

Lesson 1. Class 1: umu-, aba-

1. As we take up the study of Kinyarwanda, we must first get a little picture of the structure of the language. The verb is perhaps the most important part of speech because it serves for several parts of speech. However, we will take that up later and first look at nouns, since their class and form affect most of the other words in the sentence. The nouns are found in ten classes, each class having its own set of prefixes. The prefix of a noun will determine the prefix of other words related to that noun.

2. **Class 1:** In this class we find only nouns which are names of humans (not necessarily proper nouns). However, some nouns referring to people will be found in other classes (mostly class 3). Here are a few words of this class:

umugabo - man(married), husband	abagabo - men, husbands
umugorê - woman (married), wife	abagorê - women, wives
umuhuungu - boy, son	abahuungu - boys, sons
umukoôbwa - girl, daughter	abakoôbwa - girls, daughters

Observe that each of these words in the singular begins with **umu**. That is the singular prefix. The plural prefix is **aba**. Thus, in the word **umugabo**, **umu** is the prefix and **-gabo** is the stem (the unchangeable part). From now on when you meet a noun of the first class you will be able to form the plural.

3. Some verbs to learn:

arakôra - he (she) is working; he (she) works, he (she) does.

barakôra - they are working, they work, they do.

arageenda - he (she) is going, he goes (-geenda may not be used when followed by a word of place.

In that case use: arajya, barajya. e.g.: Arajya mu Kirambo - he is going to Kirambo.

barageenda - they are going, walking, they go.

arahînga - he (she) is hoeing, he (she) hoes (cultivates, digs).

barahînga - they are hoeing, they hoe (cultivate, dig).

Thus, the singular **verb** prefix for the 3. person is **a-**, and the plural verb prefix is **ba-**.

Note: These verbs may stand alone with no noun or pronoun subject expressed when the person referred to is known.

Now perhaps you can translate these sentences:

I. Translate into English:

1. Umugabo arakora. 2. Abahungu baragenda. 3. Umukobwa arahinga. 4. Umugore arakora. 5. Abagore barahinga. 6. Abagabo barahinga. 7. Umuhungu aragenda. 8. Abakobwa baragenda. 9. Umugore arahinga. 10. Baragenda.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda: (the articles a, an, the are not expressed.)

1. The boy is hoeing. 2. The girls work. 3. The men are going. 4. The women are walking. 5. A boy is working. 6. A girl is walking. 7. Some (no word needed) boys are working. 8. The man hoes. 9. A woman is going. 10. Women work.

Lesson 2. Ni and Si

Vocabulary

umwâana (pl. abâana) - child

umwaâmi (abaâmi) - king, Lord

umwîgiisha (abîgiisha) - teacher

umwîgiishwa (abîgiishwa) - pupil

kwîga (-ze) (verb) - to learn, study

afite - he (she) has

bafite - they have

cyaane (adverb) - much, very

murakôze - thank you

kwîgiisha (-shije) (verb) - to teach

4. **Vowel change.** Though we observed that the singular prefix of Class 1 is **umu-**, we will find some words in which it appears to be **umw-**, as in the nouns given above. This is due to the fact that **u** before another vowel becomes **w**. This rule applies not only in this instance, but wherever **u** precedes another vowel, for the language does not tolerate two vowels coming together. Thus **umu-ana** becomes **umwâana**. This lengthens the vowel which begins the stem: **umwîigiisha**, **abîigiisha**. Also, **a** before another vowel drops out, thus the plural of these nouns: **aba-ana** becomes **abâana**; **aba-îigiisha** becomes **abîigiisha**. (Later you will learn about an exception to this rule about **a**.)

5. **Use of ni and si:** **Ni** means "is" or "are", "he (she) is", "they are" (third-person singular and plural in present time), and does not change its form regardless of the subject. Its negative **si**, meaning "is not", "are not", "he (she) is not", "they are not". (These words may not be used in a dependent clause or when followed by a word of place.) **Ni** and **si** may also be used with "it" for the subject, e.g., **Ni uwami** - it is the king. **Umwana ni umukobwa** - the child is a girl. **Umugabo si umwigisha** - the man is not a teacher. **Umwigisha ni Andereya** - the teacher is Andrew.

Exception: If the subject of "is" or "are" is a place, as well as the word following, the words **ni** and **si** may be used even though followed by a word of place, e.g. **Kirambo ni kure** - Kirambo is far away.

Tone rules: If 'ni' and 'si' occur at the beginning of a sentence, their tone is low. In the middle of a sentence, it is high. A beginning vowel of any word after 'ni' or 'si' becomes long: **ni uumugorê**; **Mariyâ nî uumogorê**; **Peetero sî aabâana**; **ni uumusôre!**

Note: Since in Kinyarwanda two vowels may not come together (in speaking), and most words end in vowels, and start with vowels, the last vowel of a word is dropped (elided) when the next word begins with a vowel. e.g. (one says) **umwana n'umukobwa** - the child is a girl (though one does not write the apostrophe); **umugor' arahinga** - the woman is hoeing (but one writes: **umugore arahinga**.)

Exercises:

I. Without reference to the vocabularies, give the plural of the following words and their meanings:

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. umwana | 2. umugabo | 3. umwami | 4. umugore |
| 5. umuhungu | 6. umwigisha | 7. umukobwa | 8. umwigishwa |

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

- The teacher has a wife.
- The children are going.
- The man is a teacher.
- The boys are working hard (much).
- The pupils have a teacher.
- A woman is hoeing.
- The child is not a boy.
- The man has a son.
- Teachers work hard (much).
- The women have children.
- The pupil is a girl.
- The girl is not a teacher.
- Men have wives.
- Pupils hoe.
- The teacher is a man.

Lesson 3. Possessive Adjective

Vocabulary

umuuntu - person

umukôzi - workman, employee

umusâaza - old man

oya - no

aravûga - he says, is speaking

yee, yeego - yes (yeego is usually used in answer to greetings)

Umukîza - Savior

oyayê - not at all

Note: Observe especially the pronunciation of **umuuntu**. It is almost as if the **-ntu** were blown through the nose.

6. The **possessive adjective** is made up of two parts: the prefix, which refers to and agrees with the object owned, and the suffix, which refers to and agrees with the owner. (This refers to the system of prefixes for the various classes as indicated in Par. 1.)

umwâana waa-njye - my child

abâana baa-njye - my children

waa- is the prefix which agrees with the first class singular, **-njye** means "me". Thus, **waanjye** means "of me", that is "my". Do not try to use **-njye** for "me" in other cases. The plural prefix is **baa-**. In this lesson we introduce only the personal possessives (the owner being 1st class). Other forms will be taught later (see a complete table on p. 83).

The suffixes:

-njye - me

-cu - us

-we - you (sing.)

-nyu - you (plur.)

-ê - him, her

-bô - them

Singular

waanjye - my

waawe - your (sing.)

wê - his, her

wâacu - our

wâanyu - your (plur.)

wâabo - their

Plural

baanjye - my

baawe - your (owner, sing.)

bê (bwê) - his, her

bâacu - our

bâanyu - your (owner, plur.)

bâabo - their

Note the contraction in the 3rd person singular: **waa-ê** → **wê**; **baa-ê** → **bê**.

E.g. umwâana wê - his child, abâana bê - his children, abâana bâabo - their children.

Note 1: The possessive regularly **follows** the noun it modifies.

Note 2: aa → âa if the owner is in plural: bâacu, wâabo, etc.

7. **Mbeesê**. This word introduces a question, but is not translated. Sometimes it is **esê**? It is not necessary to always use it in questions. In speaking, it elides before a vowel, but not in writing. The verb keeps its normal place in the sentence, instead of being placed at the beginning as in English.

e.g. Mbeesê abîigiishwa barahîinga? - Are the pupils hoeing?

Sê may be used instead at the end of the sentence for the same purpose. However, **mbeesê** (or **esê**) is more common, except in short questions.

Abîigiishwa barahîinga sê? - Are the pupils hoeing?

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Umukiza wacu ni Yesu.

2. Umwigisha wabo aravuga.

3. Abakozi banyu barahinga.

4. Umwana wawe ni umuhungu.

5. Abigishwa babu barakora.

6. Abantu barakora cyane.

7. Mbese umwigisha wanyu arahinga? Yee, arahinga.

8. Abana banjye ni abakobwa.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. My child

2. Your (s.) husband

3. His workmen

4. Our Savior

5. Our boys

6. Their wives

7. Your (pl.) girls

8. Your (pl.) teachers

9. Your (s.) children

10. Her pupils

11. The old men work (are working).

12. Your (pl.) king

13. Our children are hoeing.

14. My sons are not pupils.

Lesson 4. Class 2: umu-, imi-

Vocabulary

umutîma - heart	umutwê - head
umuriro - fire, fever	umusôzi - hill, mountain
umutsîma - bread	nêezâ - well (adv.), nicely
umugaati - bread	na - and, with, by
umûunyu - salt	umufaraanga - money

Note: **umutsima** is a sort of doughy porridge, the only bread known before the coming of Europeans. Most people now use **umugaati** (from Swahili) for the European kind of bread.

8. **Class 2.** This class is not used for people, as the first class, though the singular prefix is the same. You do not need to confuse the two classes, for if it is a person it is first class; if not, it is second. The plurals are not alike.

Prefixes: Singular: **umu-**, Plural: **imi-**. E.g. umutima - heart, imitima - hearts.
Possessive prefixes: **waa-**, **yaa-** (**aa→âa** in plural). E.g. umutwê wê - his head, umutwê waanjye - my head, imyeênda yaanjye - my clothes, imitwê yâabo - their heads.

Depreciative singular forms (no plural):

umubî - bad or evil person	umubû - mosquito (literally: bad insect)
umuhenê - villain goat	umukokô - stupid poultry

Plural forms for modality (no singular):

imikorêre - way of working, acting	imigeêndekere - (the way) how things go
imipfîre - way how somebody died	(cf. gupfâ - to die, umupfû - dead body, corpse, cadaver)

9. **Conjunction na - and.** This word **na** is used for joining nouns, but it does **not** connect clauses. It elides to **n'** before words beginning with a vowel, e.g. umugabo n'umugore - a man and a woman.

So, when thus elided, in speaking there is no difference between **na** and **ni**, but the context will usually indicate which is intended. In writing, **na** elides, but **ni** does not. Words in a series in Kinyarwanda are always connected by **n**. Though in English one would say "A man, woman, and child," in Kinyarwanda it is: "Umugabo n'umugore n'umwana".

Exercises:

I. Give plurals and meanings of the following: (When necessary for the sense, make the suffix of the possessive plural, e.g., my heart, our hearts.)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. umukozi wawe | 5. umugate wanjye |
| 2. umutima we | 6. umutwe wawe |
| 3. umwana wabo | 7. umwigishwa we |
| 4. umusozi wacu | 8. umukobwa wanjye |

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda: (Do not translate words in parentheses.)

- The boy and the girl have their bread.
- Jesus is my Savior.
- The old man has salt and bread.
- Your (pl.) children work well.
- His daughter and your (s.) son are going.
- My teacher has a fire.
- The workmen and the pupils are hoeing.
- The people are speaking.
- Your (pl.) teachers have some salt.
- The workman has bread and (some) salt.
- Is your (pl.) child a boy? No, it's a girl.

Lesson 5. Mu and Ku

Vocabulary

umwôotsi - smoke (pl. imyotsi is rare.)

umwîijimâ - darkness, liver

umweênda - garment, cloth(ing)

umwêendâ - debt

umucyô - light

umuûnsi - day (pl. imiînsi)

umuneezeero - joy

Note: There is a slight tonal difference in the two words **umweenda**. Get an African to say them for you. (See the explicit spelling above!)

10. Vowel change.

u changes to **w** before a vowel (as in first class) e.g. umwenda.

i changes to **y** before a vowel (exceptions shown later) e.g. imyenda.

11. Mu and ku.

mu - in, into, out of (the inside of a thing)

ku - on, at, to (the outside of a thing), from (outside)

These various meanings are often dependent on the verb accompanying them. Thus:

gukuva - to come from

gukuva mu muriro - to come out of the fire

gukuva ku muriro - to come away from the fire

Note 1: 'mu' and 'ku' usually remove the initial vowel of a following noun. E.g. ku muriro, ku gitî; however **not** the 'i' of most 5th class plurals (see Par. 32).

Note 2: 'mu' and 'ku' become 'muu' and 'kuu' before 'm-' and 'n(y)-':

e.g. kuu mâana, muu nâama, muu nzu, kuu mbwâ, etc.

Note 3: Before a vowel, they become 'mw' and 'kw'.

Note 4: Before a noun (or name) without augment and before demonstrative pronouns (see Lesson 86), they take the longer forms '**murî**', '**kurî**': kurî Yohaâni, murî bâriîya baantu, murî uuyu mwâaka, etc.

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Umugabo aragenda mu mwijima.
2. Umwigisha afite imyenda.
3. Umugore afite umunezero mu mutimwa we.
4. Abana be barakora neza.
5. Umwotsi uva (comes from) mu muriro.
6. Umusaza afite umwijima mu mutima we.
7. Umukiza arakora mu mitima yacu.
8. Mbese umukozi afite imyenda?
9. Abakozi barahinga ku musozi.
10. Abakobwa bafite imyenda.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. The children have joy in their hearts.
2. The boy has bread on his head.
3. The women work on their hill.
4. Your (s.) debts
5. Our fire
6. In the fire
7. At the fire
8. The old men have darkness in their hearts.
9. The light (insert "wo") on the hill is your fire.
10. The child is walking in the smoke.

Lesson 6. Possessive Particle

Vocabulary

umusatsi - hair (of human head)
 umugozi - string, rope
 umugisha - blessing, chance
 umurimâ - garden, field

ndakôra - I am working, I work
 ndageenda - I am going (not followed by place)
 ndajya - I am going (followed by a word of place)
 mfite - I have

12. Possessive particle. This is a small word used to indicate possession as expressed in English by "of" or the genitive "'s". It is always the same as the prefix of the possessive adjective. Thus:

	Singular	Plural
Class 1:	wa	baa
Class 2:	wa	ya

The possessive particle always follows the name of the thing possessed and agrees with it, **not with the owner**.

umutîma wa Yeêsu - the heart of Jesus (Jesus' heart)

imirima y'âbaantu - the gardens of the people (the people's gardens)

abâana b'ûumwîgisha - the children of the teacher (the teacher's children)

We will not give here the possessive particle for each class, but refer to the table in Par. 67 for a complete list. Simply remember for now that it is the same as the prefix of the possessive adjective.

Note 1: The **-a (-aa)** of the possessive particle elides before a following vowel, both in writing and in speaking, thus: w', b', etc. The following augment hereby acquires a high tone and becomes long and falling if one of the next three syllables has a high tone. (See the above examples.) If none of the three next syllables has a high tone, its tone usually stays low: wa Peetero, baa Peetero, etc.

Note 2: 'wa-' and 'ya-' become 'waa-' ('wâa-') and 'yaa-' ('yâa-') in the contracted possessive adjectives (see Par. 6): waanjye, bâanyu, etc.

Note 3: The possessive particles 'wa', 'baa' are also used to indicate the **nature** (kind, quality) of a subject. E.g.:

umwâana w'ûmuhuûngu - a male child (lit: 'a child of (nature) boy')

umuhuûngu w'ûmwâana - a young man (lit: 'a boy of (kind) child')

umwâana w'ûmukoôbwa - a female child, i.e., a daughter (lit: 'a child of (nature) girl')

Exercises:

I. Change to the plural and give meanings: (Make all parts plural)

1. Umwana w'umwigisha.
2. Umutwe w'umuntu.
3. Umurima w'umusaza.
4. Umugore w'umugabo.
5. Umuhungu w'umwigisha.
6. Umwigishwa wa Paulo.
7. Umugozi w'umuhungu.
8. Umwenda w'umukozi.
9. Umukiza w'abantu.
10. Umutima w'umuntu.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. The people of Jesus have joy in their hearts.
2. I have the light of Jesus in my heart.
3. The teacher's workmen are working in his gardens.
4. The child of the king is a girl.
5. The smoke of the fire
6. I work on our hill.
7. The child has hair.
8. I am working in the darkness.
9. I am going to the teacher's garden.
10. The old man has the blessing of the Savior in his heart.
11. Jesus is my Lord and Savior.

Lesson 7. Class 3: in-, in-

Vocabulary

inkâ - cow	inzira - path, way
imbwâ - dog	inzokâ - serpent
intêbe - chair, stool, bench	Imâana - God

Words with exceptional plural ama-:

inzu (pl. amazu) - house	inkurû (pl. amakurû) - news
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Some (exceptional) words for humans appearing in this class:

intoôre - danser (also: noble man)	intumwâ - messenger
incutî (or: inshutî) - friend	im(p)fûubiyi - orphan
imbaata - slave (orig.: duck)	imbôhe - prisoner (from: kubôha - to bind, tie, knit)
inkûmi (ama-) - young (unmarried) lady	impuunzi - refugee (from: guhuunga - to flee)

13. **Class 3.** The prefix for Class 3 nouns in **in-** (or **im-**) for both singular and plural. The context and agreements will usually indicate whether the word is singular or plural. Later we will note some variations of this prefix.

	Singular	Plural	
Noun prefix:	in-	in-	
Possessive adjective:	yaa- (yâa-)	zaa- (zâa-)	e.g. inka yaanjye (zaanjye) - my cow(s)
	yê	zê	inkâ yâabo (zâabo) - their cow(s)
			e.g. inkâ yê (zê) - his cow(s)

14. **Consonant changes.** (Memorize these rules. They are used in many words.)

‘n’ before all labials (b,m,f,v,p) becomes ‘m’. e.g. in-bwa becomes imbwa.

‘n’ before ‘h’ becomes ‘mp’ (pronounced ‘mh’!), e.g. in-hamba becomes impamba. (Some people write it: imhamba.)

‘n’ before ‘r’ becomes ‘nd’, e.g. in-ririmbo becomes indirimbo.

‘n’ before another ‘n’ or before ‘m’ drops out, e.g. in-mana becomes Imana.

‘n’ before a vowel stem becomes ‘nz’, e.g. in-ara becomes inzara.

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Inka z’umugabo.
2. Umusaza n’imbwa ye.
3. Umuhungu arakora mu murima we.
4. Abakobwa bafite intebe zabo.
5. Umukobwa afite imyenda mu nzu yanjye.
6. Umwana afite imyenda ye.
7. Inka zawe ziri (are) mu murima wanjye.
8. Abantu barajya mu nzu.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. The men’s dogs.
2. The girl’s chair.
3. I have a dog.
4. Our chairs.
5. Their cows.
6. My God.
7. Your (pl.) clothes.
8. The old man’s cows.
9. The teacher’s children.
10. The woman’s clothes.
11. The children are going into the man’s garden.
12. I am working in the teacher’s garden.
13. The women have bread on their heads.

Lesson 8. Adjectives

The descriptive adjectives: (in this learn only the first half of the list.)

- bî bad, dirty, ugly
- bîsi raw, uncooked, unripe
- garî wide, broad
- gufî (gufiîyâ) short, low, shallow
- îinshi much, many
- iizâ good, clean, beautiful, nice, pretty
- kê (kêeyâ) few, scanty, little (in quantity)
- kurû important, senior, great, adult, old
- nîni big, thick, large
- nzinyâ (nîinyâ) very small, tiny (used only with 7th Class)
- ree-re tall, long, high, deep (prefix repeated as well as stem, e.g. mureemure)
- sa only, alone, mere
- shyâ new
- tô (tôoyâ) small, little (size), young, thin
- zima alive, whole, living, healthy

15. The adjectives listed here are the only descriptive adjectives in common use. Most other descriptive adjectives from English are formed by nouns or verbs as we shall see later. These adjectives take **the prefix of the noun minus the initial vowel**. They always agree with the nouns they modify in **class and number**, and they always **follow the noun**.

umuuntu mubî - a bad person	abaantu babî - bad people
umutîma mubî - a bad heart	imitîma mibî - bad hearts
inkâ mbî - an ugly cow	inkâ mbî - ugly cows
imbwâ nshyâ - a new dog	imbwâ nshyâ - new dogs

As the other classes are given, you will be able to form the adjectives according to this rule given above.

Note: If both a descriptive adjective and a possessive adjective follow a noun, the possessive must come closest to the noun, e.g. **inkâ zê nkê** – his few cows. If one of the adjectives refers to quantity it usually comes last, e.g. **inkâ mbî nkê** - a few bad cows.

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Inka yanjye ni mbi. 2. Umugabo ni mugufi. 3. Abantu si bake. 4. Abana banjye si babi.
5. Umwigisha ni mukuru. 6. Inzu y'umusaza ni mbi. 7. Umwenda w'umwana ni mugufi.
8. Mfite umugati mubi. 9. Abana bafite imigati mike. 10. Intebe zanyu ni ngufi.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. I have an ugly dog. 2. Our house is low. 3. Your (pl.) chairs are short. 4. His bad children.
5. Their few cows. 6. The house is ugly. 7. Your (s.) clothes are dirty. 8. God is very great.
9. I have this short rope. 10. Is the teacher's child bad?

Lesson 9. Adjectives (continued)

Vocabulary

Learn the last half of the list of adjectives in Lesson 8.

16. Vowel Changes.

1. Though in Par. 4 we stated that **a** before another vowel drops out, there are exceptions to this rule. In the adjectives **-iizâ** and **-iînshi**, when an **a** precedes the **i**, the two contract into **e**, thus: baiizâ becomes **beeâ**, ba-iînshi becomes **beênshi**.
2. Remember that as stated in Par. 4, **u** before another vowel becomes **w**, thus: mu-iizâ becomes **mwiiâ**.
3. Also remember that **i** often (not always) becomes **y** before another vowel, thus: mi-iizâ becomes **myiiâ**, and mi-iînshi becomes **myiînshi**.

Note 1: In Par. 14 we said that **n** before a vowel becomes **nz**; thus n-iizâ becomes **nzizâ**. However, the adjective **-iînshi** is an exception, for n-iînshi becomes **nyiînshi**. In pronouncing this adjective **-iînshi**, the **n** is nasal, and is not made with the tongue.

Class 1:	mwiiâ	beeâ
	mwiiînshi	beênshi
Class 2:	mwiiâ	myiiâ
	mwiiînshi	myiînshi
Class 3:	nziizâ	nziizâ
	nyiînshi	nyiînshi

Note 2: The adjective **-nîni** in agreeing with the 3rd class does not get an extra **n**. It is simply like the stem: inkâ nîni - a big cow.

Note 3: The adjectives **-nîni** and **-tô** occasionally are reduplicated in the plural forms: abahuungu baanîni-baanîni - big boys; abâana baatô-baatô - little children.

Note 4: From the adjectives **-iizâ** and **-bî**, two important **adverbs** are formed: **nêezâ** - well, **nâabî** - badly. E.g.: uvuga nêezâ - you speak well.

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Inka ze nyinshi.
2. Afite umwana mwiza.
3. Umukobwa we n'umuhungu we ni batoya.
4. Inzu yabo nini ni nziza cyane.
5. Abana bato si babi.
6. Umugabo muremure akora mu murima w'umwigisha.
7. Mfite intebe nziza nshya.
8. Umuhungu muto afite umunyu mwinshi.
9. Mbese abigishwa bafite imyenda myiza?
10. Mbese inka z'umusaza ni nini?

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. My good dog is very short.
2. Your (pl.) large cows are very nice.
3. Our small chairs are new.
4. Our great God is good.
5. Your (pl.) many people work hard.
6. A tall man is working in the garden.
7. The good children are not few.
8. The teacher has many gardens.
9. His long string is nice.
10. Our God is living.

Lesson 10. Review

I. Questions

1. What are the noun prefixes singular and plural for the first class?
2. What are the noun prefixes singular and plural for the second class?
3. What are the noun prefixes singular and plural for the third class?
4. What usually happens to **u** before another vowel?
5. What usually happens to **a** before another vowel?
6. What usually happens to **i** before another vowel?
7. What is the negative of **ni**?
8. When you have a noun, a descriptive adjective, an adjective of quantity, and a possessive adjective, what is the proper order?
9. What effect do **mu** and **ku** have on the noun which follows them?
10. Before what letters does N change to M?
11. What happens when N comes before H?
12. What happens when N comes before R?
13. When can **ni** and **si** not be used for “is” and “are”?
14. When is the final vowel of **ni**, **si**, and **na** omitted?
15. What are the two parts of the possessive adjective?

II. Make the word **-iza** agree with the following nouns, singular and plural, and translate each expression: umukobwa, umugati, imbwa.

III. Translate into English:

1. Mfite umuriro mwinshi.
2. Abagabo beza barakora cyane mu mirima yabo.
3. Umwnan wanjye arajya mu nzu.
4. Abagore benshi barahinga.
5. Umwigisha afite inka nyinshi.
6. Umwana we afite imbwa.
7. Iungu muremure arakora ku ntebe nto.
8. Imirima yacu mishya ni myiza cyane.
9. Yesu ni Umukiza wacu muzima.
10. Imyenda ye myiza si mishya.
11. Abana bato barajya mu nzu.
12. Mbese afite abana benshi? Oya, ni bake.
13. Mbese imbwa y'umuhungu ni nziza?
14. Intebe zanyu ni ndende.

IV. Translate into Kinyarwanda.

1. The woman is working in her house.
2. Salt is good.
3. A child of God has much joy in his heart.
4. Our good Savior is alive.
5. Is the boy's chair long?
6. Your (pl.) bread is bad.
7. A few girls are hoeing in the teacher's garden.
8. Our hills are very high.
9. The important people are going to the teacher's house.
10. The children of God have many blessings.
11. Do the men have many debts?
12. The man's good pupils are working in his new house.