leaving that.

SECTION 2

Alikumbusha wajibu wa jeshi kwamba ni kulinda taifa kiuchumi, kisiasa na kikiliizi na ndiyo maana ni lazima kulijenga liwe imara. Kwa misingi hiyo alioneza kueleza kwamba ndiyo maana Chama kinawaandaan wanajeshi wa mistari wa mbele katika kilitetea taifa.

Juu ya ushirikiano jeshini, Waziri alisema kuwa wanajeshi wanahitaji ushirikiano wa hali ya juu kwa sababu hivi sasa jeshi limekuwa cubwa na matatizo yake yamekuwa makubwa kuliko kaliyoyokuwa mwaka 1964 lilipoundwa jeshi jipya.

Pia aliwataka wanajeshi kutafuta kila mbinu za kueneza elimu ya siasa kwa wananchi wote kwa kujambulisha kwaao na kujaribu kueneza fikra za Chama hasa vijijini.

Ndugu Kawawa aliwipongeza vikundi vya utamaduni vya jeshini na kusoma kwamba vinajaribu kueneza fikra za Chama kwa nyimbo na akavatika viendelea kufanya hiyo.

Mapema, Naiibu Waziri wa Ulizini na Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa ambaye pia ni Mwalimu Mukuu wa siasa jeshini, Ndugu Moses Nnuye alisema kuwa kutokana na sababu ya kihistoria kulikuwa hakuna vikao vidogo vya Chama jeshini.

Alisema kuwa sulala hili lilijadiliwa mwaka 1978 na hatimaye jeshi lilipata muundo wa Chama kama schemu nyinge yooyote.

Naye Kamanda wa diveshini 30, Meja Jenerali S. P. Mayunga, alisema kuwa jeshi litafaidika na muundo huu mpya kwa sababu huko nyuma amuzumi mengi yalikuwa yanafanywa na mtu mmoja kutokana na kutokwewe d'vikao.

Alisema kuwa katika utaratibu huu masuala mengi yatadjadiliwa na watu wengi zaidi.

VOCABULARY

kiuchumi adv. economically, from the point of view of the economy
kiulinzi adv. defensively, from the point of view of defense
andaa v. organize, arrange; prepare
mstari (mi-) line, row
tetea v. appl. stand up for, support, defend; speak out strongly for or against
mbinu (-) tactic, expedient, device
elimu (-) education, science
-jitambulisha v. caus. refl. identify oneself, introduce oneself, make oneself known
utamaduni sing. culture, civilization
wimbo pl. nyimbo song
mapema adv. early; previously, earlier
mwalimu mkuu headteacher; principal
hatimaye adv., conj. finally, then, later, afterwards
muundo (mi-) structure, form, model

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nyuma (-) back, rear; past; as adv. backwards; behind
huko nyuma in the past, previously
amuzi (ma-) judgment, verdict
utaratibu sing. system, structure, arrangement, organization

NOTES

a) na ndiyo maana ni lazima..., and that is why it is necessary.
b) aliongeza kueleza, he went on to explain, lit. he added to explain.
c) na akavitaka viendelee kufanya hivyo, and he wanted them to continue (lit. that they continue) to do so.
d) kutokana na kutokuwepo, because of the non-existence (of), because of there not being, lit. to derive from not to be (kutokuwa) there (-po).

Selektion Thirteen
Uturuki yaomba isuluhishe

Ankara, Uturuki, - Iraq imeitaka Uturuki isuluhishe vita kati yake na Iran, habari za Kibalozi zilieleza miji Ankara jana.

Habari hizo zimeleza kuwa ombi hilo limo katika salamu za Rais Saddam Hussein wa Iraq alizomumia kloongozi wa Uturuki, Jenerali Kenan Evren. Salamu hizo ziliwasilishwa kwa Jenerali Evren na Waziri wa Mambo ya Vijana wa Iran. Ndugu Karim Mohammed Hussein.

Msemaji mmoja wa Wizara ya Mambo ya Nchali za Nje wa Uturuki alihitibisha kwamba Ndugu Hussein ziliwasili nchini humo bila kutegemewa juizi.

Uturuki inapata mafuta kutoka Iran na Iraq na kwa hivyo serikali ya nchi huyo imeamua kutolijingira katika vita baina ya nchi hizo mbili.

Waziri huyo wa Iran alikutana na Waziri wa Nchali za Nje, Bw. Ilhan Oztrak, msemaji huyo alieleza.

Ubalorzi wa Iraq nchini Uturuki ulieleza kuwa Waziri Hussein yuko Ankara ili kueleza msimamo wa Iraq katika mgogoro wake na Iran.

Uturuki ambayo inapakana na nchi hizo mbili zinazopigana, imekashe habari zili Zotangazwa kuwa inapativa Iran spea za kijeshi.

Katika juhudi zingine za kutafuta amani, Rais Zia-Ul-Haq wa Pakistan alieleza juizi kuwa Katibu Mkuu wa Nchi za Kiisalmu, Bw. Habib Chatti, yuko njiani kwenda Baghdad na Teheran kwa mara ya pli ku jari ku kumaliza vita kati ya nchi hizo mbili.

Rais Zia na Bw. Chatti walikwenda Teheran na Baghdad wiki iliypota lakin torso la Iran ili kata tukiria kuwanya magungumo mpaka jeshi la Iran zitakapoondoka katika ardhi ya nchi huyo.

Wakati huohuo habari kutoka mji wa Basra, kusini mashariki mwa Iraq zineleza kuwa mali kadhaa za nje za nje zimeachwa katika mferezi wa Shatt Al-Arab. Mabaharia wa mali hizo wamegeistika kumibilia nchini kuvu kutokana na mashambulizi katika sehenu hivo kati ya jeshi la Iran na Iraq ambayo yanapigiana kutwana mferezi huo.

Kiasi cha mabaharia 70 waliogeza kuvuka mferezi huo baada ya mpigano kuzuka, lakini wengine wengi waliweteka chini ya magapago ya bunduki watataji kufuogeza kuno jua maisha yao. Mabaharia wengine walikolewa na askari wa Iraq walipokaribia eneo la bandari mapema wiki hili.

Kundi la mwishe la mabaharia kuondoka kutoka kwenye mali hizo ili kuvu ni mabaharia wa China 49, Wayugoslavia watatu, na Warumania 33. Mabaharia wengi walikwa wakingoja kupata ndege za kuwapeleka mawazo katika upande wa bandari ulio mikonomi mwa askari wa Iraq.

Vocabulary
Uturuki sing. Turkey
suluhisha v. caus. mediate, reconcile, bring peace to
kibalozi: -a kibalozi diplomatic
tumia v. appl. send to/for; use

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jenerali (ma-) general
waziri wa mambo ya vijana minister of youth affairs
ingiza v. caus. cause to enter; insert
   -jiingiza v. caus. refl. inject oneself, intervene in
elezea v. appl. explain/make clear to, for
pakana v. recip. be neighboring/adjacent, border on each other
spea (-) spare parts
pili numer. two
   -a pili second
kataa v. refuse, reject, decline
fikiria v. appl. give thought to, think about, consider
meli (-) steamer, steamship
mfereji (mi-) canal; strait; pipe
baharia (ma-) sailor, seaman

ogelea v. double appl. swim
kimbilia v. appl. flee to, run to
   -kavu adj. dry
mashambulizi pl. attack, invasion
twaa v. capture, occupy; take
vuka v. cross, ferry across
teketea v. be destroyed; perish
bunduki (-) gun, rifle
okolea v. appl. (pass. okolewa) save, rescue, deliver
karibia v. come closer, approach, be near
bandari (-) harbor, port
kundi (ma-) group, band; herd; flock
ngoja v. wait, wait for
makwao adv. (to/at their) home

NOTES
a) kati yake na Iran, between itself and Iran.
b) ombi hilo limo katika...this request is in..
c) bila kutegemewa, unexpectedly, lit. without being relied on.
d) kiasi cha mabaharia 70, about 70 sailors.

SELECTION FOURTEEN

SECTION 1

Tupewe<sup>d</sup> uraia wa Tanzania

Ndugu Mhariri,

Tanzania kuna wakimbizi wengi watokao Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda n.k. Wengi wamekuwa ni wahamiaji, kwani nchi zao zina amani sana, lakini kutokana na sababu zao binasafi wameamua kuishi humu humu daima. Wako radhi kudumu katika ukimbizi kuliko kwenda makwao ambako wanaona kasoro na dosari kadha wa kadha.

Kuja Tanzania na kuamua kuishi moja kwa moja hasa kunatokana na siasa ya Taifa hili. Licha ya kuwa na siasa ya amani na demokrasi kuna uongozi wa busara, mwelekeo wa usawa na uhuruto kamili. Hayo ndiyo mahitaji halisi ya kila mwanadamu. Kuyakosa hayo katika nchi zao ndiko kunako wafanyarelayo wafanyarelayo zao na kuja huku.

Mimi ni mmoja wa watu hao: Ni mzaliwa wa Zaire, lakini nilikumbilia Tanzania baada ya vile vita yya wenyeke kwa wenyeke<sup>b</sup> 1954. - Vita ambavyo raia walipambana na serikali kudai haki na uhuruto kamili.

Matokeo ya vita hivyo sina haja ya kueleza. Isipokuwa tu kule kukimbia kwa maelfu ya raia huko na kuja Tanzania ambako tulianza maisha mapya kando kando ya ziwa Tanganyika.

VOCABULARY

pa v. (pass. pewa) give
uraia sing. citizenship
mhariri (wa-) editor
mkimbizi (wa-) refugee; fugitive; deserter
kadhalika adv. similarly, likewise
   n.k., na kadhalika and so forth, etc.
mhamiaji (wa-) immigrant
binasafi adj. and adv. personal; personally
humu as adv. here, in this place
daima adv. permanently; continually
radhi adj. satisfied, pleased
dumu v. remain/stay permanently; last a long time
ukimbizi sing. exile; flight
dosari (-) fault, defect; error, mistake
moja kwa moja once and for all, permanently; immediately
licha ya... not only...
demokrasi (-) democracy
mwelekeo (mi-) tendency, trend, attitude
kamili adj. complete, perfect
hitaji (ma-) necessity, need, requirement
mwanadamu pl. wanadamu human being
kosa v. lack; err, be mistaken
mimi pers. pron. I
mzaliwa (wa-) native, one born in a place
kimbila v. appl. run to, seek refuge with
dai v. claim, demand
haja (-) need, necessity; desire; purpose
isipokuwa prep. except, with the exception of; conj. if not, unless
elfu (ma-) thousand
kando (-) side, edge
kando kando ya along, beside, by the side of
ziwa (ma-) lake; pool, pond

NOTES

a) tupewe, let us be given, we should be given, is the first person plural hortative subjunctive of pewa, the passive of pa, give.

b) vita vya wenyewe kwa wenyewe, civil war, lit. war of themselves with themselves.

VOCABULARY

-jiunga v. refl. join oneself, join up with, affiliate oneself

TANU Tanganyikan African National Union

CCM Chama cha Mapinduzi Revolutionary Party

ndoto (-) dream

makwetu adv. (to/at our) home

waraka pl. nyaraka letter, document

tambua v. recognize; acknowledge

hesabu v. count, calculate; reckon, consider

-jihesabu reckon oneself, consider oneself

kumba v. shove, push; overwhelm; engulf; infest

msukosuko (mi-) unrest, disorder; harassment

afisa (ma-) official; officer

uhamiaji sing. immigration, emigration

lazimisha v. caus. force, compel, oblige

faini (-) fine, penalty

eti conj. and adv. just because; as if; allegedly

kibali (ki-) permission, permit

amuru v. (pass. amriwa) order, command

fukuza v. drive out, chase away; reject, expel

rudi v. come back, return; pay back
SECTION 3


Ni mazingira ambayo yaliitufanya tujenge, tulime, na kujisikia tuko nyumbani kabisa. Hali kama hii inawafanya baadhii yetu wasiojua sheria kudhani kuwa, tunaonewa bure.


Tunaomba Chama na serikali vituifikirie. Ituchukue kama iliyoofanya kwa wenzetu wa Rwanda na Burundi. Kama ni lazima kujaza fomu naomba fomu hizo zigawanywe badala ya kusubiri maoombi yetu.

Kijiji cha Ujamaa Buhingo.
MGAMBO - KIGOMA.

VOCABULARY

ofisa (ma-) official, officer
idara (-) (government) office, department, ministry
nafasi (-) room, space; chance, opportunity
labda adv. perhaps, possibly
stahili v. merit, deserve, be fitting/ proper/due
mazingira pl. environment, surroundings, circumstances

lima v. hoe, cultivate, do farm work
sikia v. hear, feel
-jisikia see note a. below
kabisa adv. completely, totally, absolutely; extremely
jua v. know
dhani v. think, consider, believe
bure adv. for no reason, for nothing at all; in vain
Tanzania imewaonya vibaraka wa Namibia kwamba mwisho wao utakuwa sawa na ule wa vibaraka wa Zimbabwe endapo watatidhi kushirikiana na Makaburu wa Afrika Kusini katika njama za kutaka kuendelea kuwakandamiza wananchi nchini humo.

Akiwasilisha Bungeni makadirio ya matumizi ya wizarake yake jana kwa kipindi cha 1980/81, Waziri wa Mambo ya Nchi za Nje, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa alisema Tanzania itaendelea kuunga mkononi chama halali cha wananchi wa Namibia (SWAPO) ambacho kinaendeleza harakati za ukombozi.

Ndugu Mkapa alishutumua Afrika Kusini kwa kuendelea kuikalia Namibia kwa mabavu na njama zake kuendelea kutoa masharti na vikwazo visivyvo na msingi dhidi ya mapendekezo mbalimbali ya Umoja wa Mataifa yenye shabaha ya kuwapia uhiru wananchi wa nchi hiyo.

Alieleza kuwa Tanzania inashangazwa na kitendo cha Afrika Kusini cha kutaka chama cha waasi wa Angola, UNITA, kushirikishwa katika mpango wa kuweka ukanda wa amani wa kilometa 80 kati ya mkipaka ya Namibia na Angola.

"Tunawaoanya vibaraka wa Namibia, kama vili tuliwyowaonya vibaraka wa Zimbabwe, kwamba hatimaye wananchi wa Namibia watawatupilia mbali katika jaa la historia kama vili akina Muzorewa waliyotupiliwa mbali," alisema.

Ndugu Mkapa alisitiza kwamba Tanzania inalaani vikali kitendo cha Afrika Kusini kuishambulia Angola. Vile vile alieleza kwamba Tanzania itaendelea kuunga mkononi juhudi zinazofanya na vyama vya ANC na PAC kuendesha harakati za ukombozi huko Afrika Kusini kwenyewe ambako wazalendo wananchelea kubaguliwa kwa msingi ya rangi.

Kuhusu Sahara Magharibi, Ndugu Mkapa alisema kuwa Tanzania itaendelea kuunga mkononi chama cha POLISARIO na kuzidi kupinga njama za Morocco za kukwamisha Jamhuri hiyo kuwa mwanachama kamili wa OAU.

Wakati huu Wabunge wameitaka Kenya kuacha kuikashifu Tanzania ili kuimarisha uhusiano wa kidugu kati ya wananchi wa nchi mbili hizi.

Wakishiriki kwenye mjadala wa makadirio ya Wizaraya ya Mambo ya Nchi za Nje kwa mwaka 1980/81, Wabunge walieleza masikitiko yao juu ya kashifu nyingi dhidi ya Tanzania zinazotolewa na viongozi wa Kenya hasa siku za hivi karibuni.

Wabunge pia walitaka kuhakikisha kuwa Bahari ya Hindi inakuwa ya amani, kupanuliwa kwa chuo cha Diplomasia ili kukiwesha kuchukua wananufuza kutoka wizaraya na mashirika mengene ya umma.

Akijibu hoja za wabunge, Ndugu Mkapa alisema kuwa kufunga kwa mpaka wa Tanzania na Kenya sio tangazo la shari. Kuhusu uhusiano na Uganda alisitiza Tanzania haina nia ya kuilingilia mambo ya ndani ya Uganda.
VOCABULARY

donya v. caus. warn, admonish  
kibaraka (vi) puppet; reactionary  
endapo conj. in the event that, in case that, if  
njama (-) collusion, plot; secret meeting, private consultation  
makadirio pl. estimate (of cost)  
matumizi pl. expense, expenditure  
halali adj. lawful, legal  
masharti pl. conditions, terms, stipulations  
shabaha (-) mark, target; aim, goal  
mwasi pl. waa si rebel, insurgent  
shirikisha v. caus. allow to take part, have...participate  
kilometra (-) kilometer  
tupilia v. double appl. throw away  
mbali adv. far; adj. different  
jaa (-) rubbish-heap, dunghill  
akina (-) person/people like; family, descent  
vikali adv. strongly, adamantly, harshly, fiercely  

vile (vile) adv. also, likewise, too; in the same way  
ANC African National Congress  
PAC People's African Congress  
bugulia v. appl. discriminate, segregate  
kwamisha v. caus. block; cause to get stuck; cause to run aground  
jamburi (-) republic  
kashifu v. expose; slander, libel, insult  
imarisha v. caus. strengthen  
uhusiano sing. relations, relationship  
kidugu: -a kidugu brotherly, fraternal  
mjadala (mi-) debate  
masikitiko pl. grief, sorrow, regret  
kashfa, kashifa (-) slander, libel, false statement  
karibu adv. near  
hivi karibuni recently, not long ago  
Bahari ya Hindi the Indian Ocean  
panulia v. appl. open up; expand  
diplasias (-) diplomacy  
uma (-) people, the (masses)  
hoja (-, ma-) affair, matter, question, problem  
funga v. close, shut; tie, fasten  
tangazo (ma-) proclamation; announcement, notice  
shari (-) malice, maliciousness, hatred  

NOTES  
a) ukanda wa amani, demilitarized zone, lit. sector of peace.  
b) akina Muzorewa, Muzorewa and his people. Muzorewa and company.  
c) huko Afrika Kusini kwenye, (there) in South Africa (itself).
VOCABULARY

timua v. (pass. timuliwa) drive out, expel
shambulio (ma-) attack; invasion
luteni (ma-) lieutenant
kanali (ma-) colonel
tua v. put/set down; settle down; be based, take position
ujumla sing. totality
kwa ujumla in general; in all, in totality
sita numer. six
uchokozio sing. provocation; teasing
dondosha v. caus. drop (one object after another)
barabara (-) wide road; highway
huru adj. free
chunguzia v. investigate closely, examine
hasara (-) loss, damage; injury
hakama (ma-) (law) court
hukumu v. (pass. hukumiwa) judge, sentence, condemn
kifo (vi-) death

patikana v. stat. recip. be procurable/obtainable; be obtained; be found
hatia (-) guilt; transgression, crime
askari wa usalama security forces
kamata v. seize, grasp; detain; capture
msako (mi-) intensive search; hunting; raid; round-up, man-hunt
Novembra (-) November
jela (-) jail; prison
kifungo (vi-) fastener; confinement; prison; jail sentence
kifungo cha nje house arrest
halbashauri (-) council, committee
goma v. strike, go on strike
mgomo (mi-) strike
ehea v. spread, expand
kiri v. admit, acknowledge, grant, allow
kumba v. shove, push; touch, affect (in a negative way)
mwajiri (wa-) employer
NOTES

a) kusini mwa Angola, the south of Angola.
b) ikiwa ni pamoja na...including..., lit. it being is together with...
c) mtu mmjoe allyebaki, (the) one remaining person.
d) wafanyakazi...wapatao 10,000, about 10,000 workers, lit. workers...that reach 10,000.
e) jinsi mgomo...umewafanya maofisa..., the way the strike...forced officials.

SECTION 2

Katika hatua nyingine kuhusiana na mgomo huo, Waziri wa Kazi wa Makaburu, Fannie Botha alisemakana kuwa aliitisha mkutano wa dhurura Jumanne, wiku iliyopita kukutana na wajumbe wa Halmashauri ya Jiji. Imeleezwa kwamba waakilishi wa Halmashauri ya Jiji walikataa kuonana na viogozi wa wafanyakazi wanaoendeshu mgomo huo, ambao ni maofisa wa Chama cha Wafanyakazi wa Kifrika kwa madai kwamba viogozi hao hawakuandikishwa.

Kisa cha mgomo huo ni kwamba wafanyakazi waliligoma, ikiwa ni pamoja na wazoaji wa takataka, na wahuudumu wa vyombo vya usafirishaji wanadai walipwe kima cha chini cha Sh. 580/kwa wiki. Hivi sasa kima cha chini ni shilingi 330 kwa wiki.

Morocco

Kutoka Kaskazini ya Afrika, habari wiki hii zinaeleza kwamba ndege za jeshi za Morocco zilishambulia sehemu za majeshi ya Mauritiania katika mji wa pwani ya bahari ya Atlantic ya la Guerax na Nouadhibou.

Taarifa kutoka Nouakchott, Mauritiania ilieleza kwamba shambulio hilo lililofanywa kwa kutumia maroketi pamoja na silafrica nzo itilichukua dakika zipatazo 20, hivi ingawa haikuelezwa hasara au maafa yaliyopatikana yaliikuwa ni kiasi gani.

Kamati ya Kijeshi inayotawala Mauritiania ilisema kwamba nchi hiyo itachukua hatua zote muhimu kulinda madarakara pamoja na hadhi ya nchi hiyo. Lilieleza shambulio hilo kama ni ndoto za Morocco za kuimarisha ubeberu wa nchi hiyo na shauku ya kutaka kujiipanau.

Habari kutoka Yaounde Cameroun zinaeleza kwamba wajumbe kutoka nchi 50 za Afrika waliojadili sera ya mawasiliano katika Afrika, wiku hii wameamua kuwa Shirika la Habari la Afrika (PANA) liundwe haraka iwezekanavyo ili liwe ni sehemu ya hatua za kutayarisha mfumo mpya wa mawasiliano katika Bara hili.

VOCABULARY

Waziri wa Kazi Minister of Labor

semekana v. recip. be said/reported; say reportedly

itisha v. caus. call, summon (a conference)

dharura (-) unexpected event/occurrence
- a dharura emergency-

Jumanne Tuesday

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jjii (ma-) large town/city</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>onana v. recip. see each other; meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dai (ma-) claim, demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andikisha v. caus. cause to write; register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kisa (vi-) cause, reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mzoaji (wa-) one who picks up/gathers up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
madaraka pl. responsibility; autonomy
hadhi (-) respect, honor
shauku (+) desire, longing; ambition, eagerness
panua v. open up, expand, broaden
-jipanua expand (one’s self), increase one’s size
sera (+) policy
mawasiliano pl. communication(s)
wezekana v. recip. be possible/feasible
tayarisha v. caus. prepare, set up
mfumo (mi-) weave; fabric; fig. system; network
dakika (-) minute

NOTES
a) kwa madai kwamba, with the claim that, claiming that.
b) wanadai walipwe, are demanding that they be paid.
c) haraka iwezekanayo, as quickly as possible.

SECTION 3

Katika mkutano wao uliotishwa na Shirika la Umoja wa Mataifa la Elimu, Sayansi na Utamaduni (UNESCO), wajumbe hao pia walipendekeza kuundwa kwa mfuko wa kuendeleza utamaduni na mawasiliano katika Afrika. Wajumbe hao waliitaka kilia nchi itoe umuhimu wa kwanza^2 wa kuanzisha mpango ya mawasiliano kati ya nchi na nchi ili kurahisisha upelekaji wa habari.

Vilevile, wajumbe hao walipendekeza kuanzishwa kwa choo cha mawasiliano chenyeshabaha ya kutoa mafunzo ya halii ya juu^3 kwa wafanyakazi, kuanzishwa kwa shirika la uchapidishaji vitabu la Afrika, na kuundwa kwa mpango wa utengenezaji na ugwaji na filamu. Mkutano huo wa wiki moja ulimalizika ljumia kwa kuitaka UNESCO kutoa misaada ya fedha na wataalam kuendeleza mawasiliano vijini.

Manowari

Habari zitokanazo katika pwani ya Afrika Mashariki zilieleza wiki hii kwamba kikosi maalum cha manowari za kivita za Marekani kiliwasilili katika Bandari ya Mombasa, Kenya kikiwa na askari 1,800, vifaru, mizinga na helikopta za kivita.

Radio Afrika Kusini iliyozikika mjini Dar es Salaam Jumanne, wiki hii iliikaririwa ikisema kwamba kikosi hicho maalum kinatembelea bandari ya Mombasa kama njia mojawapo ya Serikali ya Marekani kukabili kwa vitisho mgogoro wa Iran na Afganistan.

Habari zinasema kwamba Kenya na Oman zimekuhali kupa Marekani sehemu za kujenga vituo vyavyajeshi na mazungumzo kati ya Marekani na Somalia juu ya suala bilo yamekwama. Habari zaizi za kilimo kwamba vifaa kwa ajili ya askari 12,000 wa Marekani vimepelekwa kwenyi kitu cha kijeshi cha Marekani cha Diego Garcia katika Bahari ya Hindi na kama ikibidi wataalam wa kijeshi watapelekwa pia kwenyi kisiwa hicho.


VOCABULARY

sayansi (-) science
mfuko (mi-) bag, purse; fund
kwanza: -a kwanza first
rahisisha v. caus. cheapen; facilitate, ease
upelekaji sing. transmission, delivery
uchapidishaji sing. publication
shirika la uchapidishaji vitabu book publisher
utengenezaji sing. manufacture, production
ugawaji sing. dividing up, division; distribution

filamu (-) film

malizika v. stat. end, be ended/concluded

fedha (-) money; silver

manowari (-) man-of-war; warship, naval vessel

mzinga (mi-) canon

helikopta (-) helicopter

sikika v. stat. be audible/perceptible, be heard

mojawapo one, one (of several)

kitisho (vi-) threat, menace

jengea v. appl. build (in/at/for)

kwama v. stick, be stuck/jammed; reach an impass

kisiwa (vi-) island

machafuko pl. disorder, confusion

gawa v. divide; cause division in

ongea v. talk, converse, chat

chifu (ma-) chief, leader

kabila (ma-) tribe

NOTES

a) ...kila nchi itoe umuhimu wa kwanza, that each country give priority, lit. put out first importance.

b) mafunzo ya hali ya juu, higher-level instruction.

SELECTION SEVENTEEN

SECTION 1

Historia Ya Mapambano Yetu
Dhidi Ya Uvamizi Wa Amin

Leo ni siku ya mashujaa. Siku ambayo Watanzaania tunawakumbuka waile wote waliolitoa mhanga katika kulinda uhuru na hesimia ya nchi yetu. Kati ya hao ni mashujaa ambao mwaka mmoja na zaidi uliopita waliolitoa mhanga kulinda hesimia hiyo kwa kumung'oa na kumtokeze kabisa nduli idi Amin, ambapo Watanzaania 404 walipoteza maisha yao. Makala haya ya Mwandishi Wetu yanatukumbusha hatua kwa hatua uchokozoi wa nduli huyo ulivyooanza hata tukazimika kuwatoa mhanga vijana wetu wapiganaji ili kumtokezea.

Oktoba 13, 1973: Madai ya uongo ya fashisti idi Amin kuwa majeshi ya Tanzania yamevamila Uganda yalianza. Madai hayo kilayalipotelewa na muuaji huyo 'shirika la Utangazaji la Uingereza (BBC) na mashirika mengine ya habari ya kibeberu yaliikuwa kipaza sauti cha Amin' bila malipo kuweneze uongo huyo hama vile ulikuwa ukweli.

Kelele hizo za vyombo vya habari vya kibeberu kuwashangilia ujua wa Amin hazikuwa mpya. Mara baada ya kutwa madarakwa kwa mitulinga, vyombo hivyo vyenyewe hulka ya usalatad vilimshangilia, vitamadjudia na kumkweza kama shujaa aliyeambana na uovo. Mwovu akawa msitahika.

VOCABULARY

uvamizi sing. invasion

shuja (ma-) hero, brave man, warrior; as adj. brave, courageous

kumbuka v. remember, call to mind

ng'o a v. uproot, pull/dig up

nduli (-) cruel/brutal person, thug, ruffian, murderer

poteza v. caus. lose, throw away

makala pl. article; treatise, essay

mpiganaji (wa-) warrior, fighter

Oktoba October

uongo sing. lie, untruth -a uongo lying, false

muuaji (wa-) murderer

utangazaji sing. announcement, proclamation

Uingereza sing. England, Great Britain

kibeberu: -a kibeberu imperialist, imperialistic
paza v. caus. raise, cause to rise/ascend
malipo pl. pay, payment, compensation
kelele (-) noise, tumult, uproar
vyombo vya habari news media
shangilia v. welcome, greet; congratulate; applaud
ujuha sing. stupidity, foolishness
hulka (+) characteristic, nature, quality

usalata sing. deceit, treachery, falsehood
sujudia v. appl. bow down/worship
(for, before)
kkeza v. caus. raise; elevate, extol
uoovu sing. badness, wickedness, corruption
mwovu (wa-) rotten/wicked/corrupt person
msitahika (wa-) honored/respected/righteous person

NOTES
a) mdai hayo kila yapitoletwa na muuaji huyo, every (time) this claim was made by this murderer.
b) ..yalikuwa kipasa sauti cha Amin, were Amin's loudspeaker, lit. were raising the voice of Amin.
c) mara baada ya kutwaa madaraka kwa mitulinga, immediately after taking power/authority by force, lit. by the collarbones.
d) vyombo...vyenyu hulka ya usalata, deceitful/treacherous media, lit. media...having the character of deceit.

SECTION 2

Mwalimu Nyerere alikanusha madai ya fashisti Amin wakati alipozungumza katika karamu aliyoandalwa na kikosi cha Jeshi la Ulizina cha Songea usiku za tarehe hili. Alisema kuwa Amin amekuwa akilitumia BBC kuwagawa viongozi imara wa Afrika.

Aliishutumia BBC kwa kukuhali kutumia wa Amin kwagawa viongozi imara wa Afrika katika jubudi yao ya kuharakisha ukombozi wa Afrika.

Amin alikuwa amedai kuwa majeshi ya Tanzania yameingia maili 12 ndani ya Uganda na kufanya uchokozo. Mwalimu alieleza kuwa huo ulikuwa uongo mtupo ambao hata BBC ilikutamba japo ilihiarishika kuutangaza na kuenza duniani.

Alieleza kuwa Amin alitua habari hizo za uongo baada ya kutangazwa kwa habari kuwa kulikuwa na machafuko kati ya vikosi vya jeshi lake ambalo ilikuwa linahatarisha kuendelea kuwepo kwake.2

Oktoba 31, 1978: Mwisho wa mwezi Oktoba ulikuwa ni wa shughuli nyangi kwa Rais Nyerere. Ulikuwa ni wakati ambao mkutano wa wakuu wa nchi zilizo katika mstari wa mbele3 wa ukombozi wa Kusini mwa Afrika ulifanyika mji Dar es Salaam kujadili mbinu za kuendelea na kukamilisha harakati hizo.

Lakini pia ni mwezi ambao ulilazimisha Tanzania kuingia katika jukumu la kukamilisha ukombozi wa ardhi yake kutoka katika mikono ya adui fashisti Idi Amin.

Kabla ya Amir Jeshi Mkuu kulazimika kuamua kutangaza vita, serikali ya Tanzania ilitoa onyo kili baada ya majeshi ya uamizaji ya fashisti Amin kuingia Tanzania.

Serikali ilitoa onyo kuwa uchokozo unaoafanya wa fashisti Idi Amin dhihi ya Tanzania hautamiliwa.

Taarifa ya serikali iliyotolewa siku hiyo iliileza kuwa majeshi ya Amin yakia na vifaru, mizinga na viwa vingine vikubwa yaliyuka mpaka na kuviambia Tanzania kwa kupitia Minziro, Kakunyu na Mutukula.

Ililendeza kueleza kuwa kwa muda wa majuma matatu yaliyopita Amin amekuwa anadai kuwa majeshi ya Tanzania yameruka mpaka na kuhambulia Uganda na kuua askari wake wengi. Mdadai hayo ya uongo yaliakanishwa.


Ndege hizo zilifuikuzwa na vikosi vya Jeshi la Wananchi lakini zilirudi jeni kwa mashambulizi na moja ilitunguulwa na wapiaganaji shujaa.

Vitimbi vyote hivi ambavyo Tanzania haikuivitangaza kwa kuepa kulifanya jambo hilo kuwa kubwa sana ikitumainia kuwa Amin angefenzwa adabu na mambo yakamalizika kimya kimya havikwisha.4

VOCABULARY

harakisha v. catus. urge, press, hurry, speed up
mali (-) mile
-tupu adj. bald; naked; empty; downright, brazen
mkuu (wa-) leader, superior; director, head
kamiliša v. caus. end, complete, perfect
adui (ma-) enemy, foe
Amiri (ma-) commander; officer
Amiri Jeshi Mkuu Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces
onyo (ma-) warning, exhortation
-kali adj. stern, hard, strong, violent, fierce
vumilia double appl. tolerate, put up with
juma (ma-) week
Jumatano Wednesday

ye ye pers. pron. he, she
Alhamisi Thursday
piga v. strike, hit
piga mabomu bomb
jeruhi v. wound, injure
tungulia v. lower, reduce; bring down
kitimbi (vi-) provocation, trick
epa v. avoid, evade, go out of the way
tumainia v. wish, desire; hope, expect
adambu (-) good manners, consideration, courtesy
kimya kimya adv. quietly
isha v. end, conclude; stop, come to an end
Jumamosi Saturday

NOTES

a) jeshi...likihuwa linahatarishwa kuendelea kuwepo kwake, the army...was imperilling his, continuation in power, lit. to continue to be there (kuwepo) his (kwake).

b) nchi zilizo katika mstari wa mbele, the front-line nations.

c) vitimbi vyote hivi...havikwisha, all these provocations...did not come to an end.
**VOCABULARY**

**rasmi adj.** official; as an **adv.** officially

**kipkeee:** siku ya kipekee a very special/unique day, a day to remember

**dhalilisha** caus. humiliate

**rudisha** v. caus. give/send back, return, restore

**rafiki (-) friend, comrade**

**suluhu (-) reconciliation, compromise**

**ondoaa** v. remove, eliminate, get rid of, take away

**kosea** v. appl. be mistaken

**kwa kosea** by mistake, by accident

**wahaa** v. do beforehand; be on time

**tamka** v. proclaim, announce

**eti adv.** supposedly, allegedly

**mto (mi-)** river

**heshimu** v. honor, respect

**buwa adv.** usually, ordinarily

**beberu (ma-)** imperialist; as an **adj.** imperialist(ic)

**uadui** sing. hostility, enmity

**-jfanya** v. refl. pretend, feign; make oneself

**mshenzi (wa-)** savage, barbarian, uncouth/uncivilized person

**babaika** v. panic; stammer, stutter

**tulia v. appl. (from tua) calm down, become quiet/tranquil**

**kawaida (-) rule, habit, custom**

**kama kawaida** as usual

**NOTES**

a) **ndipo** Amin alipoyaamuru majeshi yake, it is then (ndipo) that Amin ordered his troops...

b) **hotuba** hiyo ambayo ilitangazwa moja kwa moja, this speech which was broadcast live.

c) **rafiki zetu kama ni wa kweli, our friends, if (they) are true (ones).**
VOCABULARY

leta v. appl. bring (to, for)
-jiletea v. appl. refl. bring to oneself

shereheke v. celebrate

kimwinyi feudalism
-a kimwinyi feudalistic

kibepari bourgeoisie
-a kibepari bourgeoisie

shuhudia v. appl. be witness to, witness

kimaendeleo: -a kimaendeleo progressive

mahusi adj. special

kidemokrasia: -a kidemokrasia democratic

taifisha v. nationalize

kampuni (ma-) company, business firm

chimba v. dig, excavate, drill (oil)

Mkurd (Wa-) (a) Kurd

madaraka pl. responsibility; authority; rights

mkulima (wa-) farmer, peasant

uhakikisho sing. assurance, making sure

faida (-) advantage, gain

kinyume (vi-) back, rear; opposite, contrary; adv. backwards

mtazamo (mi-) outlook, viewpoint, point of view

tawala (pl. of utawala, q. v.) regimes

ustaarabu sing. civilization, culture

kale (-) the past, long ago
-a kale oid, ancient, of long ago

Mbabylon (Wa-) (a) Babylonian

zaliwa (pass. of zau) be born

kifalme: -a kifalme royal, regal

andamana v. continue, go on, follow one after another, go together

unguza v. caus. burn, scorch, singe; fig. put the torch to, destroy

tekteza v. caus. destroy, ruin

chagulisa v. appl. choose, seek out, elect

kura (-) vote

NOTES

a) ...ikiwa ni pamoja na jeshi,...including the army.

b) ili kutoa uhakikisho wa kuimarisha shughuli, in order to assure the improvement (lit. strengthening) of activities/operations.
SECTION 2

Mbadiliko mengine yalitokea mwaka 1963, wakati utawala wa kidikteta ulipoangushwa na wimbi ya mapinduzi ya Chama cha Baath.

Raia na askari wa Chama wa India pera pamoja kutayarisha mapinduzi hayo, lakini nayo hayakutimiza matakwa\(^b\) ya wananchi wa Iraq na ndio maana vuguvugu jipya likanza na kuleta mapinduzi ya Julai, mwaka 1968.

Iraqi, yenye watu 12,497,000 (bila kuchanganya na wananchi wa Iraq wanaoishii nchi za nje), kufuatana na hesabu ya watu ya mwaka 1977, inafaidi hali nzuri ya uchumi kuto kana na mafuta ikiwa ni moja ya nchi zinazotaa mafuta kwa wingi duniani.

Kutafishwa kwa Kampuni ya Mafuta ya Iraq (IPC) mwaka 1972, ilikuwa ni hatua nyinge na muhimu matika kutekeleza sera ya mafuta nchini humo.

Hatua hiyo iliifuatia na kutafishwa zaidi kwa shughuli za mafuta, na kuifanya nchi hiyo kushikilia asilimia 100 ya utajiri wa mafuta yake, ikiwa ni pamoja na uchimbaji, usafirishaji, uuzaji na usafishaji.

Ujenzi wa viwanda ulipanuka tangu mapinduzi ya mwaka 1968. Hivi sasa Iraq, licha ya viwanda yya kutengeneza vitu vidogo vidogo, ina viwanda vikubwa yya chuma, mashine, vifaa vya umeme, mbolea, karatasi, nguo, vyakula na viwanda vinavyosindika mazao yanayotokana na mafuta.

Iraq pia haiko nyuma matika mambo ya kilimo, biashara, na elimu, ili kutosheleza mahitaji ya kijamii ya wananchi wake.

Ni kutokana na mafanikio hayo na msimamo wake wa kijamii kwamba Iraq inataka ushirikiano na nchi kadhaa zinazoendelea, pamoja na nchi jirani za Kiirabu.

Iraq, kwa mfnano ina uhubisiano mzuri na Tanzania. Nchi hizi mbili zina tume ya pamoja\(^b\) ya ushirikiano, ambayo hukutana mara kwa mara kujadili uendelezaji wa uhubisiano kati ya nchi hizi mbili.

VOCABULARY

kidikteta: -a kidikteta dictatorial, of dictatorship
wimbi (ma-) wave
timiza v. caus. complete, finish
matakwa pl. desire, wish; inclination
vuguvugu (political) consciousness
changanya v. caus. mix, mingle; include
nchi za nje foreign countries

fuatana v. recip. accompany one another, go together
kufuatana na going along with, according to
hesabu (-) account; bill; figure, calculation
hesabu ya watu population figures, census
asilimia (-) percentage
utajiri sing. wealth
usafirishaji sing. transportation
mbolea (-) manure, fertilizer
nguo (-) cloth; clothing
sindika v. process
mazao pl. produce, products; by-products
tosheleza v. appl. caus. satisfy, give satisfaction
jirani (ma-) neighbor; neighborhood
tume (-) delegation

NOTES

a) lakini nayo hayakutimiza matakwa... but it (-yo of nayo refers to mapinduzi, revolution) also did not fulfill the wishes...

b) tume ya pamoja, joint delegation.
SECTION 3


“Kuna umuhimu mkuwba wa kuendeleza mazungumzo ya aina hili ili kuweka msingi imara wa uhusiano na ushirikiano kati ya nchi zinazoendelea zisisofungamana na siasa ya upande wowote,” Rais Hussein alikaririwa akisema wakati wa ziara ya Rais Nyerere huko Iraq.

Mazungumzo ya hivi karibu ni ushirikiano wa nchizi hiizi mbili yafanya miji Dar es Salaam mwishoni mwa mwezi uliopita, kati ya wajumbe wa Iraq na Tanzania.

Katika mazungumzo hii, nchizi hizo mbili ziliikubaliana kuongeza kiwango cha biashara kati yao na katufuta ushirikiano zaidi katika shughuli za benki pamoja na bima na kuanda ushirikiano wa kiufundi, kiuchumi na kiutamaduni.

Mkataba ambapo Tanzania itapata mkopo wa shilingi milioni 67, kusaidia kufidia gharama za mafuta kutokana na kupanda kwa bei ya mafuta kati ya Junni na Desemba mwaka jana, ulitiwa saini wakati wa mazungumzo hii, ikiwa ni ushahidi wa msaada ya Iraq kwa Tanzania.

Mjumbe mmoja wa Iraq aliyekuwa akishiriki katika mazungumzo ya ushirikiano miji Dar es Salaam alikuwa na haya yake:

“Wengi, hasa wanaopiga maendeleo ya kijamii ya Iraq, walihuni kuwa baada ya mapinduza yaliyooaida utawala wa kimwinyi na kuweka madaraka mikonomi mwa wananchi, Iraq haitakwana uchaguzi. Lakinini mbele ya mamia ya waandishi wa habari waliaolkika kutoka nje ya nchi, iliizishiriki kuwa demokrasia lijitekelezwa katika uchaguzi mkubwa ulioendeshwa hivi karibuni.”

Ni dahihi kuwa Chama cha Baath kimijaliwazi yia kutosha katika kubele maendeleo ya wananchi wa Iraq. Wanawake, ambao katika nchizi nyangi zinazoefanya na Iraq, wanayimwa hakik hako, hakikIraq wanapewa hakik zote zinazoawahusu, ili washiriki katika maendeleo ya nchizi yao. Hivi sasa wanashiriki bega kwa bega na wenzao wanaume katika ujenzi wa taifa.

Katika kusherehekea kumbukumbu ya mwaka wa 12 mwapaendani Iraq, wapenda haki, amani na maendeleo kote duniani, hawana budi kuwapongeza wananchi wa nchizi hiyo kwa maendeleo yaliyofikiwa, na yanayotazamia kupatikana baadaye.

VOCABULARY

Desemba December

mwenyego pl. wenyeji (regular) owner; host
fungamana v. recip. be intertwined
nchi zisizofungamana na siasa ya upande wowote non-aligned countries

kuhaliana v. recip. mutually agree, be of one mind

kiwango (vi) stage, scale, level, degree

benki (+) bank

bima (+) insurance; lottery

kiufundi: -a kiufundi technical, technological

kiutamaduni: -a kiutamaduni cultural

mkopo (mi) loan, credit

fidia v. offset

gharama (-) expense, expenditure

panda v. rise, increase; mount, board

mia (ma) hundred

alika v. invite, call

dhihirika v. stat. become clear/apparent

zatiti v. prepare, make ready, put in order -jizatiti v. refl. prepare oneself, ready oneself

tosha v. be enough/sufficient

vya kutosha sufficiently

fanana v. recip. be similar, resemble

bega (ma-) shoulder

bega kwa bega shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, closely

mwenzi pl. wenzti companion, associate, colleague

wenzao their companions

kumbukumbu (-) memorial; remembrance; souvenir

haki (-) right, prerogative; justice

kote adv. everywhere
SELECTION NINETEEN

SECTION I

Baadhi ya Yamarekani wanaoyelewa Afrika

Wamarekani walio wengi hawaijui vizuri Afrika. Wengi wao wanadhani bara la Afrika ni nchi moja yenye majimbo kadhaa kama vile iliyore Marekani. Katika makala haya, Mwandishi wetu, ambaye alikuwa Marekani hivi karibuni anaeleza kiini cha hali hiyo.

* * * *

"Unatoka wapi, Guyana?" aliniuliza Mmarekani mmoja.


Hiiyo si hali ya Mmarekani huyo tu wa mjinj Washington. Ni hali inayowakabili wengi katika nchi hiyo -- weupe kwa weusi, wasomsi kwa wacio na kisomo cha kutosha. Kwa kveli Wamarekani walio wengi hawaijui kabisa Afrika na wao wenye wana kikiki ukweli huu waziwazi.


Sababu

Suala hili la Wamarekani walio wengi kuwa na habari kidogo kuhusu Afrika ama kutilijua kabisa bara hili na baadhi ya sehemu nje ya nchi yao linatokana na vyombo mbalimbali yaa nchi hiyo kutoweke umuhimu katika kuwaelimisha kuhusu sehemu hizo.

Kwanza vyombo vinavyoshughulikia elimu. Hapa Tanzania vijana huanza kufundishwa juiografia ya nchi yao na nchi mbalimbali duniani wanapokuwa katika shule za msingi na mafunzo hayo huendelea hata wanapoendelea na elimu ya juu. Lakini nchini Marekani mambo ni kinyume.

Vijana wanapokuwa katika hatua za mwango za shule hukumbana na soma liitawo 'Hisoria ya Dunia' pomosa na masomo mengine. Somo hilo ndilo huwaelimisha wanafunzi kuhusu sehemu mbalimbali za dunia.

Hata hiyo, muda wa somo hilo ni mfupi tu na mambo ambayo hasa huzingatiwa ni kuhusu zile nchi tu ambazo ni majariwi na Marekani kama vile nchi za Amerika Kusini na marafiki zake kama vile Uingereza na sehemu nyingine kwa Ulaya. Afrika na sehemu za Asia zinapitwa kijiujuu tu.

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jimbo</td>
<td>(ma-) province; state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wapi</td>
<td>interrog. where?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-epe</td>
<td>adj. white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-eusi</td>
<td>adj. black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>msomi</td>
<td>(wa-) highly educated/literate person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kisomo</td>
<td>(vi-) education, training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mkazi</td>
<td>(wa-) resident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mji mkuu</td>
<td>capital (of a country)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jina</td>
<td>(ma-) name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huwa</td>
<td>adv. usually, ordinarily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elimisha</td>
<td>v. caus. educate, instruct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shughulikia</td>
<td>v. appl. be concerned/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>busy/occupied with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shule za</td>
<td>msingi primary/elementary schools</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Habari Chache

Pili ni vyombo vya habari. Vyombo vikubwa vya Marekani katika uenezaji wa habari ni telewsheni, ambayo ni chombo muhimu zaidi, halafu redio na magazeti.

Ni habari chache sana za Afrika zinatangazwa na vyombo hivi. Zinazotangazwa ni zile zinazohusu masuala ya vita, mapinduzi ya seriki, kashfa na maa kwa mfano matemeko. Telewsheni, redio na magazeti mengi nchini Marekani ni vyombo vya kibishara na siyo sahihi kusema kwamba ni vyombo vya huduma vyenye lengo la kuwaelimisha wananchi kuhusu masuala mbalimbali duniani.

Ndito sababu habari na mambo yanayandikwa magazetini na kutangazwa katika redio au kuonyeshwa katika telewsheni ni kuhusu maa, kashfa na mapinduzi na siyo matatizo yanayozipata nchi changa katika maendeleo. Yanayandikwa ni yale tu wanyoona yanavutia wasomaji na wasikilizaji wengi.
mwanzo (mi-) start, beginning
-a mwanzo first, initial
kumbana v. recip. collide with, struggle with; encounter
somo (ma-) course of study; lesson
-fupi adj. short, brief
zingatia v. appl. consider, regard, take into account
kibashara: -a kibashara commercial
sabhi adj. correct, right, true
huduma (-) service
changa adj. immature, underdeveloped
vutia v. appl. pull, drag; attract
msomaji (wa-) reader
msikilizaji (wa-) listener

gazeti (ma-) newspaper
kashfa (-) exposure, exposé, scandal; slander
tetemeko earthquake

SECTION 2

Hato hiyo, habari zile chache zenyve bahati ya kutangazwa zinatolewa kwa ufupi sana hasa katika televisheni na radio. Vyombo hivi viwili kwanza hutangaza habari nyingi za Marekani na chache kutoke sehemu nyinge duniani na zote kwa ufupi ufupi, baadaye hufuatia habari za michezo na hatimaye hali ya hewa. Hivi ndio vyavyo kufanya kibashara nito kila kipindi cha taarifa ya habari ambayo pia huwa kuna mwingilio wa matangazo ya biashara.

VOA

Katika radio ya Sauti ya Marekani (VOA), kuna idhaa maalum kwa ajili ya nchi za nje ambayo hutangaza habari mbalimbali za dunia kwa urefu zaidi, lakini jambo la ajabu ni kwamba idhaa hiyo haisikili katika radio nyingi za WMarekani ambazo hazina masafa mafupi yanayotumika kusikilia idhaa hiyo.

Kwa mtu anayetaka kupata habari iliyotangaza katika radio na televisheni kwa urefu zaidi, kesho yake hulazimika kusoma magazeti ambayo huzaa kwa maelezo mafupi zaidi. Mara nyingi wao wengi hawapatia muda wa kusoma magazeti na hutumia muda wao mwingi kuangalia televisheni ama kusikilia radio.

Zipo baadhi ya nchi katika Afrika zinazojahamia kiasi cha kuridhiisha kuliko nyingele na hali hiyo inatokana ama matukio ya maa a na kashfa yaliyowahia kutokea katika nchi hizi na kutangazwa sana na vyombo vya habari vya Marekani ama kutoke na uhusiano wa aina fulani kati ya Marekani na nchi hizi.

Kwa mfano, Nigeria inajulikana sana kutoke na biashara ya mafuta kati yake na Marekani. Na ni kutoke na halii hii Nigeria huonekana kwa kiasi cha kuridhisha kufaa vyombo vya habari vya Marekani.

Vilevile kuna wanafunzi wengi wa Nigeria wanaosoma Marekani na watulii wa Kimberi na hutmbelea Nigeria mara nyingi. Hiyo wote hawa wanasaidia kuitangaza nchi hiyo miongoni mwa Wamerekani.

Nchi nyingine za Afrika Magharibi, Ghana, Liberia na Senegal pia inajulikana kiasi kutoke na kutangazwa na magazeti na radio zinazomilikiwa na Wamerekani weusi, wengi kati yao wakwita wanaaminini kuwa asili yao na Afrika Magharibi na hiyo kuona umuhimu wa kukuza uhusiano katika yao na sehemu hiyo ya bara la Afrika.

Afrika Kusini

Nchi kama Misri inajulikana kutoke na nafasi yake katika suala la Mashariki ya Kati. Hata hiyo, Wamerekani wengi wanaifahamu sana Afrika Kusini kwani makampuni ya nchi yao yana rasimlili kiasi kutoke na vyombo vya habari vinasaidia kutangaza matukio kiasi nchi hiyo.

Habari kama za mikanganyiko ya fahishi Idi Amin na vita vya kuulikomboa Uganda zimesaidia kueleweka kwa jina la nchi hiyo miongoni mwa Wamerekani ingawa kati yao yao wapojiwa Uganda iko kiasi sehemu gani hasa ya dunia. Halii ni hiyo hiyo kwa Angola, Zimbabwe na Mumbiji. Baada
ya vita ya ukombozi kuendelea kwa muda mrefu katika nchi hizi na kutisha maisha na maslahi ya weepe wachache mara nyangi vyombo vyi habari vilikuwa na habari kutoka sehemu hizi.

Marekani, ambalo ni taifa tajiri na lenye nguvu sana duniani halipasi kwu katika mtzazamo wa namna hii.

Kwa vile ni taifa ambalo linajihusisha na masuala mbalimbali ya kimataifa ilitegemewa kwu lingeweka mkazo pia wa kwu na mtzazamo katika masuala ya kimataifa kwa kuwaelimisha wananchi wake kuhusua sehemu mbalimbali za dunia, likwa ni pamoja na Afrika badala ya kwaachilia wawachache tu kuhusika na masuala hayo.

Maelezo yanayotolewa kuhusu hali ya namna hii ni kuwa Marekani ni nchi kubwa na kwa hiyo wananchi wake eti wanapendelea sana kusikia mambo ya sehemu mbalimbali za nchi yao tu. Hali ya namna hii inamfanya mtu kuwa mfsinyu katika kuelewa mambo na hivyotumiasia uwezo wake wa kutoa mchango katika mambo hayo.

**VOCABULARY**

ufupi sng. shortness; brevity

fuatia v. appl. of fuata follow

mchezo (mii) game; sport

habari za michezo sport news

hewa (+) air, climate; weather

mingilio (mii) interruption

tangazo (ma) announcement; advertisement

matangazo ya biashara commercial advertisement, commercials

idhaa (+) program, broadcast

urefu sng. length; height; depth

kwa urefu zaidi at greater length

ajabu (+) surprise, amazement

masafa mafupi short wave

kesho (+) next day, following day, as adv. tomorrow

angalia v. appl. watch, look at, observe; be careful

fahamika v. stat. be understandable; be understood; be known

kiasi (vi) amount, extent; moderation; as adv. a little, fairly, tolerably

kiasi cha kurihiisha tolerably well, fairly well

ridhisha v. caus. please, satisfy

onekana v. recip. appear, be visible/seen

mtalii (wa) tourist

Kimarekani: -a Kimarekani

American, of America

miliki v. rule, govern; run, operate

kuza v. caus. cause to grow; rear, cultivate

nafasi (+) chance, opportunity; (here) role

rasilmali (+) capital, assets

mkanganyiko (mi-) confusion; antic, ruse, plot

fashisti (ma-) fascist

eleweka v. stat. become known; be understandable

pasa v. behave, be necessary, be proper; (in the neg.) should not

mtzazamo (mi-) view, outlook; attitude

-jihusisha v. caus. refl. involve oneself, concern oneself

tegemea v. rely on, depend on; expect

weka v. appl. of weka place/put (in. for)

mkazo (mi-) emphasis, stress

achia appl. ofacha leave, abandon (to. for)

mfsinyu (mi-) narrow/restricted/shortsighted handicapped (person)

punguzia v. appl. of punguza reduce/lessen /lower (in. for)
VOCABULARY

asili (-) origin, source
kanisa (-) church
kibapishi: -a kibapishi Baptist
kampeni (-) campaign

mchungaji (wa-) minister, clergyman; shepherd
majuzi adv. recently, lately, a few days ago
simu (-) telephone call, telephone
simu ya maandishi telegram
ongelea v. appl. discuss, talk about
usuluhishi sing. mediation, reconciliation
furahi v. be happy pleased
wakilisha v. represent

kigeugeu adj. uncertain, indecisive; contradictory
kusudi conj. in order that, so that
mgombeaji (wa-) candidate, applicant
mgombeaji binafisi independent candidate
shangwe (ma-) applause, cheer
legalega v. be or become weak/unsteady/ unstable
PART II

English Translations of Twenty Swahili Newspaper Selections
SECTION ONE

Iran to Strengthen Cooperation with Europe

Bonn, West Germany

President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr has made it clear that his country does not prefer any major world power (lit. any large nation in the world) and intends to strengthen economic cooperation with the countries of Europe and Japan.

In an interview in Tehran conducted by West German television [the representative of] Iran explained that great importance was being given to the problem of making his (lit. this) country independent both of Russia and America.

SECTION 2

"We support the existence of real equality in the world, [and] we will cooperate economically with Europe in the West and Japan in the East to make sure that our needs are fulfilled (lit. obtained)," said Bani-Sadr.

He explained that in order to deprive the great powers of the opportunity of controlling Iran, he would continue to carry on trade with the countries of Europe. He said, however, that Europe would have to carry on its affairs without relying on the United States.

SECTION 3

Bani-Sadr warned that if this situation were not realized his country would be obliged to go elsewhere and trade (with them).

With respect to the recommendation of this country [providing for] the sale of oil at a preferential price to developing countries and at a high price to rich countries, Bani-Sadr explained that he had great hopes that OPEC (in Swahili the Union of Countries which ship oil in large quantity throughout the world) would support the idea.

"It does not make sense (lit. it is not a matter of sense) to charge poor countries which buy oil in small quantities a price which they do not have the capacity to pay," he stressed.
SECTION 4

He explained the great difficulties confronting his country: large-scale unemployment (lit. the being with many people who are not with work) and [the matters of] factory construction and the development of agriculture.

Bani-Sadr made it clear that: “Our people admire two nations. One is Japan in the East and [the other] is Germany in the West, [and this] because of their industry and success in their work even during a difficult period.”

“I would prefer that the Germans would prove this by facing up to the major powers so that we might achieve a basis for cooperation,” he emphasized in the interview.

SECTION TWO

SECTION 1

Algeria to Help Us in the Search for Oil

Tanzania and Algeria have begun conversations [relating to] cooperation in the search for oil on the coast of Tanzania.

These conversations began yesterday in the city of Dar es Salaam after the arrival of the Minister of Oil of Algeria, Comrade Belkacem Nabi, who is leading a delegation of experts.

Speaking at the airport after his arrival in the morning, Comrade Nabi told reporters that his country would like to assist Tanzania in efforts to search for oil.

SECTION 2

“Although Algeria is a developing country as Tanzania is, by good fortune we have had a little longer experience in oil matters,” he explained.

He said that his country would bring in several experts on oil matters who would help in the search for oil along the coast of Tanzania under [terms of] an agreement which was expected to be reached as a result of conversations between these two countries.

Comrade Nabi also said that in addition to the experts, Algeria would bring in machinery for drilling (the earth) during the search for oil.

SECTION 3

He said that the job of drilling into the rocks where oil was expected to occur (lit. which is expected to be with oil) might begin before the end of this year.

“This is a job of looking for the possibility of the presence of oil. We do not say that it has to be there,” explained Comrade Abdul-Noor Kassum, the Minister of Water, Power and Mining, who had gone out to welcome Comrade Nabi.

Comrade Kassum said that the agreement [providing for] cooperation in the search for oil is expected to be reached during the two-day visit of the Algerian Minister.

It is expected that a joint report will be published today on the conversations between Tanzania and Algeria which began yesterday.
The last [session of] Parliament passed a law this year regulating the search and drilling for oil within the country.

Before returning home Comrade Nabi will deliver a special message to President Nyerere from President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria.

SELECTION THREE

SECTION 1

The Palestine Question is [a Question] of Liberation

Tanzania considers the problem of the Palestinians as a problem of liberation, and the struggle against colonialism in Africa will have no meaning if Tanzania closes its eyes while other peoples of the world are being oppressed, said Minister of Trade, Comrade Ibrahim Kaduma, here in town yesterday.

While opening the United Nations seminar on the rights of Palestinians which is being held in the international conference center here in the city, Comrade Kaduma said that the problem of the Palestinians had gone on for a long time without reaching any solution. He said: "Tanzania as a nation cannot pretend that it has nothing to do with the problem of the Palestinians. It is a problem which we appreciate very much because this is a problem of liberation."

SECTION 2

Comrade Kaduma said that Tanzania felt proud that it was able to make a small contribution towards the search for a solution to this problem in its capacity as host to this United Nations seminar. He said that the PLO (literally in Swahili: the Party of Freedom Fighters of Palestine) was an instrument in the struggle of the inhabitants of Palestine and an important element in the search for peace and the rights of the Palestinians.

"If Israel continues to deny recognition to the PLO there can be no peace in the Middle East, and for this reason there can be no security for Israel itself," said Comrade Kaduma.

He said that the achieving of peace in the Middle East requires a clear statement which indicates where each people will be [located] and especially a clear explanation of the rights of the Palestinians and their PLO Party.

SECTION 3

Comrade Kaduma said that it was a matter of regret that in order to obtain a country for the Jews it became necessary to deprive the Palestinians of their rights. He said that the right of the Jews to have a country did not mean that [they could] deprive other inhabitants of this region of their right to possess land.
He said that since this was the case, the inhabitants of Palestine and their brother Arabs had no intention of pushing the Jews into the sea. It is not the Palestinians who are depriving the Jews of their right to possess a country, but it is Israel and the countries of the West who are now taking such pride in the [existence] the Nation of Israel.

Comrade Kaduma said that the problem of the occupied Arab lands was not the source of the trouble in the Middle East, but rather the matter of Palestinian rights.

He emphasized [the fact] that Tanzania believes that the Palestinians, just like the Jews, have a right to have a country and build a nation. "Unless Israel recognizes this truth there will be no real peace in the Middle East," he said.

SECTION 4

Thanking Comrade Kaduma, the chairman of the seminar, Comrade Failou Kane, who is the permanent ambassador of Senegal to the United Nations, said that peace and security among the nations of the world depend very much on mutual understanding and the equality of all nations. If there is a people or if there are inhabitants of any particular region who are oppressed, exploited and despised, [then] the world can not have lasting peace.

Yesterday evening the five-day seminar received and discussed a paper relating to the basic rights of the inhabitants of Palestine.

In a paper which was presented by Professor John Clarke from the United States it was explained that the Israelis were conducting a policy of discrimination similar to the discrimination carried out by the Boers in South Africa. Professor Clarke said that discrimination was at the root of Zionist policy (lit. the bases of the policy of Zionism is discrimination).

Another paper which was submitted yesterday was from Professor M.O. Beshier from the University of the Sudan. This paper discussed the patriotism of the Palestinians and their right to carry on with this [spirit of] patriotism.

This seminar is continuing today with discussions by the delegates.

SECTION 2

Responding to this speech, Comrade Samora congratulated Comrade Mugabe and his Ministers of Home Affairs, Comrade Nkomo, for being victors in the liberation of Southern Africa. These two leaders worked together in the Patriotic Front (lit. the Union of Patriots of Zimbabwe) in the war of liberation which brought freedom to the majority [of the people] on the 18th of April of this year.

Comrade Samora wanted the citizens of Zimbabwe to live without racial discrimination. He said: "We do not want to seek out the person who is guilty of causing the havoc which results from war."
Meanwhile, the day before yesterday President Samora visited the ruins which have been preserved as a sign of the civilization of the Africans before the arrival of the Europeans in Zimbabwe in the year 1890.

These ruins, which are surrounded by a stone wall, are in the center of Zimbabwe, south of the city of Victoria Falls.

The director of national monuments of Zimbabwe, Cran Crook, told President Samora that these ruins were constructed (sic) by the Africans between the 13th and 17th centuries.

The leader of Mozambique compared these ruins to a military camp or (lit. and) the great wall of China. He recommended that specialists from Zimbabwe make an analysis of ruins such as those in (the country) Mozambique.

**SELECTION FIVE**

**SECTION 1**

**Mozambique Wipes Out Rebels**

The Citizens' Liberation Army of Mozambique has subdued [certain] counterrevolutionary units which call themselves the “National Opposition Union,” and as of now the Peoples' Army has occupied the major base (lit. camp) of the units, the Mozambique News Service (AIM) announced here in town yesterday.

This counterrevolutionary base was [located] in the Sitatonga mountain range in the province of Manica, fifty miles from the border of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, AIM said.

This success of the Army of Mozambique has come after a series of attacks against these rebels in which the army of citizens captured more than 300 counterrevolutionaries and killed an additional 272.

The Mozambique News Service, quoting a report from Manica, stated that the battle was continuing and that the enemy were scattered over two regions.

**SECTION 2**

“Various items of military equipment which had been manufactured in South Africa were captured, and various things which had been stolen by the rebels from merchants of the Moosurize district were taken back. Men, women and children who had been captured by these units in order to work for them and to receive military training were liberated by the army of Mozambique,” AIM stated.

According to reports submitted by [former] prisoners to the army of Mozambique, the South Africans were providing various types of military strategy for these counter-revolutionary units in Mozambique.

The reports stated that the South Africans had increased their assistance to the opponents of Mozambique, particularly after the defeat of the puppet regime of Smith and Muzorewa in Zimbabwe, a regime which was helping very much to provide strategic [advice] to these rebels during the period of the Zimbabwe liberation war.
AIM stated that one person who had received revolutionary training, Agostinho Tiago, told reporters who had gone to the base of Sitatonga that during the daylight hours of June 20th two airplanes which had come from South Africa dropped military supplies by parachute in the middle of the base.

"Boxes of bullets, hand grenades and other arms had labels written in English and Afrikaans," AIM explained.

SECTION 3

Other prisoners said that there were South Africans and Portuguese providing military training in this base, and [that there were] other mercenary soldiers from different countries.

The soldiers from other countries fled from the base immediately after it had been surrounded and overpowered by the People's Army. AIM went on to explain, "What was called the National Opposition Union was formed immediately after Mozambique obtained its independence in 1975, and it had [in its ranks] soldiers who had been [members] of special units of the Portuguese colonial army, such as commandos and [other] special units. Afterwards they joined ranks with men who were brought in from the provinces of Manica and Sofala," the AIM reports went on to say.

"These rebels were carrying on their opposition activity under orders of the renegade army of Zimbabwe [right] up until February when the ZANU-PF Party of Comrade Robert Mugabe won the elections in Zimbabwe. As of now the rebels have been in disarray and are receiving support from South Africa and from mercenary troops," AIM added.

According to explanations given by citizens of Manica and Sofala, these rebel units were conducting a massacre against the citizens and were stealing their property and food. AIM said that the enemy was faced with a shortage of food.

The South African colonialist regime has denied any involvement in the opposition [movement] against the citizens of Mozambique within the area of the Sitatonga mountain range.

SECTION 2

The mother of one of the hostages being held in Iran, Mrs. Barbara Timm, who last week got permission to visit her son in the American embassy in Iran, said that she was very angry at the action of President Carter [which involved] the use of force.

The Muslim students who are holding the hostages in Tehran have vowed that they will kill their hostages if the United States again tries to rescue them by military force. Nevertheless, the father of one of the hostages, whose name is Jimmy Lopez, was quoted as supporting President Carter, saying that all of the hostages had already been broken in spirit and that it was necessary that some action or other be taken.

Senator Edward Kennedy, an opponent of President Carter in the Democratic presidential primaries (lit. election of the Democratic Party for choosing a candidate of the party for the presidency) supported the action. Senator Kennedy was quoted as saying that despite the differences between them, "we are as one nation with respect to the problem of the hostages."

Former President Richard Nixon and his Secretary of Defense Henry Kissinger (sic) supported President Carter.
Reports from Singapore state that the Chairman of the United Nations Assembly, Comrade Salim Ahmed Salim, was desirous that the countries involved in the problem (lit. difficulties) of the American hostages in Iran refrain from using military responses (lit. ways) because there was no military solution to the problem of the hostages. He said that the effort of the United States to rescue the hostages by military force had increased the difficulties in the effort to seek a solution to this problem.

SECTION 3

The Premier of Japan, Masayoshi Ohira, said that he was completely astonished by the action of the United States of trying to rescue the hostages by force, although he understood the desire which caused this decision to be taken. This leader, who is to meet with President Carter in Washington this week, said that he would ask the United States not to use military force in solving the difficulties with Iran.

Reports were received in Cairo that Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, had met with the Egyptian Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Ashraf Ghorbal, last Friday to brief him on the unsuccessful effort to rescue the American hostages in Iran.

Other reports from Canada state that Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau sent President Carter a message of support and condolence for the eight commandos who died in the effort.

From Moscow [it was reported that] Russia excoriated the American action as [one of] international banditry [and declared] that those who had cooperated with the United States in making this attempt were accomplices of an international crime. China, on the other hand, seemed to be silent about the incident, but the Ministry of Foreign Affairs indicated that it would not be displeased if the effort had succeeded.

In Washington the American Secretary of Defense, Harold Brown, told a press conference that the effort to rescue the American hostages had failed because of a defect which developed in one of the eight helicopters which, together with a total of 90 American military commandos, took part in (lit. was on) this mission.

These commandos were prepared to enter Tehran at lightning speed in armored vehicles, [and then] to penetrate the building where the hostages were located and to attack the students.

SECTION 7

SECTION 1

Iraqi Tanks Enter Iran

Beirut, Lebanon

Iraq declared yesterday that it had sent its tank unit to capture important regions in the south of Iran, and it threatened to conduct attacks by sea and air if Iran attacked any non-military or industrial areas.

A report from the Military Headquarters of Iraq quoted by the News Service of this country (INA) explained that the unit in question had penetrated ten kilometers, having as its objective the capture of two Iranian cities, including Abadan which is on the edge of the Persian Gulf.

INA later declared that Iraqi military planes had attacked four Iranian air bases: Hamadan, Dizeh, Bushehr and Tabriz.

According to INA, which was quoting a spokesman of the Army, the attack on these bases had caused great destruction by blowing up planes on the ground and damaging hangars.

SECTION 2

[INA] reported (lit. made known the report) that three Iraqi planes were downed, whereas 47 Iranian planes, many of the phantom type, were downed yesterday in battles with Iraqi planes.

Seven Iranian pilots were captured and others were killed according to (lit. said) the INA report.

According to this report there were raids in the districts of Basra (southern Iraq) Mosul (northern Iraq) and Baghdad, as well as in the districts of Hamadan, Boshar and Tabriz which are in the northeast and the south of Iran.

The report, which did not mention how many Iraqi planes participated in yesterday's raids, concluded by saying that its planes returned safely.

There was also the news from Tehran that the religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini had declared in a report which was broadcast by Radio Tehran that Iraq had declared war against Iran; [the report also] branded President Hussein as a "madman."

The day before yesterday Secretary General Kurt Waldheim at the United Nations called on Iraq and Iran to abandon their fighting and agree to (lit. get) a negotiated solution to their difficulties.
Reports which were received later stated that the Security Council of the United Nations was meeting yesterday to deliberate on the problem of Iran and Iraq in response to a request by Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary General of the United Nations.

In a letter requesting that this session be held, Dr. Waldheim stated that he had great misgivings about the state of affairs which was developing between Iraq and Iran which, in his view, could endanger the peace of the world.

SELECTION EIGHT

SECTION 1

Russia to Continue to Give Aid

Yesterday Comrade Vassily Golubev, a representative of the General Investigative Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), declared that Russia would continue extending aid to the developing socialist countries of the world without interfering in the politics of these countries.

Comrade Golubev was conversing with newsmen at the airport of Dar es Salaam after his arrival at the head of (lit. leading) a three-man delegation on a ten-day visit of Tanzania.

He said that his country was prepared to share knowledge with progressive countries, and that this was a matter of importance in conducting a socialist policy.

"The leaders of the Soviet Union appreciate the efforts of the CCM (Chama cha Mapinduzi, the Revolutionary Party) in their struggle against imperialism and exploitation and [they feel] that our conversations during this visit will doubtless be advantageous to both the CCM and the CPSU," said Comrade Golubev.

During their visit to the country, they will go to Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Zanzibar in order to see the activities of the Party in the various regions before signing the plan of cooperation between the CCM and the CPSU on the 30th of August.

The delegation will also be briefed on the role of the CCM on the provincial and district level when it goes to Arusha on the 25th of August. It will also see an ujamaa (socialist) village in that province, and will be given an explanation of the organization and role of the branch and subbranch of CCM in the village.

SECTION 2

In Zanzibar they (lit. it) will inspect the activities of the Army for the Building of the Economy (JKU) and will visit the memorial hall.

At the airport the delegation was received by a representative of the Central Committee of the CCM, Comrade Isaac Sepetu, who is also the Minister of Information and Tourism, and by the Party Chairman of the Province of Dar es Salaam, Comrade Ramadhani Nyamka, who is also mayor of the city, and by other party and government leaders of the province of Dar es Salaam.
(At the same time) the Revolutionary Party asked the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to continue its efforts to aid the liberation movements in the southern [part] of Africa.

Speaking at a banquet which was given yesterday for the delegation of the CPSU at Hotel Kilimanjaro in Dar es Salaam, the representative of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Isaac Seputu, said that the CCM understood and valued the position and program of the CPSU with respect to the liberation movements of Africa.

While talking about the visit of the delegation, Comrade Seputu, who is also Minister of Information and Tourism, said that the Revolutionary Party had been able to learn a great deal from the CPSU as a result of the fine cooperation which exists between these two parties.

He added that although the experience of these two parties differed to a certain extent for reasons of history and geography, these [very] differences would provide a profitable opportunity for learning for both sides.

Comrade Seputu also said that the visit of this delegation to [our] country would enable the CPSU to get a picture of the efforts being made by the CCM to build socialism in Tanzania.

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**SECTION ONE**

**Steps To Be Taken Against the South African Colonialists with Regard to Namibia**

*by our Correspondent*

"The citizens of Namibia have called on the International Community to take firm steps to end the rule of the South Africans in this country," was the appeal made by Anthony Katamila, a representative of the Liberation Party of Namibia (SWAPO), in Dar es Salaam.

Comrade Katamila said that the time had passed for discussing the persecution that the patriots of Namibia had received from the colonialists of South Africa because these acts were of everyday occurrence.

This representative, who was giving testimony before a committee of the United Nations delegation on human rights which concluded its session yesterday, said that "from June to July of this year I have been visiting various areas in Namibia where people are being persecuted."

He said that there is no one who is unaware of the harassment which the citizens of Namibia are receiving from the minority white regime of South Africa.

Comrade Katamila reminded [his listeners] that the only way left to put an end to the war which began 14 years ago was to eliminate the regime which had occupied Namibia by force.

Continuing his testimony this delegate, who is the Representative of SWAPO for East Africa, said that South Africa had violated all laws that protect human rights.

Discussing [the matter of] wages, this delegate said that the citizens of Namibia were classified into four categories, and that wages were based on (lit. followed) these categories.

Comrade Katamila made it clear that the Africans, who were in the last category, were being paid very low wages.

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**SECTION TWO**

"We want to know what measures the world will take against the colonialists, (because) this is the appeal of the patriots of Namibia," he said.

In replying to him the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Keba M'Bave, said that the appeal of the delegate of SWAPO was identical with the appeal of [all] the delegates of Africa to the United Nations.
Comrade M'Baye added that the objective of the Committee was to bring to light (lit. explain) the complaints of the persecuted patriots of South Africa and Namibia. “There are some people who are deceived [into believing] that South Africa is making changes in its policy of discrimination, and it is these particularly who should be clearly informed on what is taking place there.”

Previously a representative of the International Confederation of Trade Unions (ICFTU), Comrade Andrew Kailembo, had told the session that in South Africa white-collar employment was the privilege of Europeans only.

He said that of the seven million African workers in South Africa there were 220,000 who were members of labor unions.

Delegates of the Committee will leave tomorrow for Lusaka on their way to Luanda, Angola, where they will hear testimony from the patriots of South Africa who are there.

SECTION TEN

The Breakup of the East African Community is a Lesson - Mwalimu

President Nyerere has said that the breakup of the East African Community together with troubles which developed after this breakup are a lesson that any cooperation that is initiated in the future must have a firm foundation.

Mwalimu said that the fall of this Community was a matter of great regret, and he expressed his worries as to how East Africa could remain as it is now without cooperation of some sort.

He said, however, that a new and better East African Community would only come after [a process of] learning from past mistakes.

“It will be necessary to achieve a cooperation which is the outcome of negotiations which take into account (lit. having bases) the real nature of cooperation,” said the President.

Mwalimu gave this explanation when he was responding to a question which had been raised by a delegation attending a two-week session of the League of Christian Youth in Africa [which was held] in Dar es Salaam. [The meeting with Mwalimu took place] yesterday morning when [the delegation] visited the State House in Dar es Salaam.

The President said that three countries of East Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya were a “great example” of cooperation between nations on the African continent. But because of giving priority to “national interests,” this community broke up. “And now we are in difficulty, but we are not blaming anybody.”

He said that it didn't make much sense that if today a person wanted to go to Kenya or come to Tanzania, it would be necessary for him to circle around and pass through a third country.

SECTION 2

“But we are learning. When things were going well under the Community we took [the situation] for granted. Now things are going badly [and] we see [in] reality that the Community was a very important instrument.

“We are now asking whether it could be revived, but it cannot. We must seek another way of cooperation, a much more effective way of cooperation,” Mwalimu emphasized.
When he was asked about the role for highly educated Christians in Africa, the President said that for the progress of Africa he did not see a role for highly educated Christians which was different from that for highly educated Muslims or highly educated [members] of other religions.

Mwalimu said, however, that the task facing Africa today was to eliminate poverty and to bring about equality, matters which required that every individual have a share in bringing [this] about.

He said that in order to bring this about the Church must place itself in the forefront of Society and of true progress.

The President was desirous of having Christian Youth and educated people search through religious books [to determine] whether there were statements there which forbade them from complete participation in a socialist society (lit. in socialism).

He said that although as a matter of historical truth the Church supports the old order of things (lit. condition) which is opposed to change, the Church in Tanzania is participating more and more in various progressive activities.

The congress of the League of Christian Youth in Africa is being attended by more than 30 delegates from the four sectors of this association and also by [members of] the International Association of Christian students.

SECTION ELEVEN

Agreement Signed for Building Three Small Factories

Tanzania and Sweden have signed an agreement for the construction of three small factories in order to complete the number of 21 small factories which the Ministry of Industry had begun in the areas [set apart for] small industries in three provinces.

While talking to reporters at his office in Dar es Salaam at the end of the week, immediately after his return from Sweden where he signed this agreement, Comrade C. Mzindakaya, Deputy Minister of Industry, said that these factories would complete the number of 21 small factories that had already been begun in the industrial areas of the provinces of Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Mbeya.

[Of] the three factories which will begin operations next year, one will be a nail factory which will produce nails, and another will produce plating used in covering over flashlight batteries. The third factory is one which will manufacture paper bags for wrapping things in.

Comrade Mzindakaya said that since the program for industrial cooperation between Sweden and Tanzania was initiated in 1977, a total of 200 million shillings had been used for machinery, construction [work] and training.

SECTION 2

With respect to training in the development of small industry in [our] country, he said that 60 Tanzanians had already received training in [the fields of] technology and industrial administration. He said, however, that by next year 78 [individuals] would have received this training (lit. knowledge).

In providing an explanation about these 21 factories, he said that nine of these factories which were in the Arusha Region would produce various types of articles such as rulers, water pipes, spoons, knives, fence wire, wire used for drying coffee, hospital medicines and soap.

Nine other factories, of which four are in the Mbeya Region and five in Moshi, are expected to begin production before the end of this year.
SECTION 1

Party Sessions in the Army Should be Reinforced - Kawawa

The Minister of Defense and of the Army of National Construction, Comrade Rashidi Kawawa, has been wanting the Citizen's Army to improve Party sessions in order to rebuild the army along Party lines.

Comrade Kawawa, who is also a Representative of the Central Committee of the Party, made this recommendation in Dar es Salaam yesterday when he opened a general conference [called] to elect Party leaders for the 30th Division of the Army of Defense of the Citizens of Tanzania at the army camp at Mgulani.

"The task of rebuilding the army along Party lines will depend upon having (lit. will come from) the soldiers themselves meet at frequent intervals in Party sessions beginning at the level of subbranch, [and going up to] branch, division and nation," explained this leader.

Comrade Kawawa, who is the Chairman of the Permanent Committee for Party Affairs, stressed that every (lit. any at all) Party session was of great importance, and that attending a Party session and carrying out the decisions made [in the session] was a work that was more important than anything else except that of waging war.

He explained that many individuals did not attend the sessions because they did not understand that [these] meetings or sessions are the Party itself, and that it is in these sessions that the ideology of the Party is disseminated through the ideas that are put forward by various individuals.

"Without having sessions the ideology of the Party cannot be disseminated; if there are no sessions, there will be no Party," he explained.

"The Party is not [just] paying dues, but the Party members also have the responsibility of having meetings and discussing various matters [relating to] the development of Party ideology so that progress may be brought to the whole country," Comrade Kawawa stressed.

The Representative of the Central Committee explained that the undertaking of establishing Party [groups] in the army was a great historical undertaking not only for Tanzania but for other countries that had arrived at this level, and that it showed a high degree of political progress.

Discussing the election of Party leaders on the level of division, Comrade Kawawa said that the election had taken place at a good time during which the entire nation had entered into a period of great struggle in the selection of suitable leaders.

Since at the present time Tanzania is experiencing economic difficulties, it is incumbent on all Tanzanians that, in the choice of leaders, they understand the great work that lies ahead of them, the work of economic warfare, he advised.

SECTION 2

He reminded [his listeners] that it was the responsibility of the army to defend the nation economically, politically and militarily, and that was why it was necessary to build it up so that it would become strong. He went on to explain that (on this basis) it is for this reason that the Party is preparing the members of the armed forces to be the first line in supporting the country.

With respect to cooperation in the army, the Minister said that the members of the army need a high level of cooperation because right now the army has become larger, and its problems have become greater than they were in 1964 when the new army was formed.

He was also desirous of having the members of the army use (lit. seek) every expedient to disseminate political education among all citizens, [for example] by making themselves known to them and by trying to spread Party ideology, particularly in the villages.

Comrade Kawawa congratulated the cultural units in the army; (and) he said they were trying to disseminate Party ideology by means of songs and he wanted them to continue to do so.

Afterwards Moses Nnuye, Deputy Minister of Defense and of the National Service, who is also director of political studies in the army, said that for historical reasons there [never] had been any small Party sessions in the army.

He said that this matter had been discussed in 1978, and that later the army had received a Party structure as [did] all other sectors.

The Commander of the 30th Division, Major General S.P. Mayunga, also said that the army would profit from this new structure, because in the past many decisions had been made by a single person because there were no sessions.

He said that in the new system many problems will be discussed by many more people.
SELECTION THIRTEEN

Turkey is Asked to Mediate

Ankara, Turkey

Diplomatic reports in Ankara indicated yesterday that Iraq wanted Turkey to mediate between itself and Iran.

These reports made it clear that this request was contained in messages from President Saddam Hussein of Iraq which he sent to General Kenan Evren, the Turkish leader. These messages were delivered to General Evren by Comrade Karim Mohammed Hussein, Minister of Youth of Iraq.

A spokesman of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirmed [the fact] that Comrade Hussein had arrived unexpectedly in the country yesterday.

Turkey receives oil from Iran and Iraq, and for this reason the government of this country has decided not to intervene in the war between the two countries.

The Minister from (lit. of) Iraq met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ilhan Oztrak, a spokesman explained.

The Embassy of Iraq in Turkey made it clear that Minister Hussein was in Ankara to explain the position of Iraq in its present difficulties with Iran.

Turkey, which borders on both warring countries, denied broadcast reports that it was procuring spare military parts for Iran.

Among other efforts to seek [a way to] peace, President Zia-Ul-Haq of Pakistan said the day before yesterday that Mr. Habib Chatti, the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference (lit. Islamic Countries), was en route to Baghdad and Tehran for the second time to try to bring to an end the war between these two countries.

President Zia and Mr. Chatti went to Tehran and Baghdad last week, but Iran refused even to consider conducting discussions until the army of Iraq had withdrawn from the country.

Meanwhile, reports from Basra in the southeast of Iraq indicate that several foreign steamers have been abandoned in the strait of Shatt-Al-Arab. The sailors of these steamers swam to safety to shore (lit. swam to flee to dry land) because of the fighting in this area between the armies (lit. army) of Iran and Iraq which are fighting for the control (lit. to capture) of this strait.

About 70 sailors swam across the strait [to safety] after the fighting broke out, but many others perished in the gun battle while they were trying to swim to safety (lit. to save their life). Other sailors were rescued by Iraqi soldiers when they approached the area of the harbor early this week.

The last group of sailors to leave the ships was composed of 49 Chinese sailors, three Yugoslavs and 33 Romanians. Many sailors were waiting in the harbor area, which is in the hands of Iraqi troops, to be picked up by planes and taken home.
SELECTION FOURTEEN

SECTION 1

Let Us Be Given Tanzanian Citizenship

Comrade Editor

Tanzania has many refugees from Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda, etc. Many were immigrants because their countries are now at peace, but for personal reasons they have decided to live here permanently. They prefer to remain in exile permanently rather than to return home where they see various flaws and defects.

To come to Tanzania and to decide to live [here] permanently [is a step which] stems particularly from the policy of this Country. Besides having a policy of peace and democracy, it has a sensible leadership and attitude of equality and complete freedom. These are the real needs of every human being. The lack of these in their own countries is what makes many people leave their countries and come here.

I am one of these people: I am a native of Zaire, but I fled to Tanzania after the civil war of 1954, a war in which the citizens fought with the government for (lit. to claim) justice and complete freedom.

I do not have to tell [you] the result of this war. Except for the flight of thousands of citizens who came to Tanzania where we began a new life by the edge of Lake Tanganyika.

SECTION 2

Many of us became part of the villages and joined TANU and later CCM. Nor do we have any dream or notion of returning to our home. I have already given the reasons. The purpose of this letter is to request the government that it recognize us as citizens just as we consider ourselves [to be].

I have been obliged to put forth this request after being overwhelmed by many harassments by the Immigration officials. On many occasions we have been seized and forced to pay fines for allegedly being in the country without permits; also we have been ordered to purchase permits [allowing us] to live in this country for from two to five years.

Those who fail to do this are expelled and [forced] to return to Zaire where they end up in prisons. This not only discourages us, but it undermines our faith in the humaneness of the Tanzanians and their policy of equality and unity.

I do not blame the law. Because the law has been established for the benefit of the country and the citizens. Nor do I blame the officials of this Department, although some of them use this opportunity for their personal profit. Perhaps what should be blamed are the circumstances which enabled us to cross over the lake and integrate ourselves in various villages instead of going to refugee camps as our comrades from Rwanda and Burundi [did].

[These] are circumstances which enabled (lit. made) us to build, to cultivate and to feel completely at home. A situation like this makes some of us who do not know the law believe that we are being viewed with hostility for no good reason.

My request to the PARTY is to ask the government to look into our problem again. Let it give us citizenship papers so that we may become complete citizens. Because many of us have mistakenly obtained papers [enabling us] to live here [only] for a limited time. Our desire is to live here permanently.

How can we leave our homes and go and begin a new life? How can we leave our property which is in the village organizations? And most of all, how can we leave perfect freedom and (a policy of) equality.

We ask the Party and the government to give us some consideration (lit. to think about us). Let them (lit. it) take [care of] us as it has done for our comrades of Rwanda and Burundi. If it is necessary to fill out forms, I ask that these forms be distributed [to us] instead of waiting for our applications.

M'bbembe Wa M'bondo
Ujamaa Village of Buhingo
Mgambo - Kigoma
SELECTION FIFTEEN

Tanzania Warns Puppets in Namibia

Tanzania has warned the puppets of Namibia that their end will be the same as that of the puppets of Zimbabwe if they cooperate further with the colonialists of South Africa in plots which have for their objective (lit. plots to want) the continuation of the persecution of the citizens of (lit. in) this country.

While submitting to the Parliament the budget (lit. estimate of expenses) for his ministry for the period 1980/1981, Comrade Benjamin Mkapa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday that Tanzania would continue to support the legitimate party of the citizens of Namibia (SWAPO) which is carrying on the liberation movement.

Comrade Mkapa excoriated South Africa for continuing to occupy Namibia by force and for its machinations [and for] continuing to make conditions and place baseless obstacles in the way of various United Nations proposals which had as their objective the obtaining of freedom for the inhabitants of the country in question.

He made it clear that Tanzania was astonished at the action of South Africa of wanting to allow the party of the Angolan rebels, UNITA, to participate in a plan to establish a demilitarized zone of 80 kilometers along the borders of Namibia and Angola.

"We are warning the puppets of Namibia, just as we warned the puppets of Zimbabwe, that the inhabitants of Namibia will throw them into the rubbish-heap of history, just as Muzorewa and his gang were thrown out," he said.

Comrade Mkapa stressed [the fact] that Tanzania strongly condemned the act of South Africa of attacking Angola. He also said that Tanzania would continue to support efforts made by the ANC and PAC parties to conduct liberation operations in South Africa itself, where patriots were continuing to be discriminated against on the basis of color.

With respect to the Western Sahara, Comrade Mkapa said that Tanzania would continue to support the POLISARIO party, and would oppose more [than ever] schemes by Morocco to prevent this Republic from becoming a full member of the OAU.

At the same time Members of Parliament wanted Kenya to stop slandering Tanzania in order [to make possible] the strengthening of fraternal relations between the citizens of these two countries.

While participating in the debate on the budget for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the year 1980/1981, the Members of Parliament expressed their regret at the many libels made by Kenyan leaders, particularly in recent days.
SECTION SIXTEEN

SECTION 1

Troops of South African Colonialists Expelled from Angola

Troops of the South African colonialists which were in Namibia, and which had carried out other attacks in the south of Angola, were driven out early this week by the army of the Government of Angola, the Angolan News Service ANGOP announced this week.

The Service, quoting Lieutenant Colonel Fogtado, said that the army [of the colonialists] had taken up a position 40 kilometers north of the border between N’giva and Kuumato in the province of Cuene. The colonel in question said that South African troops had carried out major attacks four weeks ago in the south of Angola.

The troops of the South African colonialists penetrated Angola a total of 529 times during the first six months of this year. On all of these occasions the troops of the South Africans carried our various provocative acts, including the dropping of bombs [and] the destruction of the main highway from N’giva to Lubango, the capital city of the province.

Additional reports state that South African troops were giving aid to the rebels of the UNITA party [as a way of enabling] themselves to penetrate into Angola. The publication of additional reports of raids by South Africa in Angola came at the time of the arrival in Luanda of a delegation of the OAU (Organization of African Unity, in Swahili literally - Union of Free Countries of Africa) to investigate the damage caused by the attacks of the South Africans in this country.

[Reports have been received] from Angola that the citizens’ revolutionary courts of Angola this week condemned to death 16 persons who were found guilty of the crime of participating in the bombing attacks on the city of Luanda and other sections of the country during the period of the last two years.

In a report put out in Luanda, the News Service of this country, ANGOP, stated that security forces had detained 124 persons in a manhunt which had begun in November of last year. The Service said that seven other individuals had been sentenced to prison for between 12 and 24 years, and that four others had been let free. One remaining person received a [sentence of] house arrest while awaiting further investigation [of his case].

In Johannesburg, South Africa, about 10,000 African employees of the City Council of Johannesburg went on strike this week. Reports which were received stated how this strike, which spread and picked up support, forced the officials of the colonialist administration to concede that this was a strike of major [proportions], and [of a kind] that had never affected a single employer in the history of colonialist administration.

SECTION 2

Among the other steps [taken] with regard to the strike, Fannie Botha, the colonialist Minister of Labor is reported to have called an emergency session last Thursday with members of the City Council. It was made clear that the members of the City Council refused to meet with the leaders of the workers who are directing this strike, [and] who are also officials of the African Trade Union, claiming that these leaders were not registered.

The cause of the strike is that the workers (who went on strike), including garbage collectors and transportation workers, are demanding that they be paid a minimum wage of 580/ shillings a week. Right now the minimum wage is 330 shillings a week.

Morocco

Reports from North Africa this week indicate that Moroccan military planes raided military sectors of Mauritania [including] la Guerax, a town on the Atlantic coast, and Nouadhibou.

A report from Nouakchott, Mauritania, said that this attack, which was carried out with rockets and heavy arms, lasted about twenty minutes, although the extent of the damage or destruction was not revealed.

The Junta (lit. Military Committee) which rules Mauritania said that this country would take all necessary (lit. important) measures to defend the autonomy and honor of the country. They (lit. it) described this attack as [part of] the dreams of Morocco of reinforcing imperialism in this country, and of its ambition of expanding its borders (lit. itself).

Reports from Yaounde, Cameroon, state that representatives from fifty African countries, who have been discussing communications policy in Africa, have decided that an African News Service should be set up as quickly as possible as one of the measures (lit. in order that it be a section of the steps) for establishing a new communication network on this Continent.

SECTION 3

At their conference, which had been convened by UNESCO (in Swahili literally: the organization of the United Nations of Education, Science and Culture), the delegates also recommended the establishment of a fund for promoting culture and communications within Africa. The delegates wanted each country to give priority to setting up a network of communications on a country-to-country basis in order to facilitate the transmission of news.
The delegates also recommended the establishment of a school of communications having as its objective the providing of high-level instruction for the workers; [it also recommended] the establishment of an African book publisher, and the setting up of a system for producing and distributing films. The one-week conference ended on Friday [at which time] it asked (lit. wanted) Unesco to provide financial assistance and specialists to develop communications in the villages.

Warships

Reports coming from the coast of East Africa stated this week that a special unit of American warships arrived in the port of Mombasa, Kenya, with 1,800 troops, tanks, cannons and military helicopters.

South African Radio, which was heard in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday of this week, was quoted as saying that this special unit was visiting the port of Mombasa as one way for the American Government to respond by threats to the disturbances in Iran and Afghanistan.

Reports indicate that Kenya and Oman have agreed to give the United States areas on which to build military bases, but (lit. and) negotiations between the United States and Somalia on this problem have been stalled. Additional reports state that equipment for 12,000 American troops has been sent to the American military base Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, and if necessary military specialists will also be sent to this island.

Reports from Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, state that the Prime Minister of this country, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has condemned the actions of certain individuals calculated to produce disorder within the country and to divide Zimbabwe [into factions]. Comrade Mugabe had been (lit. was) talking with chiefs of the Matabele tribe in the west of Zimbabwe.

SECTION SEVENTEEN

SECTION 1

A History of Our Resistance to the Invasion of Amin

Today is heroes’ day. A day when we Tanzanians recall all those who sacrificed themselves in the defense of the independence and honor of our country. Among these are the heroes who over a year ago sacrificed themselves in the defense of this honor by eradicating and completely destroying the monster Idi Amin [in a struggle] in which 404 Tanzanians lost their lives. This article by our correspondent recalls for us step by step how the provocations of this monster began up to [the point that] we were obliged to sacrifice our young fighters to annihilate him.

October 13th, 1978: The lying claims of the fascist Idi Amin that the Tanzanian army had invaded Uganda began. Everyday these claims were made by the murderer, the British Broadcasting Company and other imperialist news agencies magnified the voice of Amin free of charge in order to spread this lie as if it had been the truth.

The noises of the imperialist news media [used] to applaud the stupidity of Amin were not [something] new. Immediately after his seizure of power by force these deceitful media welcomed him, worshipped him, and extolled him as a hero who had fought against corruption. The man of corruption had become a respected person.

SECTION 2

Mwalimu Nyerere denied the charges of the fascist Amin during conversations at a banquet sponsored by a unit of the Defense Forces at Songea on the night of that date. He said that Amin has used the BBC to cause division among the effective (lit. strong) leaders of Africa.

He condemned the BBC for agreeing to be used by Amin in causing division among the effective leaders of Africa in their efforts to speed up the liberation of Africa.

Amin had claimed that the Tanzanian army had penetrated 12 miles inside of Uganda and had carried out provocations. Mwalimu said that this was a brazen lie, [a fact] that even the BBC acknowledged, even though it broadcast it and hastened to spread it all over the world.

He explained that Amin had put out these false reports after it had been reported that there were disturbances within units of his own army which were imperiling his continuation in power.

October 31st, 1978: The end of the month of October was [a period] of many activities for President Nyerere. It was a time when the meeting of the chiefs of the front-line states for the liberation of Southern Africa was being held in Dar es Salaam to discuss tactics for developing and completing these operations.
But it was also the month in which it was necessary for Tanzania (lit. which obliged Tanzania) to undertake (lit. enter into) the task of completing the liberation of its own territory from the hands of the fascist enemy Idi Amin.

Before it became necessary for the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces to decide on a declaration of war, the government of Tanzania had already issued a stern warning after the army of invasion of the fascist Amin had entered Tanzania.

The government warned (lit. put out a warning) that the provocation carried out by the fascist Idi Amin would not be tolerated.

The government report which was put out on the day in question stated that the Army of Amin, equipped (lit. being) with tanks, cannons, and other heavy equipment, had crossed the border and invaded Tanzania, passing through Minziro Kakunyu and Mutukula.

[The report] went on to explain that for the last three weeks Amin had been claiming that Tanzanian troops had crossed the border, invaded Uganda, and killed many of his soldiers. These false claims were denied.

The government pointed out that on Wednesday, October 25th, Amin claimed that Tanzania had invaded [Uganda], a period during which he himself on Thursday, October 26th, sent out three of his military planes which bombed the town of Bukoba. A bomb killed a small child and wounded several people.

These planes were driven away by units of the People's Army but they returned again in the evening in a raid, and one of these was brought down by [our] heroic fighters.

There was no end to these provocations, [provocations] which Tanzania did not publicize in order to avoid blowing up the matter (lit. make this matter to be very big), hoping that Amin would be given a lesson in good manners, and that the situation would come to an end quietly. On Saturday, October 28th, he sent out his planes to attack Kyaka. Two of these planes were hit and brought down. He himself acknowledged that one plane was brought down.

SECTION 3

It was on October 30th that Amin officially ordered his invasion troops to enter Tanzania and to seize a section of our territory.

The government report declared: “This is a provocative action which cannot be tolerated. It is the responsibility of the government to protect the life and property of Tanzanians and to defend the frontiers of our Republic. All necessary steps are being taken to respond to this provocation.”

November 2nd, 1978: This was a very special day. A historical date. A day of which it will always (lit. continue) be remembered that Tanzania made a final decision to put an end to actions which were humiliating and destructive of the honor and freedom of its citizens. A day on which war was declared for the first time in the 17 year period that Mwalimu Nyerere had been the leader of free Tanzania. A declaration of war against an army of invasion coming from another African country.

On that day Mwalimu Nyerere, addressing the leaders of the Party and the Government in Diamond Jubilee hall in Dar es Salaam, declared: “WE WILL NOW STRIKE DOWN AMIN.”

President Nyerere announced that the great task facing Tanzanians was to strike down Amin and to (lit. in order to) get back the territory which he had taken.

The Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces declared: “We have now only one task. IT IS TO STRIKE DOWN AMIN. We have the CAPABILITY of striking him down.”

“We have REASONS for striking him down,” and “We have the INTENTION of striking him down.”

In this address, which was carried live by radio, Mwalimu said: “We want the world to understand (this) that we have no other task than to strike down Amin. We ask our friends who are giving us talk of reconciliation to abandon such talk. These friends, if they are true friends, will want us to remove this enemy, they will not want reconciliation.”

Mwalimu explained frankly and clearly the reasons that induced Tanzania to declare war against the army of Amin.

He said that for a man to take another man’s land is to declare war. The person who did this is not Tanzania but the madman Amin. President Nyerere insisted that [Amin] had not done this by accident, but on the contrary he had carried out this action [after] he had proclaimed earlier and in advance that the true boundary of Tanzania and Uganda was (allegedly) the Kagera River.

President Nyerere explained clearly that the position of Tanzania was to respect the government[s] of Free Africa, even if it did not like the policy of its leaders, [and that] ordinarily it did not consider such a country as an enemy.

Our enemies are the imperialists who are now in the south of Africa. Idi Amin, by carrying out this hostile act against us, has made himself our enemy. Idi Amin is a savage, and he has killed many people. NOW WE WILL STRIKE HIM DOWN.

He explained to the citizens that they were faced with two important responsibilities in this war. One was to understand that the war was not only for the military men but for the whole nation; the second was not to panic, but to be calm and go about one’s business as usual. “Be calm and you will see the actions that we will carry out.” This is how he finished his speech.
SECTION EIGHTEEN

SECTION 1

Twelve Years of the Iraqi Revolution

Twelve years ago the citizens of Iraq carried out a revolution which brought great political and social success to their country. This article recounts the history of the revolution and the success which was achieved in Iraq during this period.

This week (July 17-30) the citizens of Iraq are celebrating the twelfth anniversary of the country's revolution which eradicated feudalistic and bourgeois rule.

Under the leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist party the citizens of Iraq have a complete right to celebrate this revolution, because these twelve years have witnessed great progressive achievements (lit. steps) attained by Iraq.

After the revolution the Baath Socialist party instituted a special program for introducing progressive changes in order to provide the Arabs with a firm revolutionary foundation and to make Iraq into a model of a unified society, [both] socialist and democratic.

Among the successes achieved are the strengthening of political independence by strengthening the nation's revolutionary instruments, including the army; the strengthening of economic independence by nationalizing the great corporations which were drilling for oil in this country. Other successes are the solution to the Kurdish problem by giving them their [just] rights; the establishment of citizen councils; the establishment of trade unions, farmers unions and associations of youth, students and women in order to insure the strengthening of political and economic activities.

All these successes show the determination of the citizens of Iraq to achieve for themselves great economic and social progress for (the benefit of) all citizens, quite the opposite of the position of the previous regimes.

Before the revolution of 1968 Iraq, a country which was present at [the dawn of] human civilization in ancient times, had passed through various changes.

In Iraq there were Babylonians who ruled this country three centuries before the birth of Jesus (sic), there were Assyrians, and there were royal regimes which followed one another for many centuries afterwards.

But the big change in recent times took place in 1958 when the military of Iraq destroyed and eliminated the royal regime and set up a regime of leaders chosen by the ballot.

SECTION 2

Other changes occurred in 1963 when the dictatorship was overthrown by a revolutionary movement (lit. wave) of the Baath Party.

Civilian and military members of the Party united to produce this revolution, but it also did not fulfill the wishes of the inhabitants of Iraq, and that is why a new consciousness developed (lit. began) and brought about the revolution of July, 1968.

Iraq, with a population of 12,497,000 (not counting the citizens of Iraq who live abroad) according to the population figures of 1977, is profiting from a favorable economic situation based on oil, inasmuch as it is (lit. it being) one of the countries in the world which produces oil in great quantities.

The nationalization of the Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC) in 1972 was another important step in developing an oil policy for this country.

This step was followed by the nationalization of additional oil operations, to the point that the country acquired 100% control of its oil wealth, including drilling [operations], transportation, marketing and refining.

The construction of factories has increased since the revolution of 1968. Iraq right now has, besides factories which produce very small things, large factories [producing] steel, machinery, electrical appliances, fertilizer, paper, clothing, food [as well as] factories which process the by-products of oil.

Nor is Iraq behind in the spheres of agriculture, trade, and education [needed] to satisfy the needs of her citizens.

It is because of these successes and its socialist position that Iraq wants cooperation with various developing countries, as well as with neighboring Arab countries.

Iraq has, for example, good relations with Tanzania. These two countries have a joint task group concerned with cooperation which meets from time to time to discuss the development of relations between these two countries.

SECTION 3

President Nyerere made a visit to Iraq in the middle of last December, [this] being one of the ways of strengthening relations between these two countries. During the visit President Nyerere had discussions with his host, President Saddam Hussein, in regard to cooperation between these two countries.
"It is very important (lit. has great importance) to conduct conversations of this type in order to lay a firm foundation for a [good] relationship and cooperation among non-aligned countries," President Hussein was quoted as saying during the visit of President Nyerere to Iraq.

Recent talks relating to cooperation between the two countries were conducted in Dar es Salaam at the end of last month between representatives of Iraq and Tanzania.

In these conversations the two countries mutually agreed to increase the level of trade between themselves, and to strive for more cooperation in banking and insurance activities, and to develop cooperation in the technological, economic and cultural [spheres].

An agreement was signed at the time of the conversations, on the basis of which Tanzania will receive a loan of 67 million shillings to offset expenses for oil due to the rise in the price of oil between June and December of this year. This is (lit. it being) evidence of the aid [given] by Iraq to Tanzania.

A representative of Iraq who took part in the talks on cooperation in Dar es Salaam had this to say:

"Many people, especially those who oppose the socialist development of Iraq, believed that after the revolution which removed the feudal regime and placed power in the hands of the citizens, Iraq would not have elections. But with the presence of (lit. before) hundreds of journalists who had been invited from abroad for the major election which was recently held, it became evident that democracy has prevailed (lit. was carried out)."

It is obvious that the Baath Party has made sufficient preparations (lit. prepared itself sufficiently) to bring progress to the citizens of Iraq. Women, who in many countries which are like Iraq are deprived of their rights, are given in Iraq all the rights that pertain to them so that they [can] participate in the progress of their country. At present they are participating closely with their male partners in the constructions of the nation.

In the celebration of the 12th anniversary of the revolution of Iraq, those people everywhere in the world who love justice, peace and progress must congratulate the citizens of this country for the progress which has been made (lit. arrived at), and which is expected to be made in the future.

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SELECTION NINETEEN

SECTION 1

How Some Americans Understand Africa

Many Americans do not know Africa [very] well. Many of them think that the continent of Africa is a single country having numerous states the same way that America does. In this article our Correspondent, who has recently been to America, explains the essence of this situation.

"Where do you come from, Guyana?" an American asked me. "I come from Africa," I answered him, and he went on to ask: "Nigeria?" I replied to him: "Tanzania."

He seemed not to understand very well where Tanzania was located, so I added: "East Africa." Then he, wishing to eliminate all doubts, said (lit. explained): "Oh, near Ghana?" I [then] told him that Ghana was in West Africa. He completely abandoned this subject and began to talk about something totally different.

This is not the situation with just this [one] American in the city of Washington. It is a situation which is characteristic of (lit. which faces) many in this country, whites and blacks, educated and those who are lacking in adequate education. In truth most Americans don't know a thing about Africa, and they themselves openly admit the truth [of this situation].

Others believe that Africa is a single country: like one resident of the city of New York who wanted to know if Kenya was the capital of Africa. They believe that Africa is one country, and that its cities are Tanzania, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda and Zambia, names which they usually hear as being places in Africa, perhaps in the news reports, on television and on their radios.

The Reason

The fact (lit. question) that most Americans have very little information about Africa, or are completely ignorant about this continent as well as certain areas outside of their own country, is due to the fact that the various media in this country do not attach [sufficient] importance to educating [people] about these areas.

First [to be considered] is the methodology of education. Here in Tanzania young people are first taught the geography of their country and of the various countries of the world in the primary schools, and these studies continue even when they go on to higher education. But in the United States the situation is reversed.
SECTION 2

However, the little news which is fortunate enough to be published [or broadcast] is given in extremely brief form, particularly on television and radio. These two media first give a great deal of news about America, [but] little about other parts of the world, all in very brief form; there then follows sports news, and then the weather. This is how it is for each news program, and in addition there are usually commercial interruptions.

VOA

On the Voice of America there are special programs for foreign countries during which a variety of world news is broadcast at greater length, but it is a matter of surprise that these programs are not heard on many American radios which are not equipped with [lit. do not have] short wave which is used in receiving these broadcasts.

For a person who wants to get a longer [version of] news which is broadcast on radio or television, it is necessary for him on the next day to read the newspapers which give lengthier expositions. The majority of people often do not get the time to read newspapers, and they spend much of their time looking at television or listening to the radio.

There are some countries of Africa which are known [lit. understood] more adequately than others; this is due to the fact that [certain] events [such as] disasters and scandals take place in these countries and are blown up by the American news media, or it may be due to a particular type of relationship which exists between America and these countries.

For example, Nigeria is very well known because of the oil trade between itself and America. And it is due to this situation that Nigeria receives fairly adequate coverage in the American news media.

Also, there are many Nigerian students studying in the United States, as well as American tourists who visit Nigeria frequently. So all of these [individuals] help to make Nigeria known [lit. to proclaim this country] among the American people.

Other countries of West Africa [such as] Ghana, Liberia, and Senegal are tolerably well known because they are given coverage by newspapers and radios operated by black Americans, many of whom believe that their origins are in West Africa, and therefore feel that it is important [lit. see the importance] to cultivate relations between themselves and these areas of the continent of Africa.

South Africa

A country such as Egypt is known because of its role in the Middle Eastern problem. Also, many Americans know a great deal about South Africa because companies of their country have capital [invested] there, and the news media help to publicize events in that country.
News about the antics of the fascist Idi Amin and the war to liberate Uganda have helped to make the name of that country known among Americans, although there are among them those who do not even know which part of the world Uganda is located in. The situation is similar for Angola, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. After the liberation wars continued for a long period in those countries, and threatened the lives and interests of the minority whites, the news media often carried (lit. had) reports from these areas.

America, which is a rich and very powerful nation in the world, should not have this sort of an attitude.

Since [America] is a nation which involves itself in various international problems, it is to be expected that it would also place emphasis on the acquiring of an [overall] view of [these] international problems by educating its citizens about the various parts of the world, including Africa, instead of letting only a few people concern themselves with these problems.

The explanation which is given for a situation of this type is that America is a large country, and for this reason it would seem its citizens greatly prefer to hear only of matters [relating to] the various parts of their own country. A situation of this type makes a person shortsighted [when it comes to] understanding the [actual] state of affairs, and it lessens his capacity for making a contribution under the existing circumstances (lit. in these matters).

Philadelphia, the United States

President Jimmy Carter of America said recently that his country would like to see racial discrimination eliminated in South Africa.

Speaking to Americans of African origin at a Baptist church here in [one of] a series of campaign speeches (contesting) for the presidency of this country Mr. Carter said, "We would like to see racial discrimination eradicated completely from South Africa."

The minister of the church, Leon Sullivan, is at present in South Africa, and just recently he sent a telegram to President Carter explaining that he was there to oppose racial discrimination.

Mr. Carter in his speech also talked about a peaceful solution to the Zimbabwean problem, and added that he was very happy that (lit. when) the Prime Minister of this independent country, Comrade Robert Mugabe, had visited him at the White House (lit. American State House) last week.

Meanwhile in Washington (city) Mr. Ronald Reagan, who will represent the Republican Party in the American presidential elections in November of this year in opposition to Mr. Carter, who belongs to the Democratic Party, recently criticized the President for taking (lit. having) an indecisive stand on the question of the Middle East.

In his speech, which gave outright support for Israel, Mr. Reagan told a meeting of an organization of Jews living in America known as B"Nai B'Rith that Mr. Carter was changing his policy on this issue so that he could get the support of (lit. be liked by) all sides.

Mr. Carter and John Anderson, who is running in the presidential elections as an independent candidate, were expected to address the meeting yesterday.

This [Jewish] organization is very strong politically, and there are speculations that the present bad relations between America and Israel may influence many Jews in this Country to abandon their [usual] position of voting for the Democratic Party.

Mr. Reagan, who is known for his inclination to use force in resolving problems, was welcomed with applause, and he was particularly cheered when he attacked the Carter administration for deciding not to use [its] veto power during the recent session of the United Nations Security Council to stop the passage of the United Nations resolution condemning Israel for proclaiming the whole of Jerusalem as its capital city.
Mr. Reagan, who was formerly governor of the state of California, said: "Israel is very important to America. To reduce the power of Israel is to make the whole region of Middle East unstable and to endanger peace in the world."

PART III

General Glossary
acha v. leave, abandon.

achia v. appl. leave, abandon (to, for).

ada (-) fee, payment; dues.

adabu (-) good manners, consideration, courtesy.

adui (ma-) enemy, foe.

afisa (ma-) official; officer.

Afrika pr. n. Africa.

afya (-) health.

Agosti August.

aibu (-) shame, disgrace, scandal.

aina (-) kind, sort.

-a aina fulani of some kind or other, of any sort.

ajabu (-) surprise, amazement.

ajili : only in the phrase kwa ajili ya because of; for (the sake of).

-ake poss. pron. his, her.

akina (-) person/people like...; family, descent.

alama (-) sign; symbol; mark, marking, label.

Alhamisi Thursday.

alika v. invite, call.

ama conj. or.

amani (-) peace.

ambia v. appl. inform, say to, tell to.

amini v. believe; trust.

amiri (ma-) commander; officer.

Amiri Jeshi Mkuu Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces.

amua v. (pass. amuliwa) decide, reach a decision.

amuru v. (pass. amriwa) order, command.

amuzi (ma-) judgment, verdict.

andaa v. organize, arrange; prepare.

andalia v. appl. prepare/arrange for, make preparations for.

andamana v. continue, go on, follow one after another, go together.

andika v. write.

andikisha v. caus. cause to write; register.

anga (-) sky, space; air; weather.

jeshi la anga airforce.

angalia v. appl. watch, look at, observe; be careful.

anguka v. fall, fall down.

angusha v. caus. drop, cause to fall, fell, bring down.
ания intend, propose.

анза v. begin, commence.

анзия v. appl. begin/start (at, for).

анзизва v. caus. start, begin, initiate.

апа v. swear, take an oath.

ардхи (-) ground, earth, land.

асили (-) origin, source.

асилимия (-) percentage.

аскари (-) soldier.

аскари ва асулама security forces.

асубуи (-) morning; (as adv.) in the morning.

ау conj. or.

авали (-) beginning; (as adv.) at first, in the beginning.

азимия (ma-) declaration, manifesto, resolution.

базада я after.

базадьи adv. and conj. afterwards.

базадхи (-) part; section (of a larger whole); some.

бабайка v. panic; stammer, stutter.

бадаля (-) substitute.

бадаля я instead of.

бадили v. change.

бадхильшина v. caus. recip. exchange (with one another).

багулия v. appl. discriminate; segregate.

бахари (-) sea.

Бахари я Hindi the Indian Ocean.

бахария (ma-) sailor, seaman.

бахати (-) luck, good fortune.

байна я between, among.

байети (-) budget.

баки v. remain, stay, be left over.

бали conj. but, on the contrary.

балози (ma-) ambassador, diplomatic representative.

бандари (-) harbor, port.

бандия (-) puppet.

бара (-) land; mainland, continent.

бараабара (-) wide road, highway; street.

барацы (ma-, -) assembly, council.

бараца кую parliament; general assembly.

Барага асулама Security Council.

барауя (-) letter.

баси conj. well, then, and then.

бати (ma-) galvanized iron; sheet metal; metal plating.

баву (ma-) strength, power; force, violence.

бэйа adj. bad, evil.

вива adj. badly.

беба v. bear, carry.

беберу (ma-) imperialist; as an adj. imperialistic.

бега (ma-) shoulder.

бега ква бега shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, closely.

беи (-) price.

бенки (-) bank.

биашара (-) commerce, trade, business.

баби (ma-) Mrs., Miss; Madame (a polite form of address).

бидхиа (-) goods, merchandise.

биди v. (used impersonally) obligate, compel, force.
bidi (-) industry, diligence, energy.

bila (ya) prep. without.

bima (-) insurance; lottery.

binadamu: -a binadamu human.

binafisi adj. and adv. personal; personally.

bingwa (ma-) champion; expert.

bomba (ma-) large pipe; pump.

bomoa v. (past. bomolewа) damage, break down; demolish, destroy.

bomu (ma-) bomb.

chache adj. few, little.

chagua v. choose, select; elect.

chagulia v. appl. choose, seek out, elect.

chakula pl. vyakula food.

chama pl. vyama association, organization; (political) party; union.

Chama cha Mapinduzi Revolutionary Party.

chama cha wafanyakazi labor union.

changa adj. young, immature, underdeveloped.

changanya v. caus. mix, mingle.

chekesha v. caus. cause to laugh.

chelewa v. be late, delay.

chifu (ma-) chief, leader.

chimba v. dig, excavate, drill (oil).

chini (-) underside, lower part; ground; floor; (as adv.) below.

chini ya under.

chombo pl. vyombo instrument, implement, tool.

vyombo vyа habari news media.

chorongea v. appl. cut up (with an instrument); drill in.

chotara (-) half-breed, half-caste.

chukua v. take, take away; carry.

chukulia v. appl. bring/carry (in, for); take/make (a decision).

chuma (-) iron; steel.

chunguza v. investigate closely, examine.

chuo pl. vyuo, institution of higher learning, college, university.

chuo kikuu university.
dai (ma-) claim, demand.
dai v. claim, demand.
daima adj. permanently; continually.
dakika (-) minute.
dakta (ma-) doctor.
daraja (ma-, -) bridge; rank; grade; class, degree; stairs; ladder.
dawa (ma-) medicine, drug.
demokrasi (-) democracy.
Desemba December.
dhahiri adj. clear, plain, evident.
dhalilisha v. humili ate.
dhamini v. sponsor, guarantee, vouch for.
dhansi v. think, consider, believe.
dharura (-) unexpected event/occurrence.
-d a dharura emergency.
dhidi ya against.
dhifa (-) banquet, feast.
dhirihiika v. stat. become clear/apparent.
dhulumu v. (pass. dhulumiwa) treat unjustly, exploit, oppress.
dibaji (-) introduction, preface.
dikteta (ma-) dictator.
dini (-) religion.
diplomasia (-) diplomacy.
dirisha (ma-) window.
dishekeni (-) division.
-dogo adj. small, little.
 kidogo adv. a little, some-what; in small amount.
dokeza v. indicate, suggest; hint.
dondosha v. caus. drop (one object after another); bomb.
dosari (-) fault, defect; error, mistake.
dumisha v. caus. cause to last/endure.
dumu v. last a long time, continue; remain permanently.
-a kudumu permanent.
duni adj. inferior, unimportant, insignificant, low, mean.
dunia (-) world.
egesha v. caus. bring up close, bring into contact, secure, moor.
eleka v. head for, be directed toward; seem, appear.
elw (pass. of elea used actively) understand.
elweka v. stat. become known; be understandable.
elza v. caus. explain, make clear, clarify.
elzea v. appl. explain/make clear (to, for).
eflu (ma-) thousand.
elishawa v. caus. educate, instruct.
elimu (-) education; science.
enda v. go.
endapo conj. in the event that, in case that, if.
edelea v. double appl. go forward, make progress; continue.
nchi zinazoendelea developing countries.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Swahili</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fa v. die; perish.</td>
<td>funga v. close, shut; tie, fasten.</td>
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<tr>
<td>faa v. be suitable/appropriate, be of use; be sufficient/adequate.</td>
<td>fungamana v. recip. be intertwined.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fasana v. explain.</td>
<td>nchi zisizofungamana na siasa ya upande wowote unaligned countries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fahamika v. stat. be understandable; be understood; be known.</td>
<td>-jifunza v. caus. refl. teach oneself, learn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fahamisha v. caus. cause to understand; inform; make known/public.</td>
<td>-fupi adj. short, brief.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fahamu v. understand; realize, be aware of, know about.</td>
<td>furahi v. be happy/pleased.</td>
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<td>fahari (-) pride, dignity, honor.</td>
<td>fursa (-) opportunity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ona fahari be proud, feel honored.</td>
<td>toa fursa give an opportunity.</td>
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<td>faida (-) advantage, gain.</td>
<td>fyeka v. clear away, eliminate.</td>
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<td>faidika v. stat. benefit, be beneficial/profitable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>faini (-) fine, penalty.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fanana v. recip. be similar, resemble.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fananisha v. caus. compare, contrast.</td>
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<td>fanikiwa v. pass. succeed, be successful.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fanya v. make; do; perform.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-jifanya v. refl. pretend; feign; make oneself.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fanyika v. stat. be done, take place; be feasible/doable.</td>
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<td>fariki v. die, pass away.</td>
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<td>fashisti (ma-) fascist.</td>
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<td>faulu v. succeed, be successful.</td>
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<td>fedha (-) money; silver.</td>
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<td>fidia v. offset.</td>
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<td>fikia v. arrive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fikia v. appl. (pass. fikiwa) reach, arrive at.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fikiria v. appl. give thought to, think about, consider.</td>
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<td>fikra (-) thought, idea, concept, ideology.</td>
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<td>filamu (-) film.</td>
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<td>fomu (-) form; paper(s).</td>
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<tr>
<td>futana v. recip. accompany one another, go together.</td>
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<tr>
<td>kufutana na go along with; according to.</td>
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<td>fustia v. appl. follow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fufuka v. be restored/revived, be resurrected (from the dead).</td>
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<tr>
<td>fukuza v. drive out, chase away; reject, expel.</td>
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<td>fulani (-) so-and-so; (as adj.) such and such, a given...</td>
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<td>fumba v. bring together, close.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fumba macho close the eyes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fundisha v. caus. teach, instruct; coach, train.</td>
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<tr>
<td>fundisho (ma-) lesson; instruction; teaching.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
gaidi (ma-) dissident.
gani interr. (invariable) what kind of? what?
gari (ma-) vehicle, car.
    magari ya kivita armored vehicles.
gawa v. divide; cause division in.
gawanya v. caus. divide up; classify; distribute.
gazeti (ma-) newspaper.
gereza (ma-) prison.
gharama (-) expense, expenditure.
gharamia v. appl. sponsor; pay the expenses of.
ghuba (-) gulf, bay.
goma v. strike, go on strike.
gombea v. appl. quarrel; stand up for.
    gombea uchaguzi run for office.
habari (-) report; news; information.
mwandishi wa habari journalist, newsman.
shirika la habari news service.
hadaa v. (pass. hadaiwa) deceive, cheat, trick.
hadhara public.
hadhi (-) status, title; prestige; respect, honor.
hani (-) boundary, limit; as prep. and conj. until, as far as.
haini pl. mahaini traitor, renegade, deserter.
haja (-) need, necessity; desire; purpose.
haki (-) right, prerogative; justice.
hakika (-) certainty; as adv. for certain.
hakikisha v. caus. make sure, assure, ensure, verify.
hakimu (+) judge.
halafu adv. then; afterwards, subsequently.
halali adj. lawful, legal.
halu (-) situation; condition, state.
ahalisi adj. actual, real, true, exact.
halmashauri (-) council, committee.
ahamasa (-) eagerness, compelling desire.
hamisha v. caus. move, cause to change residence.
haapa adv. here.
haapo adv. there; then.
harakati (-) movement, activity; operation.
harakisha v. caus. urge, press, hurry.
haribu v. destroy, ruin, damage.
harusi (-) wedding, marriage.
    bwana harusi groom.
    bibi harusi bride.
hasa adv. especially, particularly.
hasara (-) loss, damage; injury.
hasa (-) official paper(s); certificate
    hati za uraia citizenship papers.
hatia (-) guilt, transgression, crime.
hatimaye adv., conj. finally, at last.
hatua (-) step, pace; fig. measure; stage, level.
helikopta (-) helicopter.
hesabu v. count, calculate; reckon, consider.
   -jihesabu reckon oneself, consider oneself.

hesabu (-) account; bill; figure, calculation.
hesabu ya watu population figures, census.

heshima (-) honor, respect.

heshimu v. honor, respect.

hewa (-) air, breeze.

hifadhi v. keep, save, preserve; guard, protect.

historia (-) history.
   -a historia historic.

hitaji v. want, require; need, be lacking.

hivi demons. pron. these (of the vi- class); (as adv.) thus, in this way, just.
   hivi sasa immediately, right now, just now.

hivyo demons. pron./adj. these/those (already mentioned); (as an adv.) thus, in this way.
   hata hivyo however, nevertheless.

hoja (-) affair, matter, reason, question, problem.

hospitali (-) hospital, clinic.

hoteli (-) hotel.

hotuba (-) speech, oration.

hudhuria v. appl. be present(at), attend.

huduma (-) service.

huenda adv. possibly, perhaps.

hujumu v. move against, attack.

huko adv. there.

hukumu v. (pass. hukumiwa) judge, sentence, condemn.

hulka (-) characteristic, nature, quality.

humu as adv. here, in this place.

huru adj. free.

husika v. stat. be concerned; be involved.

husiisha: -jihusiisha v. caus. refl. involve oneself, concern oneself.

husu v. concern, affect, be related to.
   kuhusu inf. as prep. concerning, regarding.

hutubia v. appl. give a speech to, address.

huwa adv. usually, ordinarily.

ibla v. appl. steal from.

jdadi (-) number, quantity, amount.

jdara (-) (government) office, department, ministry.

jdhaa (-) program, broadcast.

ljumaa sing. Friday.

ikiwa conj. if.

Ikulu State House.

ilia conj. except, apart from, unless, but.

ilil conj. so that; in order that.

imani (-) belief; faith, creed; confidence.

imara adj. strong, firm, powerful.

imarisha v. uphold, strengthen.

ingawa conj. although, even if.

-ingi adj. many, numerous; much.

ingia v. come in, enter.

ingilia v. appl. enter into with a purpose, meddle in, pry into.

-ingine adj. other, different.

ingiza v. caus. cause to enter insert.
   -jiingiza v. caus. refl. inject oneself, intervene in.

inua v. lift, raise.

ishia v. end, conclude; stop, come to an end.

ishi v. live, exist.

ishia v. appl. end up (in).

ispokuwa prep. except, with the exception of; conj. if not, unless.

ita v. call, summon; name.
   -jita v. refl. call oneself.

itisha v. caus. call, summon (a conference).

iwapo conj. if, even if, although.
ja v. come, arrive; occur, happen.

jas (ma-) rubbish-heap; dunghill.

jadili v. discuss, argue, debate.

jambo pl. mambo matter, affair; circumstance.

jamhuri (-) republic.

jamii (-) community; society; collection of things.

jana adv. yesterday.

japo conj. although, even if.

jaribio (ma-) effort, attempt.

jaribu v. try, test.

jaza v. caus. fill.

je interrog. how?

jela (-) jail; prison.

jenerali (ma-) general.

jenga v. build, construct, erect.

jengea v. appl. build in/at/for.

jengo (ma-) building.

jeruhi v. wound, injure.

jeshi (ma-) army.

jibu v. answer, reply, respond.

jicho pl. macho eye.

jumba macho close the eyes.

jjii (ma-) big town/city.

jimbo (ma-) province; district, territory.

jina (ma-) name.

jinsi (-) kind, sort; manner; (as conj.) how.

jiografia (-) geography.

jioni adv. (in the) evening.

jirani (ma-) neighbor, neighborhood.

jitihada effort, exertion.

jiwe pl. mawe stone; battery.

jua v. know.

juhudi (-) effort, exertion, zeal.

jukumu (-) role, responsibility, task.

Julai July.

julikana v. stat. recip. be known; be well-known/famous.

juma (ma-) week.

Jumamosi Saturday.

Jumanne Tuesday.

Jumatano Wednesday.

jumba (ma-) augment. of nyumba large house, mansion.

jumba la makumbusho memorial hall.

jumla (-) total, totality; adv. all together.

jumuaia (-) society, association, alliance; community.

jumuaia ya kimataifa the international community.

juni (-) June.

juu (-) top, upper part; (as adv.) high above.

-ja juu high, higher, upper.

juu ya on top of; about, concerning.

juzi adv. the day before yesterday; recently, not long ago.
kaa v. sit, stay.

kabila (ma-) tribe.

kabili v. face, confront, encounter.

kabisa adv. completely, totally, absolutely; extremely.

kabla ya before.

kaburu (ma-) Boer; any white settler in South Africa.

kadha, kadhaa adj. several, some, various.

kadhalika adv. similarly, likewise.

n.k. = na kadhalika and so forth, etc.

kahawa (-) coffee.

kale (-) the past, long ago.

-a kale old, ancient, of long ago.

-kali adj. stern, hard, strong, violent, fierce.

kalia v. appl. (from kaa) live in; occupy (territory); sit on.

kama conj. and adv. if; then; as, like.

kamanda (ma-) commander.

kamata v. seize, grasp; detain, capture.

kamati (-) committee.

kambi (-) camp.

kamili adj. complete, perfect.

kamilika v. be whole/complete/perfect.

kamilisha v. caus. end, complete, perfect.

kampeni (-) campaign.

kampuni (ma-) company, business firm.

kanali (ma-) colonel.

kandamiza v. oppress; suppress.

kando (-) side, edge.

kando kando ya along, beside, by the side of.

kanisa (-) church.

kanusha v. caus. deny, reject.

karamu (-) banquet, feast, celebration.

karatasi (-) paper.

karibia v. come closer, approach; be near.

karibu adv. near.

hivi karibuni recently, not long ago.

kariri v. say again, repeat; quote, cite.

karne (-) century.

kasha (ma-) box, case; receptacle; bag.

kashfa, kashifa (-) slander, libel, false statement; exposure, exposé, scandal.

kashifu v. expose; slander, libel, insult.

kasi (-) hurry, haste.

-a kasi rapid, fast, speedy.

kasirisha v. caus. irritate, vex, annoy, make angry.

kaskazini loc. north.

kasoro (-) fault, defect.

kataa v. (pasv. kataliwa) refuse, reject, decline.

kataza v. caus. forbid, prohibit, prevent.

kati (-) middle, center.

kati ya in the middle of; between, among.

Mashariki ya kati the Middle East.

katia v. appl. cut.

katibu (wa-) secretary.

katibu mkuu secretary general.

katika prep. in, at, on, to.

katikati (-) middle, center.

katikati ya in the middle/center of.

kaushia v. caus. appl. dry in/for.

-kauv adj. dry.

kawaida (-) rule, habit, custom.

kama kawaida as usual.

kazi (-) work, employment.

kelele (-) noise, tumult, uproar.

kesho (-) next day, following day; as adv. tomorrow.

kesi (-) case.

Kiafrika : -a Kiafrika African.

Kiafrikkans sing. the Afrikaans language.

Kiarabu : -a Kiarabu

Arab, Arabic.

kiasi (vi-) amount, extent; measure; moderation; as adv. a little, fairly, tolerably.

kiasi cha kuridhiisha tolerably well, fairly well.

kiatu (vi-) shoe.

kibaguzi : -a kibaguzi discriminatory.

kibali (vi-) permission; permit.

kibalozzi : -a kibalozzi diplomatic.

kibaptooni : -a kibaptisti Baptist.

kibaraka (vi-) puppet, reactionary.

kibeberu : -a kibeberu imperialist, imperialistic.

kibepari bourgeoisie.

-a kibepari bourgeois.

kiberiti (vi-) match.

kibiasahara : -a kibiasahara commercial.

kichama adv. on a party basis, from a party point of view.

kichokozzi : -a kichokozzi provocative.

kidemokrasi : -a kidemokrasi democratic.

kidikteta : -a kidikteta dictatorial, of dictatorship.
kidini : -a kidini religious.
kidogo adv. a little, somewhat; in small amount.
kidugu : -a kidugu brotherly, fraternal.
kifalme : -a kifalme royal, regal.
kifaruru (vi-) rhinoceros; fig. tank.
kikosi cha vifaru tank unit, tank corps.
kifo (vi-) death.
kifungo (vi-) fastener; confinement; prison; jail sentence.
kifungo cha nje house arrest.
kigeugeu uncertain, indecisive; contradictory.
kihistoria : -a kihistoria historic, historical.
Kiingereza sing. the English language.
kiini (vi-) pith; kernel; nucleus; heart/ nub (of a problem); gist; summary.
kiislamu : -a kiislamu Islamic, Muslim.
kijamaa : -a kijamaa socialist.
kijamii : -a kijamii social.
kijana (vi-) youth, young person.
kijasiri adv. bravely, boldly.
kijeshi adv. militarily.
- -a kijeshi military.
kijiji (vi-) (small) village.
kijiji cha ujamaa ujamaa village, socialist village.

kiiko (vi-) spoon.
kiijujuu adv. superficially.
kkamilikiifu adv. completely, wholly, perfectly.
kikao (vi-) session, section, cell.
kkoloni : -a kcoloni colonial, colonialist.
kkomunisti : -a kkomunisti communist.
kkosii (vi-) unit; squad; corps.
kikristo : -a kikristo Christian.
kikundi (vi-) group, clique; mil. unit.
kikwazo (vi-) hindrance, difficulty, impediment.
kila adj. each, every.
kilimo (ki-, no pl.) agriculture, farming.
kilio (vi-) cry, scream, complaint.
kilometra, kilomita (-) kilometer.
kima (vi-) price, value, wage.
 kima cha chini minimum wage.
kkameendeleo : -a kkameendeleo progressive.
kimapinduzi : -a kimapinduzi revolutionary.
Kimarekani : -a Kimarekani American, of America.
kimataifa : -a kimataifa international.
kimbia v. run (away), flee, escape.
kimblia v. appl. run to, flee to, seek refuge with.
kimwinyi feudalism.
- -a kimwinyi feudalistic.
kimya sing. calm, quiet.
kimya kimya adv. calmly, quietly.
kimzaha (from mzaha joke) adv. as a joke.
chukulia kimzaha take as a joke, take for granted.
kininagaaga adv. thoroughly; openly, clearly; personally.
kinyume (vi-) back, rear; opposite, contrary; adv. backwards.
kiongozi leader.
kipaji (vi-) talent, gift.
kipekee: siku ya kipekee a very eventful day, a day to remember.
kipindi (vi-) time, period of time; (radio) program.
Kireno : -a Kireno Portuguese.
kiri v. admit, acknowledge, grant, allow.
kisa (vi-) cause, reason.
kisasa : -a kisasa modern.
kisi v. guess, estimate, anticipate, expect.
kisisa adv. politically.
- -a kisisa political.
kisiwa (vi-) island.
kisomo (vi-) education, training.
kisu (vi-) knife.
kitaku (vi-) book.
kitabu cha maisha personal file.
kitaifa : -a kitaifa adj. national.
kitasana (vi-) lock.
kitendo (vi-) action, act, deed, undertaking.
kitimbi (vi-) provocation, trick.
kitsihi (vi-) threat, menace.
kitu (vi-) thing, object; matter.
kituko (vi-) pause, stop; post, camp, base.
kiuchumi adv. economically.
- -a kiuchumi economic.
kiufundi : -a kiufundi technical, technological.
kubanana v. step/jump/pass over; violate.
kuluzi adv. defensively, from the point of view of defense.
kutamaduni : -a kutamaduni cultural.
kivita : -a kivita war-, of war.
kiwanda (vi-) factory, plant; (in the pl.) industry, industries.
kiwango (vi-) stage, scale, level, degree.
kodi v. rent, lease.
askari wa kukodiwa mercenary (soldier).
komando (ma-) commando.
komboa v. liberate, free.
   -jikomboa liberate/free oneself.
kombolea v. appl. free/liberate for.
komesha v. caus. stop, cause to cease.
kosa (ma-) error, mistake; blame, wrong.
kosa v. lack; err, be mistaken.
kosea v. appl. be mistaken.
   kwa kukosea by mistake, by accident.
kote adv. everywhere.
kubali v. accept, approve; agree, consent.
kubaliana v. recip. mutually agree,
   be of one mind.
   -kubwa adj. big, large, great.
kudumu : -a kudumu permanent.
kufuli (ma-) padlock.
kuhusiana na (inf. of husiana) according to;
   with regard to.
kuhusu (inf. of husu) concerning, regarding.
kulingana na (inf. of lingana) according to.
kumba v. shove, push; engulf; infest.
kumbana v. recip. collide with, struggle with, encounter.
kumbuka v. remember, call to mind.
kumbukumbu (-) memorial; remembrance; souvenir.
kumbusha v. caus. recall, call to mind; remind.
kumbusho (ma-) memorial, monument.
kumi (ma-) ten.
kuna v. scratch.
kundi (ma-) group, band; herd; flock.
kura (-) veto.
   kura ya veto veto.
kusini loc. south.
kusudi conj. in order that, so that.
kutana v. recip. meet, meet each other.
kutoka (from toka) as prep.
   from, out of.
kutokana (from tokana) as a result of.
   -kuu large; great; important; major; old.
kuwa inf. of wa (be) as conj. that.
kuza v. caus. cause to grow; rear, cultivate.
kwa prep. in, on, with, to, for (and additional meanings).
   kwa kuwa because, since.
   kwa vile because, since.
kwama v. stick, be stuck/jammed; reach an impass.
kwamba conj. that; in order that.
kwamisha v. caus. block; cause to get stuck, cause to run aground.
kwani conj. since, because; interrog. why.
kwanza : -a kwanza first.
kweli sing. truth.
   -a kweli true.
kwenye prep. at, in.
kweza v. caus. raise; elevate, extol.
lenga v. aim at, point at; apply to.

lempo (ma-) aim, goal, objective.

leo (-) as adv. today.

leta v. bring; produce.

letea v. appl. bring (to, for).
  -jiletea v. appl. refl. bring to oneself.

lichya ya not only.

lima v. hoe, cultivate, do farm work.

linda v. watch over, guard, protect.

linganisha v. caus. compare, contrast.

lipa v. pay, pay for.

lipua v. blow up, explode.

lishe (-) nutrition.

lutendi (ma-) lieutenant.

maafa pl. misfortune, disaster, catastrophe.

maalum adj. special, particular; well-known, famous.

maana (-) meaning, significance; (as conj.) since, because.

maarufu adj. important, famous.

mabadiiklo pl. change.

mabomoko pl. collapse, destruction; ruins.

machafuko pl. disorder, confusion; disturbance; riot, fighting.

mchungaji (wa-) minister, priest; shepherd.

mada (-) topic, issue; paper (submitted to be read).

madaraka pl. responsibility; control, power; authority; rights; autonomy.

madhehebu pl. creed, denomination, sect.

madhubuti adj. firm, strict; tight, close; strong, durable.

madhumuni (-) aim, goal, purpose, intention.

madini (-) mineral, metal, ore.

maelekezo pl. instructions, orders.

maelezo pl. statement, explanation.

maendeleo pl. progress, development.

maeneo pl. area, region.

mafanikio pl. success.

mafunzo pl. instruction, training.

mafuta pl. oil.

magharibi (-) west.

magofu pl. ruins.

mahakama (-) (law) court.

mahali sing. place.
  mahali gan? what place? where?

mahitaji pl. necessities, needs, requirements.

mahojiano pl. interview; debate.

mahususi adj. special.

maili (-) mile.

maisha pl. life, lifetime.

majadiilano pl. discussion(s), argument(s), debate(s).

majengo pl. construction.

maji pl. water.

majuzi adv. recently, lately, a few days ago.

makaburu pl. Boers, government of South Africa; colonialists, imperialists.

makadirio pl. estimate (of cost).

makala pl. article; treatise, essay.
maka pl. place of residence, home.
makao makuu headquarters.
makwo adv. (to/at their) home.
makweti adv. (to/at our) home.
mali (-) property, goods, possessions.
maliisi pl. natural resources.
malipo pl. pay, payment, compensation.
maliza v. end, conclude, finish.
malizika v. stat. end, be ended/ concluded.
mama (-) mother; term of address for older women.
mambo pl. of jambo, q. v.
manowari (-) man-of-war; warship, naval vessel.
manufa pl. usefulness, profit, benefit, advantage.
maoni pl. view(s), opinion(s).
mapambano pl. confrontation, collision; contact; meeting; contest; struggle.
mapema adv. early; previously, earlier.
mapigano pl. fight, conflict, struggle, battle; raid.
mapinduzi pl. revolution.
mapumziko pl. vacation, rest.
mara (-) time, occasion; as adv. at once, immediately.
mara kwa mara from time to time; again and again, often.
mara tu immediately, at once.
Marekani pr. n. America, the United States.
masafi mafupi short wave.
masambulizi pl. attack, invasion.
masariki (-) east.
masharti pl. conditions, terms, stipulations.
mashine (-) machine, engine.
mashataka pl. charge, accusation, reproach, imputation.
mashuhuri adj. important, famous.
masikini (-) poor person; (as a modifier) poor.
masikiti ko pl. grief, sorrow, regret.
masiali pl. interests.
matakwa pl. desire, wish; inclination.
matatizo pl. problems; complications, difficulties.
mateka (-) prisoner-of-war; hostage.
mateso pl. persecution, harassment.
matokeo pl. outcome, result, consequence; incident, event.
matumaini pl. hopes, desires, expectations.
matumizi pl. expense, expenditure.
mave pl. sl.) murder, slaughter, killing.
mavuno pl. harvest.
mawasili pl. communications.
mawe pl. of jiwe, q. v. stone.
mazao pl. produce, products; by-product.
masingira pl. environment, surroundings, circumstances.
mazungumizo pl. talk(s), conversation(s), discussion(s), negotiations.
Mbabylon (Wa-) (a) Babylonian.
mbali adv. far; adj. different.
mbali ya conj. apart from.
mbalimbali adv. different, various.
mbela (-) front; as adv. before, in front, forward.
mbela ya in front of, before.
songa mbele press forward.
mbili = n+wili two.
mbinu (-) tactic, strategy; expedient.
toa mbinu provide strategy.
mbulea (-) manure, fertilizer.
mbunge (wa-) member of parliament; member of congress.
mchana sing. day, daytime.
mchanganiko (mi-) mixture, variety.
mchango (mi-) payment; contribution; fund.
toa mchango make a contribution (not necessarily financial).
mchezaji (wa-) actor, actress; player; athlete.
mchezo (mi-) game; sport; show.
habari za mchezo sport news.
mchungaji (wa-) shepherd; minister, clergyman.
meja jeneral major general.
meli (-) steamer, steamship.
meya (ma-) mayor.
mfano (mi-) model, pattern; example.
mfanyabishara (wa-) merchant, trader, tradesman.
mfanyakazi (wa-) worker.
mfereji (mi-) canal; strait; pipe.
mfugo (mi-) livestock.
mfuko (mi-) bag, purse; fund.
mfululizo (mi-) series, succession.
mfumo (mi-) weave, weaving; fabric; fig. system; network.
mgogoro (mi-) difficulty; trouble; misunderstanding.
mgombea (wa-), mgombeaji (wa-) candidate; applicant.
mgombeaji binafasi independent candidate.
mgomo (mi-) strike.
mhamiaji (wa-) immigrant.
mhanga see muhanga.
mhariri (wa-) editor.
mhudumu (wa-) one who provides service, one who attends to.
  wahudumu wa vyombo vya usafireshaji transportation workers.
mia (ma-) hundred.
milele adv. permanently; always; constantly.
miliki v. rule, govern; run, operate; own.
milioni (-) million.
mimi pers. pron. I.
miongoni mwa among, between.
Misri pr. n. Egypt.
mitambo pl. machinery; equipment; instruments.
mithili (mi-) similarity, resemblance.
mithili ya like, similar to.
mjada (mi-) debate.
mjane (wa-) widow.
Mjerumani (Wa-) (a) German.
mji (mi-) town, city.
mji mkuu capital.
mjoli (wa-) archaic a title for an ex-slave’s kinsman.

mjumbe (wa-) delegate, representative; deputy.
mkanganyiko (mi-) confusion; antic, ruse, plot.
mkasi (mi-) (pair of) scissors.
mkataba (mi-) agreement, settlement; treaty, pact.
mkazi (wa-) resident; occupant.
mkazo (mi-) emphasis, stress.
mkimbizi (wa-) refugee; fugitive; deserter.
mkoa (mi-) region.
mkono (mi-) arm, hand.
  unga mkono support, back up.
mkopu (mi-) loan, credit.
Mkristo (Wa-) (a) Christian.
Mkur (Wa-) (a) Kurd.
mkurugenzi (wa-) director, manager, person in charge; leader.
mkutano (mi-) meeting, conference.
mkuu (wa-) leader, superior; director, head.
mlima (mi-) mountain, large hill.
Mmarekani (Wa-) (an) American.
mnamo adv. about, approximately; at, during (a period of time).
moja numer. one.
  moja kwa moja immediately; directly, straight on; continuously.
mojawapo numer. one, one (of several).
moyo pl. mioyo heart; spirit.
  kuvunjika moyo to be dispirited/ discouraged/demoralized.
mpaka (mi-) border, boundary; (as prep. and conj.) until.
Mpalestina (Wa-) (a) Palestinian.
mpango (mi-) plan; program; arrangement.
mpasuko (mi-) explosion.
mpiganaji (wa-) warrior, fighter.
mpigania uhuru, pl. wapigania uhuru freedom fighter.
mpinga mapinduzi pl. wapinga mapinduzi counter-revolutionary.
mpinizani (wa-) opponent.
mradi (mi-) plan, goal, ambition.
Mreno (Wa-) (a) Portuguese.
Mrusi (Wa-) (a) Russian.
msada (mi-) help, aid, assistance.
msafara (mi-) expedition, journey.
msako (mi-) intensive search; hunting; raid, round-up, manhunt.
msemaji (wa-) speaker; spokesman.
mshahara (mi-) salary, wages.
msheni (wa-) savage, barbarian, uncouth/ uncivilized person.

mshindi (wa-) winner, victor.
mshiri (wa-) partner, accomplice.
mshiko (wa-) listener.
mshimamo (mi-) position, stand.
msingi (mi-) foundation, basis.
  a msingi basic, fundamental.
msitihika (wa-) honored/respected/ righteouse person.
msomaji (wa-) reader.
msomi (wa-) highly educated/literate person.
mstari (mi-) line, row.
msukosuko (mi-) unrest, disorder; harassment.
msumari (mi-) nail.
Msembiji pr. n. Mozambique.
mtaalamu (wa-) expert, specialist.
mtali (wa-) tourist.
Mtanzania (Wa-) (a) Tanzanian.
mtawo (mi-) outlook, attitude, view, viewpoint, point of view.
mtu (wa-) person; (in the pl.) people.
mutungu (mi-) collarbone, scapula.
muda (-) time, period (of time).
muhanga or mhanga (wa-) sacrifice, offering by killing an animal.
    -jita muhanga sacrifice oneself.

muhimu adj. important.

mujibu: kwa mujibu wa according to, in accordance with.

muuaji (wa-) murderer.

muundo (mi-) structure, form, model.

muungano (mi-) organization, league, union, alliance.

muziki music.


mwajiri (wa-) employer.

mwaka (mi-) year.

mwakilishi (wa-) representative.

mwalimu (wa-) teacher, with caps. title of Julius Nyerere.
    mwalimu mkuu head teacher, principal.

mwamba pl. miamba (mi-) rock, crag.

mwambao (mi-) coast, coastline, shore.

mwaanga pl. wanaanga pilot.

mwanachama pl. wanachama member of a political party, union, organization.

mwanadamu pl. wanadamu human being.

mwanafunzi pl. wanafunzi student.

mwanjeshi pl. wanajeshi serviceman, member of the army.

mwanamke pl. wanawake woman.

mwananchi pl. wananchi inhabitant (of a country); citizen.

mwanaume pl. wanaume man.

mwandishi (wa-) writer.
    mwandishi wa habari journalist, newsmen.

mwanya (mi-) opening, opportunity.

mwanzo (mi-) start, beginning.
    -a mwanzo first, initial.

Mwarabu pl. Waarabu (an) Arab.

mwasi pl. waasi rebel, insurgent.

mwavuli pl. miavuli umbrella; parachute.

mwelekeo (mi-) tendency, trend, attitude; direction.

mwendawazimu (wa-) madman.

mwendon (mi-) pace, rate of speed; movement; course, route.

mwenye pl. wenyewe owner.

mwenye makosa the person responsible/guilty, the one to blame.

mwenyeji pl. wenyewe (regular) owner; host.

mwenyekiti pl. wenyeviti chairman.

mwenzi pl. wenzi companion, associate, colleague.
    wenzetu our companions/associates/colleagues.

wenzao their companions/associates/colleagues.

mwezi (mi-) months.

mwingilio (mi-) interruption.

mwisho (mi-) end.
    -a mwisho final.

Mwislam (Wa-) (a) Muslim.

mwito (mi-) call, appeal, summons.

mwovu (wa-) rotten/wicked/corrupt person.

Myahudi (Wa-) (a) Jew; (an) Israeli.

mzalendo (wa-) citizen; patriot.

mzaliwa (wa-) native, one born in a place.

mzinga (mi-) canon.

mzoaji (wa-) one who picks up/gathers up.

mzogaji wa takataka garbage collector.

Mzungu (Wa-) (a) European; white person.
nafasi (-) room, space; chance, opportunity.
nafuu (-) advantage, preference; (as modifier) preferential.
naibu (ma-) deputy, representative.
nane numer. eight.
naye (na yeye) and she/he, he/she too.
nchi (-) country.
ndani (-) inner part, inside.
    ndani ya inside of.
ndge (-) bird; airplane.
ndoa (-) marriage.
ndoto (-) dream.
ndugu (-) brother; (pol.) comrade.
nduli (-) cruel, brutal person, thug, ruffian, murderer.
neno (ma-) word; statement.
ngapi interrog. adj./pron. how many?
gazí (-) ladder; step; flight of stairs; level, stage.
gen'oa v. (pass. ng'olewa) uproot, eradicate, pull/dig up.
genja v. wait, wait for.
nanyua v. raise, lift.
naraka (letters) pl. of waraka, q. v.
nýíma v. deny, withhold, deprive.
nymbo (songs) pl. of wimbo q. v.
nyuma (-) back, rear; past; as adv. backwards; behind.
    huko nyuma in the past, previously.
nymba (-) house; home; building.
    nyumba (-) in the past, previously.
-ote indef. pron./adj. any, any at all.

oana v. recip. marry.

ofisa (ma-) officer, official.
ofisa elimu educational officer.
ofisi (-) office.

ogelea v. double appl. swim.

okoa v. save, rescue.

okolea v. appl. (pass. okolewa) save, rescue, deliver.

Oktoba October.

omba v. ask, beg, pray, implore.

ombi (ma-) request, petition.

ona v. see, view, consider.
ona v. recip. see each other, meet with each other.
ona v. remove, eliminate, get rid of, take away.
ono v. set out, start, leave; get up, rise.

ondolea v. appl. remove from, rid of, take away from.

onea v. appl. (pass. onewa) look at; feel hostility toward.

onekana v. recip. be apparent/obvious, seem, appear, be visible/seen.

ongea v. talk, converse, chat.

ongelea v. appl. discuss, talk about.

ongeza v. caus. increase, add, add to, augment; (before an infinitive) go on to, (do) further.

ongoza v. lead, direct.
onya v. caus. warn, admonish.
onyesho v. double caus. show, indicate.
onyo (ma-) warning, exhortation.
orofa (-) floor, story.

-ote indef. pron./adj. all, whole.

pa v. (pass. pewa) give.

pakana v. recip. be neighboring/adjacent, border on each other.

Palestina pr. n. Palestine.

pambana v. confront, face up to; compete.
pamoja na together with; in addition to.

-pamoja joint, mutual.
panda v. rise, increase; mount, board.
pande (pl. of upande, q. v.) sides.
pangia v. appl. arrange/put in order for; prepare/equip for.

panua v. open up, expand, broaden.

-jipanua expand (one's self), increase one's size.

panuka v. stat. be broadened/expanded, increase.

panulia v. appl. open up, expand.

-papara (-) haste, hurry.

-a papara hasty.

pasa v. behoove, be necessary, be proper.
pasua v. break open; cut open; wreck.
paswa v. pass. ought, should.
pata v. get, obtain.
patia v. appl. get/obtain for.

patikana v. stat. recip. be procurable/obtainable, be obtained, be found.
paza v. caus. raise, cause to rise/ascend.
peke, peke yake adv. alone, singly.
peleka v. send; transmit; take.
penda v. like, be fond of, love.
pendekeza v. stat. caus. recommend, suggest, put forward.
pendekezo (ma-) recommendation, suggestion, proposal.
pendelea v. double appl. prefer, extend preference to.
pia adv. also.
picha (-) picture.
piga v. strike, hit.
piga mabomu bomb.
pigana v. recip. strike each other, fight.
pigana vita wage war.
pigania v. recip. appl. fight for.
pili numer. two.

-a pili second.
pinda v. lock; block, obstruct; oppose.
pita v. go past, pass (by).
pitia v. appl. go past, pass by/through.
pitisha v. caus. pass, cause to pass.
pokea v. accept, receive; consent, agree; welcome.
pokelea v. appl. receive, accept.
polisi (ma-) policeman.
pongeza v. congratulate.
pora v. pluck; steal, rob, filch.
poteza v. lose, throw away.
potosha v. ruin, spoil.
profesa (ma-) professor.
punguzia v. appl. of punguza reduce, lessen, lower (in, for).
pwani (-) coast, littoral. -a pwani coastal.
-pya adj. new; modern.
radhi adj. satisfied, pleased.
rafiki (-) friend, comrade.
rahirisha v. caus. cheapen; facilitate, ease.
raia (-) citizen (of a country), subject, national; civilian.
rais (-, ma-) president.
rambirambi (-) (words of) condolence.
rangi (-) color.
rasimali (-) capital, assets.
rasmu adj. official. as an adv. officially.
ratiba (-) schedule, timetable; plan.
redio (-) radio.
-refu adj. long; tall; high; deep.
rejea v. return, go back, come back.
rejesha v. caus. give back, return, restore.
ridhisha v. caus. please, satisfy.
risasi (-) bullet.
roketti (ma-) rocket.
rudi v. come back, return; pay back.
rudisha v. caus. give/send back, return, restore.
ruhusia v. appl. permit, allow.
rula (-) ruler.
saa (-) hour; watch, clock.
saba numer. seven.
sababisha v. caus. cause.
sababu (-) cause, reason.
kwa sababu because.
sabini numer. seventy.
sabuni (-) soap.
safi adj. pure, clean.
safu (-) row; range (of mountains).
sahibi adj. correct, right, true.
saida v. help, assist.
saini (-) signature.
tia saini sign.
salama adv. safely, unharmed.
salamu (-) greeting; salutation; message.
salia v. appl. (from saa) remain, be left over.
sana adv. very.
sanduku (ma-) box.
sasa adv. now, at present.
saruji (-) cement, concrete.
sauti (-) voice.
sawa adj. & adv. equal; similar; like; even.
sayansi (-) science.
sehemu (-) part; region, district, area.
sehemu yingine elsewhere, somewhere, else.
septa (-) sector.
sema v. say, speak, talk.
semekana v. recip. be said/reported, say reportedly.
semina (-) seminar.
sera (-) policy.
serekali (-) government.
shabaha (-) mark, target; aim, goal.
shaka (ma-) doubt, uncertainty.
shambulia v. attack (suddenly), invade.
shambulio (ma-) attack; invasion.
shangaza v. caus. astonish, amaze.
shangilia v. welcome/greet warmly, congratulate; cheer, applaud.
shangwe (ma-) applause, ovation; jubilation.
shari (-) malice, maliciousness, hatred.
shauku (-) desire, longing, eagerness; ambition.
shauri v. advise, recommend.
sherehekea v. celebrate.
sheria (-) law.
shika v. grasp, seize, hold on to, occupy.
shikilia v. double appl. hold on to stubbornly; mil. occupy.
shilingi (-) shilling.
shina (ma-) tree trunk; sub-branch (the lowest unit in party structure).
shinda v. conquer, subdue, defeat; win; outdo, surpass.
shindwa v. pass. (from shinda) be defeated; fail.
shirika (ma-) company; organization; society; cooperative.
shiriki v. participate, have a part in.
shirikiana v. recip. cooperate, join forces.
shirikisha v. caus. allow to take part, have...participate.
shirikisho (ma-) union, federation, association.
shuguli (-) activity, work, occupation.
shugulikia v. appl. be concerned/busy/occupied with.
shuhudia v. appl. be witness to, witness.
shujaa (ma-) hero, brave man, warrior; as adj. brave, courageous.
shukuru v. thank, be grateful to.
shule (-) school.
shule za msingi primary schools.
shutumu v. castigate, excoriate, reproach, scold.
si is/are not.
sisa (-) policy; politics.
sifu v. praise, recommend, admire.
sikia v. hear; feel.
sikika v. stat. be audible/perceptible, be heard.
sikiliza v. appl. caus. listen, listen to.
sikitika v. be sorry, regret, grieve.
sikitisha v. caus. cause sorrow/regret, sadden, grieve, make sorry.
siku (-) day.
silaha (-) weapon; arms.
simamisha v. caus. cause to stand; cause to stop, obstruct.
simu (-) telephone; telephone call.
simu ya maandishi telegram.
sindika v. push; press out; process.
sinema (-) cinema.
sisi pers. pron. we.
sisitiza v. stress, emphasize, say emphatically.
sita numer. six.
sitini numer. sixty.
siyo no, not.
soko (ma-) market.
somo (ma-) course of study, lesson.
songa v. press, squeeze.
    songa mbele press forward.
spea (-) spare parts.
stahili v. merit, deserve, be fitting/proper/due.
suala (ma-) question; problem, matter.
subiri v. wait for.
sujudia v. appl. bow down/worship (for, before).
sukari (-) sugar.
sukumia v. appl. push/shove in.
suluhisha v. caus. mediate, reconcile, bring peace to.
suluhu (-) reconciliation, compromise.
swali (ma-) question.
taabika v. be in difficulty/distress, be worried/disturbed.
taarifa (-) report; statement; communiqué.
tafsiri v. explain, interpret; translate.
tafuta v. look for, seek.
tahadharisha v. caus. warn.
taifa (ma-) nation, country; people.
    Umoja wa Mataifa the United Nations.
taifisha v. nationalize.
taja v. name, designate, mention; nominate.
tajiri (ma-) rich person; (as modifier) rich.
taka v. want, desire; require, need.
takataka (-) dirt; rubbish, garbage.
    mzoaji wa takataka garbage collector.
tambua v. recognize, acknowledge.
    -jitambulisha v. caus. refl. identify oneself, introduce oneself, make oneself known.
tamka v. proclaim, announce; pronounce.
tangaza v. caus. make known, announce; publish; proclaim; broadcast.
    tangaza vita declare war.
tangazo (ma-) proclamation; announcement; notice, advertisement.
    matangazo ya biashara commercial advertisements, commercials.
tangu prep. and conj. since, from.
tanguliza (mbele) v. caus. cause to go forward, give priority/precedence to.
tano numer. five.
tanzua v. open (eyes); uncover, reveal; solve; explain, clarify.
tapatapa v. redup. be in disarray/in confusion.
taratibu (-) order, system, structure; plan; policy.
tatizo (ma-) problem, complication.
tatu numer. three.
    -a tatu third.
tawala v. rule, govern.
tawala (pl. of utawala, q.v.) regimes.
tawanyaika v. stat. scatter, be spread.
tawi (ma-) branch (of a tree); fig. branch, division.
tayari adj. ready, prepared; adv. already.
tayarisha v. caus. prepare, set up.
tazama (appl. pass. tazamiwa) look at, observe; expect.
tegemea v. rely on, depend on.
teka v. capture.
tekeleza v. caus. accomplish, carry out, bring to a conclusion.
teketea v. be destroyed; perish; get burned.
teketeka v. caus. destroy, ruin.
televisioni (-) television.
tembelea v. appl. visit, go to visit, call on.
tena adv. then, next, further; again.
tengeneza v. caus. manufacture, produce; make put in order; repair; edit.
tesa v. persecute, torment.
tete v. appl. stand up for, support, defend; speak out strongly for or against.
tetemeko (-) earthquake.
thabiti adj. strong, firm, secure, steadfast.
thamini v. value, appraise, evaluate; appreciate.
thibitisha v. caus. prove, confirm.
tia v. put, set, lay, place.
tilia appl. of tia, q.v.
tilianu v. recip. (of tia) put/set (mutually).
\textit{tilianu saini} (both/all) sign.
timiza v. caus. complete, finish.
timu v. (pass. timuliwa) drive out, expel.
timu (-) team.
tisa numer. nine.
tishia v. appl. threaten, frighten, scare.
tolia v. put/take/give out; put forward; produce; publish; issue.
\textit{jitoo muhanga} make a sacrifice, sacrifice oneself.
tochi (-) flashlight.
tofauti (-) difference.
tofautiana v. recip. be different from one another; differ (in opinion).
toka v. come/go out, leave.
kutoka from, out of.
tokana v. recip. depart from; result from.
kutokana na due to, as a result of, resulting from.
tokea v. appl. come out, appear; happen, occur.
tokomeza v. caus. destroy, annihilate.
tolea v. appl. from toa put out, issue; present; publish; expel.
tosha v. be enough/sufficient.
\textit{vyautosha} sufficiently.
tosheleza v. appl. caus. satisfy, give satisfaction.
toza v. caus. charge, impose; extract.
tu adv. only, merely.
tua v. put/set down; settle down; be based, take position.
tukio (ma-) occurrence, event, incident.
tumikia v. appl. work for, serve; be useful to; use.
tungulia v. lower, reduce; bring down.
tupa v. throw.
\textit{mabomu ya kutupa} hand grenades.
tupilia v. double appl. throw away.
-tupu adj. bald; naked; empty; downright, brazen.
twaa v. capture, occupy; take.
ua v. kill, murder.
ua (ma-) fence.
udui sing. hostility, enmity.
Uajemi pr. n. Persia, Iran.
Uamuzi sing. judgment, decision, verdict.
Uasi sing. rebellion, insurrection.
Ubaguzi sing. discrimination, segregation.
Ubalozzi sing. embassy, legation, consulate.
Ubeberu sing. imperialism.
Uchaguzi sing. election, voting.
Uchapishaji sing. publication.
Shirika la Uchapishaji Vitabu book publisher.
Uchimbaji sing. excavation, digging, mining; drilling (oil).
Uchokozi sing. provocation; teasing.
Uchorongaji sing. (act of) cutting/drilling.
UCHUMI sing. economy.
- a uchumi economic.
Uchunguzi sing. investigation, research.
Uelewano sing. mutual understanding.
Uendalezaji sing. development; promotion; industrial management.
Uenezaji sing. spreading, dissemination.
Ufanisi sing. well-being, prosperity.
Ufumbuzi sing. unfolding, clearing up, solution.
Ufundi sing. proficiency, expertise; technology.
- a ufundi technical, technological.
Ufupi sing. shortness, brevity.
Ugawaji sing. dividing up, division; distribution.
Ugonjwa sing. disease, sickness.
Ugumu sing. hardness, solidarity; difficulty; severity.
Uhai sing. life.
Uhakikisho sing. assurance, making sure.
Uhalifu sing. transgression, crime, fault, offense.
Uhamiaji sing. immigration, emigration.
Uharibifu sing. destruction, devastation, damage, loss.
Uhuru sing. freedom, independence.
Ujamaa sing. socialism; brotherhood.
- a ujamaa socialist.
uongozi sing. leadership; administration.
-a uongozi administrative.

uvuo sing. badness, wickedness, corruption.

upande pl. pande side; fig. field, sphere.
  kwa upande wa on the side of,
on the...side.

upelekaji sing. transmission; delivery.

upeo sing. extremity, limit, highest point.

upinzani sing. opposition.

upya adv. again, anew.

uraisa sing. citizenship.

urais sing. presidency.

urefu sing. length; height; depth.
  kwa urefu zaidi at greater length.

Urusi pr. n. Russia.

usafirishaji sing. transportation.

usafishaji sing. cleaning, purification; refining.

usalamo sing. security, safety.

askari wa usalamo security forces.

Baraza la Usalamo Security Council.

usalata sing. deceit, treachery, fraud.

usawa sing. similarity; equality; evenness.

usemi sing. words, saying; slogan.

ushabidi sing. evidence, testimony.

ushauri sing. recommendation, advice.
  toa ushauri recommend.

ushauriano sing. consultation(s).

ushirikiano sing. cooperation, collaboration.

usiku sing. night.

ustaarabu sing. civilization, culture.

usuluhishi sing. mediation, reconciliation.

utabilu sing. medical treatment.

utafiti sing. research, investigation,
  curiosity.

utafutaji sing. search, act of seeking.

utajiri sing. wealth.

utali sing. tourism.

utamaduni sing. culture; civilization.

utangazaji sing. announcement, proclamation.

utaratibu sing. system, structure, arrange-
  ment, plan.

utawala pl. tawala rule, government;
  regime.

utengenezaji sing. manufacture, production.

utekelezaji sing. implementation.

utu sing. humanity; humaneness, goodness.

Uturuki sing. Turkey.

uuzaji sing. marketing, business of
  selling.

uvamizi sing. invasion.

uwanja pl. wanja enclosed area; field;
  stadium.

uwanja wa ndege airfield, airport.

uwezekano sing. possibility, feasibility.

uwezo sing. ability, capacity.

uwiano sing. equality.

usaha v. sell.

uzalendo sing. patriotism.

uzalishaji sing. childbirth; production.

uzayonisti sing. Zionism.

uzito sing. weight, heaviness.

uzofu sing. experience.
vamia v. appl. pounce on, descend on; break into, invade.

vifaa pl. supplies, equipment; materials; necessities.

vikali adv. strongly, adamantly, harshly, fiercely.

gile (vile) adv. also, likewise, too; in the same way.

vipi adv. how?

vita pl. war.

vizuri adv. well, nicely, properly.

vuguvugu (-) (political) consciousness.

vuka v. pass safely through, cross, ferry across.

vumilia double appl. tolerate, put up with.

vuna: -jivunia v. appl. refl. take the credit for, boast about, take pride in.

vnja v. break, demolish.

vnja moyo discourage.

vnjika v. stat. be breakable; be broken; break up.

duvunjika moyo be dispirited/discouraged/demoralized.

vutia v. appl. pull, draw, attract; be attractive to, be pleasing to.

wa v. be, become.

wahi v. do beforehand, happen before; be on time.

wajibu sing. duty, responsibility, obligation.

wakati pl. nyakati time, period, season; as a conj. when.

wakati wa at the time of, during.

wakilisha v. represent.

wala conj. nor, and not.

wapi interrog. where?

waraka pl. nyaraka letter, document.

warsha (-) workshop, seminar.

wasini v. arrive, reach.

wasilisha v. caus. send, convey, deliver.

wasiwasi sing. doubt, misgiving, crisis.

waya (-) wire.

wazi adj. and adv. clear, open; clearly, frankly.

waziri (ma-) minister.

waziri mkuu prime minister, premier.

waziri wa habari na utalii minister of information and tourism.

waziri wa kazi minister of labor/works.

waziri wa mambo ya nchi za nje minister of foreign affairs, foreign minister.

waziri wa mambo ya ndani ya nchi minister of the interior, home minister.

waziri wa ulinzi minister of defense.

waziwazi adj. clear, open, overt; adv. clearly, frankly.

wazo (ma-) thought, idea; opinion, view.

weka v. place, put, set.

-jiweka v. refl. place oneself, set oneself.

wekea v. appl. of weka place, put (in, for).

weza v. be able.

wezekana v. recip. be possible/feasible.

wezesha v. caus. enable, make possible.

wiki (-) week.

wilaya (-) district.

will numer. two.

wimbi (ma-) wave.

wimbo pl. nyimbo song.

wingi sing. large quantity/number.

kwa wingi in large quantity.

wizara (-) ministry.

wizara ya mambo ya nchi za nje ministry of foreign affairs; state department.

wizara ya viwanda ministry of industry.
yeye pers. pron. he, she.

zaidi adv. more.
  zaidi ya more than.

zalisha v. caus. beget; produce.

zaliwa (pass. of zaa) be born.

zamani (-) time, period of time.
  -a zamani former; of old, of long ago.

zatiti v. prepare, make ready, put in order.
  -jizatiti v. refl. prepare oneself, ready oneself.

ziara (-) visit.

zidi v. increase, become large; exceed, excel; do more, do increasingly.

zidisha v. caus. increase; multiply.

-zima adj. entire, whole, complete.

zingatia v. appl. consider, regard, take into account.

zingira v. appl. surround, encircle.

-zito adj. heavy; thick; difficult.

ziwa (ma-) lake; pool, pond.

zuia v. (pass. zuiliwa) prevent, hinder; hold back, restrain detain.
  -jizuia v. refl. restrain/control oneself, hold back.

zuka v. appear suddenly, emerge, pop up, break out.

zunguka v. go around, circle around, move about aimlessly.

zungumza v. discuss, converse, carry on a conversation.

zungumzia v. appl. discuss, converse, talk about.

zungusha v. caus. encircle, surround.

-zuri adj. good, fine, excellent.

zuru v. visit.