

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Beginner S1 #1

What's Something You Do Every Day in Kenya?

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INTRODUCTION

John: Hi everyone, and welcome to SwahiliPod101.com. This is Beginner Season 1 Lesson 1 - What's Something You Do Every Day in Kenya? John Here.

Medina: Hamjambo, I'm Medina.

John: In this lesson, you'll learn how to use the present simple tense to describe daily activities. The conversation takes place at home.

Medina: It's between Ali and Mohamed.

John: The speakers are friends, so they will use informal Swahili. Okay, let's listen to the conversation.

DIALOGUE

Ali: Mohamed, mimi hukimbia asubuhi kila siku

Mohamed: Huh, wewe hufanya hivyo kila siku?

Ali: Kila siku kabla ya kula kiamsha kinywa.

Mohamed: Hiyo ni njia mwafaka ya kuanza siku yako.

Ali: Ukweli. Utashinda ukiskia mwenye nguvu na mchangamfu.

Mohamed: Mimi huchelewa kuamka kwa hivyo mimi huoga na kuanza shughuli za siku.

Ali: Ala! hata kiamsha kinywa haukuli?

Mohamed: Ndio, mimi huoga na kuondoka.

John: Listen to the conversation one time slowly.

Ali: Mohamed, mimi hukimbia asubuhi kila siku

Mohamed: Huh, wewe hufanya hivyo kila siku?

Ali: Kila siku kabla ya kula kiamsha kinywa.

Mohamed: Hiyo ni njia mwafaka ya kuanza siku yako.

Ali: Ukweli. Utashinda ukiskia mwenye nguvu na mchangamfu.

Mohamed: Mimi huchelewa kuamka kwa hivyo mimi huoga na kuanza shughuli za siku.

Ali: Ala! hata kiamsha kinywa haukuli?

Mohamed: Ndio, mimi huoga na kuondoka.

John: Listen to the conversation with the English translation

Ali: Mohamed, I run every day in the morning.

Mohamed: Wow, you do that on a daily basis?

Ali: Every day before eating breakfast.

Mohamed: That's an appropriate way to start your day.

Ali: True. You spend the rest of your day feeling happy and energetic.

Mohamed: I usually wake up late and so I just shower and start my daily activities.

Ali: What! You don't even take breakfast?

Mohamed: Yes, I just take a bath and leave.

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

John: Medina, is it common for people in Kenya to go jogging?

Medina: Yes, in Kenya, most people in urban areas jog in the morning to keep fit.

John: What about people who live in the countryside?

Medina: People who live in the villages are usually farmers, so I think that keeps them fit.

John: Is there any specific etiquette about what to wear when you're jogging?

Medina: No, but common sportswear, or nguo za michezo, is fine.

John: That's good to know. Okay, now onto the vocab.

VOCAB LIST

John: Let's take a look at the vocabulary from this lesson. The first word is..

Medina: kimbia [natural native speed]

John: to run

Medina: kimbia[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Medina: kimbia [natural native speed]

John: Next we have..

Medina: mazoezi [natural native speed]

John: exercises

Medina: mazoezi[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Medina: mazoezi [natural native speed]

John: Next we have..

Medina: kabla [natural native speed]

John: before

Medina: kabla[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Medina: kabla [natural native speed]

John: Next we have..

Medina: mwenye nguvu [natural native speed]

John: energetic

Medina: mwenye nguvu[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Medina: mwenye nguvu [natural native speed]

John: Next we have..

Medina: chelewa [natural native speed]

John: to be late

Medina: chelewa[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Medina: chelewa [natural native speed]

John: Next we have..

Medina: amka [natural native speed]

John: to wake up

Medina: amka[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Medina: amka [natural native speed]

John: Next we have..

Medina: oga [natural native speed]

John: to shower

Medina: oga[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Medina: oga [natural native speed]

John: Next we have..

Medina: ondoka [natural native speed]

John: to leave

Medina: ondoka[slowly - broken down by syllable]

Medina: ondoka [natural native speed]

John: And lastly..

Medina: kiamsha kinywa [natural native speed]

John: breakfast

Medina: kiamsha kinywa [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Medina: kiamsha kinywa [natural native speed]

KEY VOCAB AND PHRASES

John: Let's have a closer look at the usage of some of the words and phrases from this lesson. The first word is..

Medina: mazoezi

John: meaning "exercises"

Medina: Mazoezi is in plural form. The singular form is zoezi.

John: You use this word when you're talking about physical activities such as running, dancing, and engaging in sports, among other things.

Medina: This word is usually used in the field of health and fitness.

John: Can you give us an example using this word?

Medina: Sure. For example, you can say.. Ukifanya mazoezi, mwili wako unatoa jasho.

John: ..which means "When you perform exercises, your body produces sweat." Okay, what's the next phrase?

Medina: mwenye nguvu

John: meaning "energetic"

Medina: Mwenye nguvu is one adjectival phrase, singular, made up of mwenye meaning "belonging to something" and nguvu meaning "energy."

John: This phrase is used to refer to the ability to handle tasks requiring body energy or strength. Medina, can you give us an example using this phrase?

Medina: Sure. For example, you can say.. Kukimbia hufanya mtu awe mwenye nguvu.

John: ...which means "Running makes one energetic."

John: Okay, what's the next phrase?

Medina: kiamsha kinywa

John: meaning "breakfast"

Medina: Kiamsha kinywa is a phrase made of two words. Kiamsha means "something that wakes up something" while kinywa refers to the mouth.

John: Literally, the phrase indicates something that wakes up the mouth, so "breakfast." Medina, please give us a sample sentence.

Medina: Sure. For example, you can say Leo nilikula matunda kama kiamsha kinywa changu.

John: .. which means "Today I ate fruits as my breakfast." Okay, now onto the lesson focus.

LESSON FOCUS

John: In this lesson, you'll learn how to use the present simple tense to describe daily activities.

Medina: Let's start with an example in the dialogue, Mimi hukimbia asubuhi kila siku.

John: which means "I run every day in the morning."

Medina: Like in English, verbs in Swahili are words used for action, expression purposes, or a state of form or being.

John: They can be conjugated into the present tense, past tense, and future tense.

Medina: Present tense verbs explain a current or present time happening. For example, Naongea Kiswahili

John: meaning "I speak Swahili."

Medina: In Swahili, all verbs have the prefix na- used in cases of the present continuous tense. For instance, na-enda meaning "I am going," or na-andika meaning "I am writing."

John: Is simple present different?

Medina: For simple present tense the applicable prefix is hu- mimi huenda "I go," mimi huandika meaning "I write".

John: What are the infinitive forms of these verbs?

Medina: The infinitive verbs here are enda "to go," and andika "to write."

John: As we said, present simple tense is different from present continuous in Swahili.

Medina: Present simple tense expresses something that takes place regularly, in other words, it is a habitual tense. The prefix hu- is used with the verb. A good example is Mimi hupiga mswaki kila siku.

John: meaning "I brush my teeth every day."

Medina: Present continuous tense is a "now" tense and you can recognize it

from the na prefix. For example, Unatazama runiga sasa?

John: Which means “Are you watching TV now?” With the present tense, it can be useful to use certain adverbs, such as adverbs of frequency.

Medina: Right, for example kila siku kabla

John: meaning “Every day before”

Medina: Other adverbs of frequency are mara kwa mara meaning “sometimes,” or Mara tatu, meaning “three times.”

John: Finally let’s mention that in Swahili it may be useful also to associate a verb to an adjective.

Medina: Right, those are the verbal adjectives, which describe activities and are connected to verbs. A good example of their use in the dialogue is utashinda ukiwa mchangamfu

John: Which means “You will spend the rest of the day feeling happy.”

Medina: The verbal adjective in this case is changamfu, meaning “happy.”

John: Ok, let’s wrap up the first lesson with a couple of sample sentences.

Medina: Sure thing. Mimi huamka saa kumi asubuhi kila siku.

John: "I wake up at 4.00 a.m every day."

Medina: Dada yangu hupika mayai kila siku.

John: "My sister cooks eggs every day."

OUTRO

John: Okay, that’s all for this lesson. Thank you for listening, everyone, and we’ll see you next time! Bye!

Medina: Tuonane!