

Swahili – solution

Task 1:

17. <i>wanazoea kuja</i>	They are getting used to coming.
18. <i>mnalala leo</i>	You are sleeping today.
19. <i>husemi</i>	You do not speak.
20. <i>tunapenda kula usiku</i>	We like to eat at night.

Task 2:

21. We are sleeping at home.	<i>tunalala nyumbani</i>
22. He does not like to study.	<i>hapendi kusoma</i>
23. They are not drinking.	<i>hawanywi</i>

Task 3:

24. He is studying.	<i>anasoma</i>
25. You(pl.) are eating.	<i>mnakula</i>

a-/m- expresses the subject, -na- the present tense, soma and la are the roots. Because la is a monosyllabic root, it retains its infinitive prefix ku- in the present tense forms.

Explanations:

The word order is *verb-(infinitive)-(adverb)*.

The structure of *verb* depends on whether it is negative, or positive.

Negative: *negative subject prefix-infinitive without ku-*, last *a* turns into *i*.

Positive: *positive subject prefix-na-infinitive*. If *infinitive* contains at least three syllables (the problem contains only infinitives with two or three syllables), it loses its *ku-* prefix.

Table of subject prefixes:

Subject	Positive subject prefix	Negative subject prefix
I	<i>ni-</i>	<i>si-</i>
you(sg.)	<i>u-</i>	<i>hu-</i>
he, she	<i>a-</i>	<i>ha-</i>
we	<i>tu-</i>	<i>hatu-</i>
you(pl.)	<i>m-</i>	<i>ham-</i>
they	<i>wa-</i>	<i>hawa-</i>

Note: The first person singular does not appear in the problem at all. For all other pronouns the negative subject prefix is created from the positive subject prefix by adding *h(a)-* (*a* appears when the positive subject prefix begins with a consonant).

List of *infinitives* and *adverbs*:

today	<i>leo</i>	to sleep	<i>kulala</i>
at night	<i>usiku</i>	to come	<i>kuja</i>
at home	<i>nyumbani</i>	to get used to	<i>kuzoea</i>
in the morning	<i>asubuhi</i>	to like	<i>kupenda</i>
to study	<i>kusoma</i>	can	<i>kuweza</i>
to speak	<i>kusema</i>	to drink	<i>kunywa</i>
to eat	<i>kula</i>		