

Lesson 11. Class 3 (continued)

Vocabulary

imvûra - rain	ifu - flour (pl. amafu) (some use: ifarini)
inyama - meat (usually pl.)	isûka - hoe (pl. amasuka)
ihenê - goat	isaho - bag, sack (pl. amasaho) (often carried on the head)
imuhirâ - at home	isahane (or: isahaani, cl. 5) - plate, dish (Swahili) (pl. amasahane)

Note: The words of cl. 3 with plural 'ama-' are sometimes also grouped into a class 5.3 (see also Lesson 18, par. 30, Note 2).

17. Some third class irregularities. The last five words in this vocabulary, as well as **ihene** have no **n** in the prefix; the prefix is simply **i**.

- ifu - its plural, amafu, is used only of different types of flour.
- ifî - though the plural is usually **amafi** (--> class 5), sometimes it is the same as the singular.
- isûka, isaho, and isahane, all form their plurals with **ama-** in the place of **i-**. This is the regular plural of the fifth class, and you will learn the proper agreements there. See Par. 30. For both the singular is 3rd class.

Note: Isahane is a Swahili word. From time to time a few Swahili words will be given because there is no equivalent for them in Kinyarwanda.

18. Preposition i. This preposition means at, to, from. It is used almost entirely with place names, e.g. i Kibuye - at Kibuye, i Remera - at Remera. With certain places **ku** or **mu** may be used, but that must be learned by familiarity with the place. However, in general, **i** is used.

This preposition is also used in the expressions: **imuhira** - at home, and with the possessive pronoun, thus: **iwaacu** - at our place, or, at home; **iwaanyu** - at your place (home); **iwaabo** - at their place (home). Note that in all of these the **i** is attached to the other word.

In all of these latter expressions, in most instances the plural pronoun is used; however the singular is used for the head man of the kraal or family. He would say **iwaanjye**. If he said "**iwaacu**" he would mean "in our vicinity". In speaking of "his place (home)", he would say **iwê**.

Exercises

I. Translate into English.

- Abantu benshi bafite ihene.
- Mfite amasuka imuhira.
- Imvura ni nziza.
- Abagabo barajya mu Kirambo.
- Umuhungu wawe afite ihene nyinshi n'inka nyinshi.
- Umugabo afite inyama nziza nyinshi.
- Iwacu mfite isaho nini cyane.
- Abigishwa barakora i Kibogora.
- Umusaza afite ifi nyinshi.
- Ifu yacu ni nziza.
- Abahungu bafite imbwa iwabo.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

- I have much good flour.
- The old man has many goats at his place.
- The woman has a hoe in her house.
- The new teacher has many gardens.
- The teacher's new house is large.
- The boys have a few fish, (Make prefix for 'few' ma-).
- The child's plate is clean.
- A man is walking to the house. He has a sack on (his) head.
- My plate is dirty.
- Are the boys hoeing in the rain?

Lesson 12. Verb -rî

Vocabulary

ingoma - drum, throne	hê? or hehe? - where? (used only in questions)
imbûto - seed, plant, fruit	hâno - here
intaama - sheep	hâriîya - over there
harî - there is, there are (like French il y a)	iriîya - down there

19. **Verb -rî.** In par. 5 we learned that **ni** and **si** are used for “is”, “are” and the negative of these words, but that in certain circumstances these words cannot be used. In many instances (in fact, whenever possible), **-rî** is used whenever **ni** and **si** cannot be, such as with words of place, but **not** for state of being, in the 3rd person, except in dependent clauses.

Here is the present conjugation of **-rî**:

ndi - I am (n + ri = ndi)	turi - we are
uri - you are (sing.)	muri - you are (pl.)
ari - he (she) is	bari - they are

The bold portion is the personal prefix. In the third person, you remember that ‘**arakora**’ is ‘**he** is working’, and ‘**barakora**’ is ‘**they** are working’. These prefixes for the third person will change to agree with the class of the subject of that verb. Here are the forms for the classes studied thus far:

	Sing.	Plur.
Class 1:	ari	bari
Class 2:	uri	iri
Class 3:	iri	ziri

These prefixes are used for all verbs. Be sure you know them. From now on the verb prefixes of each class will be introduced with that class.

e.g. Imana **iravuga** - God is speaking
 Ihene **ziragenda** - the goats are walking
 Ufite imbuto - you have seeds

Note: -rî is a defective verb, that is, it lacks certain parts. It has no infinitive and only a few tenses. The missing forms are provided by the verb **kubâ** - to be, become, live (in a certain place). **Harî** is a form of **-rî**.

Note: Observe the sentence order when using **hê?**. It is always at the end of the sentence or clause.

Ihene zawè hiri he?
 (goats your are where?) Where are your goats?

Exercises:

I. Translate into English

1. Abahungu bari mu nzu.
2. Umwigisha ari he?
3. Uri he? Ndi hano.
4. Inka zawè ziri hariya.
5. Umwigisha afite ingoma nini nyinshi.
6. Inka n’ihene n’intama ziri mu murima w’umwigisha.
7. Ingoma ziri he? Ziri hairya mu nzu nto.
8. Hari umwotsi hariya ku musozi.
9. Ihene iri mu murima.
10. Imana irakora mu mitima y’abantu.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda.

1. Where are your (pl.) goats? 2. (the goats) They are at our place. (do not translate “the goats”, it is given to show agreement.) 3. Where are the old man’s gardens? 4. The man’s many sheep are over there. 5. Where is your (s.) new house? It is over there on the hill. 6. Where are you(pl.)? We are here at home. 7. There are many plants in the garden. 8. The child has a goat. 9. The girl has a sack of flour on (her) head. 10. The boys and girls are in the teacher’s house.

Lesson 13. Class 4: iki-, ibi-

Vocabulary

ikiintu - thing	igihûgu - country	ibitôtsi (only plur.) - sleep
ikijumba - sweet potato	igitabo - book	ikibiîndi - clay pot (for water)
ikireenge - foot	igitî - tree	ikinyâmakurû - journal
(exceptional humans:)	ikimûga - cripple, invalid	igisaambo - thief

20. Class 4.

	Singular	Plural
Noun prefix	iki-	ibi-
Possessive prefix	cyaa- (cyanje-)	byaa- (byanje-)
Verb prefix	ki- (kiri-)	bi- (biri-)
Adjective prefix	ki- (kibi-)	bi- (bibi-)

21. **Change-down rule.** When the stem of a word begins with certain letters, **k** in the prefix must change to **g**, and **t** in a prefix must change to **d**. These are the letters which cause this change: C, F, H, K, P, S, T. (This is also called the “law of Dahl”. Maybe you can make up a nonsense sentence using these letters to help you remember them, such as: **Charlie found his kite pulling a string tail.**)

So it is not: **ikitabo**, but **igitabo**, since the stem **-tabo** begins with **t**. Not **kihugu**, but **igihugu**, since the stem begins with **h**.

This rule is very important and is regularly applied, so learn it well.

Note, however, that it does **not** apply to a **k** or **t** preceded by a consonant, e.g. **ntukora**. And it does not apply if the vowel between the **k** or **t** and the succeeding consonant is long, e.g. **atiihana** (not, **adiihana**).

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Umugabo afite ibijumba bike. 2. Ibiti bye ni birebire. 3. Ibirenge bye ni binini. 4. Igihugu cyacu ni gito. 5. Ibintu byanyu biri he? 6. Abigishwa bafite ibitabo bishya. 7. Umwana afite imbwa mu nzu. 8. Hari ibiti binini mu mirima yanyu. 9. Ibitabo byabo biri ku ntebe. 10. Igitabo cy’umwigisha kiri mu nzu.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. The girl’s sweet potatoes are dirty. 2. There are tall trees over there at your place. 3. I have a few books in my house. 4. Many hills are in our country. 5. The sweet potatoes are small. 6. Where is your (s.) book? It is at home. 7. The trees over there are not very tall. 8. The women have many sweet potatoes in their gardens. 9. Are there sheep and goats in your country? 10. The pupil’s books are in the teacher’s house.

Lesson 14. Class 4 (continued)

Vocabulary

icyûuma - iron, knife, tool, metal
icyâaha - sin
haanzê - outside, out of doors

igisiîmba - wild animal, beast → agasiîmba - insect
inyamâaswa - wild animal (3rd cl.) (lit.: meat eater)
icyoobo - mushroom

22. The prefixes in the first three words of this vocabulary do not appear the same as those in the previous lesson, but they are still 4th class.

- The prefix **ki-** before a vowel becomes **cy-**, and the prefix **bi-** becomes **by-** :
e.g. iki-aha becomes icyaha, ibi-aha becomes ibyaha.
- This same rule applies to adjectives and verbs:
ki-iza becomes cyiza, bi-iza becomes byiza
ki-inshi becomes cyinshi, bi-inshi becomes byinshi

Exercises:

I. Give the singulars of the following words and translate (without looking at the vocabularies)

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. ibiti | 6. abigishwa | 11. amasuka |
| 2. ibyobo | 7. ibitabo | 12. ibihugu |
| 3. imyenda | 8. abami | 13. ibijumbi |
| 4. ibirenge | 9. ibyaha | 14. iminsi |
| 5. ibyuma | 10. ibisimba | 15. inyamaswa |

II. Translate into English:

- Igitabo cy'umukobwa kiri hano.
- Hair ibyuma byawe byinshi mu nzu.
- Inyamaswa mbi ziri hanze.
- Umuntu mubi afite ibyaha byinshi mu mutimwa we.
- Mfite igitabo cyiza cyane.
- intama iri mu cyabo kinini hariya.
- Ibirenge by'umwana ni bibi.
- Mbese ibitabo byanyu bishya biri mu nzu?
- Mbese abakozi bafite ibyuma byinshi? Oya, bafite bike.
- Umusaza afite icyuma cyanje. Kiri mu nzu ye.

III. Translate into Kinyarwanda.

- The holes are very deep.
- Many people are outside.
- There are many sins in the heart of a bad man.
- Your (pl.) big country is nice.
- Many good things are in their house.
- Where are your tools? They are at home.
- The girls have few books.
- The tall trees over there are very beautiful.
- The wild animal is alive.
- There is a small hole in our garden.

Lesson 15. Special uses of Class 4

Vocabulary

igitaambaaro - cloth, piece of cloth
ikigôori - corn, maize (stalk, ear)
ikirago - grass mat (for sleeping)

imbabâzi - mercy, pity, forgiveness
igitooki - bananas (bunch, tree)
umuneke - ripe banana

Pejorative or coarsening forms:

ikigabo - fat man, brute (pl. ibigabo)
icyoobo - (pot) hole (in ground)

icyâana (ibyâana) - rascal, badly educated child
umwoobo (imy-) - hole, cavity, pit

Singular form to emphasize a small thing or part:

igitôtsi - short nap, also in the saying: igitôtsi cyaa wiisiki - a drop of whisky (from ibitôtsi)

23. Compound subject When there is a compound subject, especially if the two nouns are not of the same class, the verb takes the 4th class plural prefix. This is true also of a possessive modifying two nouns, e.g. umugati n'umyana **biri** mu nzu - bread and meat are in the house., umurima n'inzi **bye** - his garden and house. However, if both nouns should be of the first class, the first class plural prefix is used, e.g. umuhungu n'umukobwa **barakora** - the boy and girl are working. If both nouns are in the same class (other than the 1st class), the verb may take the plural prefix of that class or it may take the 4th class plural prefix. In most localities it seems preferable to use the same class as the nouns. The same is true of the possessive particle or adjective. Thus, it could be: ihene n'intama **z'**umusaza, or: ihene n'intama **by'**umusaza.

24. Thing class. When reference to something indefinite (ikiintu) is made, such as we in English use "thing", "something", "it", etc., no definite object being referred to, the fourth class agreements are used, usually in the plural:

ibyiizâ - good things, **ibyaanjye** - my things, **bizaaba byiizâ** - it will be well

Note that in **ibyiizâ** and **ibyaanjye** the initial vowel has been added, making nouns out of the adjectives. Now they are just like vowel-stem nouns.

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Umunezero n'imbabazi by'Imana ni bikuru.
2. Ibigori ni birebire cyane.
3. Ihepe nyinshi n'inyamaswa nke biri ku musozi.
4. Imbabazi z'Imana ni nyinshi cyane.
5. Ibyanjye biri iwacu.
6. Ikirago cy'umugabo kiri mu nzu ye.
7. Umukozi wacu arakora ibyiza byinshi.
8. Abagore bafite ibigiri byinshi mu mirima yabo.
9. Abana bafite umunezero mwinshi.
10. Ni byiza.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. The dog and a wild animal are over there.
2. There are ripe bananas in his house.
3. The boys have corn (pl.) and sweet potatoes.
4. Bananas are very good.
5. The new cloth is long.
6. There is a lot of (i.e. much) rain over here.
7. The men are hoeing well in the bananas.
8. Our bread (pl.) and meat are in a cloth.
9. The child's head and feet are large.
10. The man's chairs and drums are in his house.

Lesson 16. -ra: Verb conjugation: The Actual Present Tense

In this lesson we start with the conjugation of regular verbs (here we discuss the present tense). The **verb** is the most complicated and the most important part of Kinyarwanda grammar. It will require much careful study. In Lesson B we have already given a general discussion of the understanding and expression of **time** and, in this connection, of verb conjugation. Here we start with the **actual present** tense.

Vocabulary

No new vocabulary is given in this lesson, but refresh your memory on the verbs already learned:

gu-kôra - to work, do, make, fix, repair
ku-jya - to go
ku-vûga - to speak, say

gu-hînga - to hoe, cultivate, dig
ku-geenda - to go, walk
ku-va - to come from (also: to leak, to bleed)

25. Conjugation of -ra present tense.

There are several ways of expressing present time, but here we take up only one - the **-ra** present tense. This gets its name from the fact that **-ra** always comes between the personal prefix and the stem of the word in this tense. You have already seen a few forms of it in Lesson 1 and elsewhere. Here is the conjugation:

ndakora - I am working, I work

urakora - you (sing.) are working, work

arakora - he (she) is working, works

turakora - we are working, we work

murakora - you (pl.) are working

barakora - they are working

Note: Remember, **nr** becomes **nd**, thus **ndakora**.

Note also the general rule that a high tone of the root (here 'ô' in 'kôr') becomes low under this conjugation.

Observe and learn the personal prefixes used here: n-, u-, a-, tu-, mu-, ba-.

The third person prefixes given are those of the first class. Verb prefixes are different for with each class. A verb must accord with its subject in class and number.

26. Some rules regarding this tense:

1. It is used in stating a simple fact regarding that which is happening now, whether an object or phrase follows or not. e.g. umugabo arakora cyane - the man is working hard, umuhungu arava mu nzu - the boy is coming out of the house.
2. It is used in questions and answers to questions, whether followed by an object or phrase or not.
3. It is **never** used in a **dependent** clause, when it expresses present time.
4. It is sometimes used to express habitual action, in present time, when there is no **object or phrase** following the verb. E.g. Mbese Abanyarwanda barahinga? - Do the Banyarwanda cultivate? Abakobwa baravoma - Girls carry water.
5. The -ra present expresses progressive or continuous present, e.g. arakora - he is working.
6. It is also used as the **same-day (immediate) future** tense (see Par. 57).
7. It is used in the **narrative** context: When a story is told, the first verb is stated in a past-tense form; successive verbs are added in the continuous -ra tense **without** 'and' (na) etc. E.g. Namuhamagaye araaza - I have called him and he came; yaaje arambaza - he has come and has questioned me. (See also Lessons 123, 124.)

27. The Continuous present may also be like this: ndi gukora mu biro - I am **now** working in the office. The emphasis is on the fact that the act is **now** happening, like the French "être en train de". This is formed with the present conjugation of **-ri** (to be) followed by the infinitive. (For the infinitive see Par. 37.) In some localities, instead of saying "ndi gukora", they say "ndimo ndakora".

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Inka ziragenda mu bijumba.
2. Mbese abantu barakora mu murima?
3. Turakora cyane mu nzu yacu.
4. Imbwa ye irajya imuhira.
5. Urajya he?
6. Nurahiriga cyane mu mirima yanyu.
7. Imana iravuga mu mutima wanjye.
8. Turajya i Kigali.
9. Abakozi bari guhinga mu murima w'umusaza.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. God is speaking in the hearts of people.
2. Are you (pl.) hoeing in your gardens?
3. The bad goats are going into the house.
4. A few men and a few women are working in the old man's gardens.
5. I am going to Kirambo.
6. We are working hard in our new house.
7. The boys are coming from (out of) the field.
8. Are you (s.) going to (use **mu**) our country?
9. The men's dogs are going into the teacher's gardens.
10. Are you working in the dark?

Lesson 17. Negative of the -ra Present

Vocabulary

inzira (cl. 3) - path, way

gushima - to scratch

umutî (cl. 2) - medicine

indwâara (cl. 3) - illness

gukûunda - to love, like

gushiima - to praise, thank, admire, be content with

kaândi - also, and (to connect clauses)

umubyêeyi (cl. 1) - parent

Note: **umutî** is used not only for medicine, but for most preparations or mixtures, such as shoe polish, insecticide, etc.

28. Negative of -ra present. For the negative the **-ra** must drop out, Its presence makes the not-yet tense (see par. 183). The negative prefix is **nti-** (note the exception in the first person singular), and it must precede the personal prefix. (A different negative prefix is used in dependent clauses, see par. 186).

Here is the negative conjugation (note the high tone appearing on the aspect ending!):

siinkorâ - I am not working

ntuukorâ - you are not working

ntaakorâ - he is not working

ntidukorâ - we are not working

ntimukorâ - you (pl.) are not working

ntibakorâ - they are not working

Note: nti-u-kôr-a becomes **ntuukorâ**, nti-a-kôr-a becomes **ntaakorâ**.

Observe the parts of the word now: "ntimukorâ" is made of:

nti - mu - kôr - a

neg. prefix - personal prefix - verb stem - aspect

Observe also the change-down rule in 1st per. plural: ntidukorâ.

The third person prefixes of the other classes follow the regular rule:

e.g. inka ntizijya mu murima - the cows are not going into the garden.

29. Negative of -rî. The negative of the verb -rî is formed the same way:

sindî - I am not

nturî - you (sing.) are not

ntarî - he is not

ntiturî - we are not

ntimurî - you (pl.) are not

ntibarî - they are not

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Abantu ntibahinga mu mirima yabo, kandi ntibajya imuhira.
2. Intama ntizijya mu nzira.
3. Nkunda Imana mu mutima wanjye.
4. Ntitujya imuhira.
5. Umuhungu ni mubi, ntakora.
6. Sinshima abana babi, ariko (but) nkunda abarta beza.
7. Umwana afite indwara mbi, ariko (but) ntakunda umuti.
8. Mbese abaqeyi bawe bari imuhira?
9. Ntitujya mu nzira nini.
10. Ntituri mu murima wanyu, turi iwacu.

II. Translate to Kinyarwanda:

1. I am not going to the house.
2. I praise God in my heart. He has much mercy.
3. The child's illness is not very bad.
4. He does not like medicine.
5. My parents are not at home.
6. We love our Savior very much, and we do not like sin.
7. The women are not hoeing in the sweet potatoes, they are in the house.
8. Where are the goats? They are not on the path.
9. Don't you (s.) love your parents?
10. The sleeping mat is not in the house, and my clothes are not on the chair.

Lesson 18. Class 5: i-, ama-

Vocabulary

izûuba - sun	iryîinyo - tooth (pl. amêenyo)
igî - egg (pl. amagî)	ifaraanga - franc
ivûunja - jigger	ishuûri - school
ibuye - stone, pebble, rock	izûuru - nose, nostril
ijaambo - word (pl. amagaambo)	iziiko - fireplace, stove
ijîisho - eye (pl. amâaso)	ifi - fish
ikanyâ - fork	isahaani - dish

30. Class 5.

	Singular	Plural
Class prefix:	i- (or: iri-)	ama- (ibuye-, amabuye-)
Possessive prefix:	ryaa- (ryaanye-)	ya- (yaanjye-)
Verb prefix:	ri- (riri-)	a- (ari-)
Adjective' prefix:	ri- (ribi-)	ma- (mabi-)

Note 1: The singular adjective prefix here is **ri-**. This is the only place the adjective prefix differs from the noun prefix (see par. 15). Before a vowel the singular adjective prefix becomes **ry-**, e.g. ryiza.

Note 2: These plural prefixes are the accords used for the class 3 nouns given in Lesson 11 that form their plural with 'ama-' (and sometimes called class 5.3 nouns).

31. Note and learn the plurals of **ijîisho**, **ijaambo**, and **iryîinyo**, since they seem irregular. Though **amêenyo** looks irregular, it actually is not. In par. 16 we saw that usually **a** and **i** contract into **e**, thus ama-îinyo becomes amêenyo. The singular prefix of Class 5 nouns before a vowel is **iry-** instead of just **i-**, as in the word **iryîinyo**.

32. **Mu and ku with 5th class nouns.** Nearly all 5th class nouns keep their initial vowel when they follow mu or ku, contrary to the regular rule (see Par. 11). However, in speaking it is pronounced as if it were **mw** and **kw**. This is also true of the nouns which are 3rd class in the singular, but take a 5th class plural, such as **isuka**, **isaho**, **isahane**, but **not inzu**. Note that in this case the initial 'i' becomes long:

mu iishuri (pronounced: mw iishuri) - in school
 ku iibuye (pronounced: kw iibuye) - on a rock
 ku iisahane (pronounced: kw iisahane) - on a plate

However, a few 5th class nouns follow the regular rule and drop the initial vowel after **mu** and **ku**. The important ones are:

mu (or ku) zuba - in the sun	mu (or ku) zuru - in the nose
mu (or ku) jisho - in the eye	mu (or ku) ziko - in the fireplace

The plurals of all 5th class nouns follow the regular rule, dropping the initial vowel: ku mabuye - on the stones, mu maso - in the eyes.

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Amabuye make ari ku musozi. 2. Amenyo y'umuhungu ni meza (Note: ma-iza becomes meza).
3. Ifaranga ryawe riri ku isahane. 4. Umugabo afite amafaranga menshi. 5. Umwana afite ikintu mu jisho rye. 6. Umuhungu afite igi rito. 7. Hari umuriro mu ziko. 8. Hari abana benshi mu ishuri ryanyu. 9. Ku musozi wacu hari amabuye menshi. 10. Amagambo y'Umukiza ni meza cyane.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. The teacher says many words. 2. Our new school is very nice. J. The sun is large.
4. The Word of God is good: it works in people's hearts. 5. Do his parents have many francs? .
6. John (Yohana) doesn't like eggs, but (ariko) he likes meat. 7. I have the blessing of the Savior in my heart, and I love His word. 8. The child has a small nose and big eyes, and much hair. 9. The old man has only a few teeth. 10. Women don't go to (use mu) school. 11. The girl has a little stone in her nose. 12. I have a jigger in my foot.

Lesson 19. More about Class 5

Vocabulary

amâazi - water	amarâso - blood	amahôro - peace
amatâ - milk	amara - intestines	amabyî - excrements
amavûta - butter, oil	gushaaka - to want, desire, look for	ico - dirt (not soil as in garden)
ameêza - table	irâri (pl. amarâri) - lust, desire	icûmu - spear
icuumbi - hut, cottage	icupa - bottle	icuûnga - orange (fruit and tree)

33. Nouns with only plural form. There are a number of nouns in 5th class which have only the plural form. Of course, all agreements are with this plural form. The first 6 words in this vocabulary are some of these. You will learn others later.

Note 1: Some nouns which usually only have plural forms 'ama-' can acquire a singular prefix 'i-' in order to express the paucative 'very little of ...':

itâ - a drop of milk ivûta - very little oil, butter irîizi - a drop(let) of water

Note 2: Some nouns which belong to other classes can acquire 5th class prefixes in order to express various emphases (pejorative or ridiculizing):

itîma - so-called 'heart'	(from umutîma, 2nd class)
ikoôbwa (pl. amakoôbwa) - a pretended girl	(from umukoôbwa, abakoôbwa, 1st class)
amakâ - a bunch of bad cows	(from inkâ, 3rd class)

34. 5th class words having c. Some words in the vocabulary above, e.g., icûmu or ico, might look like 4th class words with a vowel root. But they are regular 5th class words, forming their plurals like any other word in this class; their stem begins with **c**: i-cûmu - spear; ama-cûmu - spears. Besides these two words, there is one other of fairly common use: icûkiro - manure heap. The number 'ten' is icûmi, with plural amacûmi (for multiples of ten). You may find a few other rare words like this.

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Umusaza afite inka nyinshi n'amata menshi. 2. Abana barajya mu ishuli ryabo. 3. Umukozi afite amacumu maremare. 4. Umukobwa arahinga mu mirima y'ababyeyi be. 5. Sinkunda amazi mabi. 6. Umwana afite ico ryinshi ku birenge bye. 7. Mbese urashaka amavuta ku mugati wawe? 8. Abana b'Imana bafite amaharo menshi cyane. 9. Ibitabo byawe bishya biri he? Biri ku meza mu nzu yacu. 10. Abigishwa barakora mu ishuri. 11. Amaraso ya Yesu adukiza (saves us from) ibyaha byacu.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. God's people have joy and peace. 2. I have a very small stone in (my) eye. 3. The pupils have the Word of God in school. 4. I want (some) clean water. 5. Bad people are not going in the way of God. 6. The clean cloths are on the table. 7. A workman is hoeing at the school. 8. Our teacher is speaking the Word of God. 9. I am walking in the way of God. 10. We are praising God and we love our Lord Jesus Christ (Kristo).

Lesson 20. Review

I. Questions:

1. Name three words in the 3rd class which form their plurals like 5th cl.
2. What are the prefixes of 4th class nouns?
3. What change takes place in those prefixes before a vowel.
4. Conjugate the verb -ri in the present affirmative; negative.
5. What verb takes the place of -ri for forms that are lacking?
6. What preposition is usually used for “at” or “to” with names of places?
7. Give the verb prefixes (3rd pers.) singular and plural for all the classes learned thus far.
8. What is the change-down rule?
9. Give two uses of the 4th class prefixes other than for nouns which regularly belong in that class.
10. Conjugate: -genda, in the -ra present; -hinga in the -ra-present negative; -kunda in the present negative.
11. When may the -ra present tense not be used?
12. What are the 5th class noun prefixes?
13. Explain the use of mu and ku with 5th class nouns, singular and plural.
14. What are the exceptions to this rule?
15. Give the possessive particle for each of the classes studied, singular and plural.

II. Give the plurals and the meanings of the following:

1. umubyeyi
2. ifi
3. isahane
4. indwara
5. ikigori
6. iryinyo
7. icyobo
8. ibuye
9. ivunja
10. umuti
11. ikirenge
12. igi
13. ishuri
14. ijisho
15. intama
16. ikijumba
17. icumu
18. icyaha
19. ikirago
20. inzira
21. isuka
22. ijambo
23. icyuma
24. igiti
25. umutima

III. Translate into English:

A. Abantu benshi bafite ibyaha mu mitima yabo. Ntibafite amahoro n'umunezero. Ariko (but) Imana ifite imbabazi nyinshi. Imana irakunda abantu. Abana b'Imana ni beza. Baragenda mu nzira y'Imana. Barashima Imana kandi bafite amahoro menshi. Barakunda Ijambo ry'Imana. Mfite amahoro meza cyane mu mutima wanjye.

B. Abigishwa barakora mu mirima y'ishuli. Bafite ibitoke n'ibijumba n'ibigori mu mirima yabo. Bafite amasuka. Umwigisha arajya mu ishuri Abana barakunda cyane umwigisha wabo. Aravuga amagambo meza, kandi arashima abana (insert "who") bakora neza. Umwigisha ntakuinda imyenda mibi n'umusatsi muremure.

IV. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. I am working in my big garden.
2. Children do not like wild animals.
3. The teachers have many good pupils in the schools.
4. The boys' small mats are in their house.
5. The Banyarwanda like corn and sweet potatoes and bananas.
6. Are you (s.) going home?
7. A girl is working in her parents' garden at their place.
8. We are praising God in our hearts.
9. The goat is on a large stone.
10. There are many cows in our country.
11. The children want (some) corn (pl.) and (some) milk.
12. Our nice new school is very big.
13. The child's medicine is not on the table. Where is it?
14. I want my books. Are they in your (s.) house?
15. A big wild animal is in a hole in the teacher's field.
16. Your (s.) new cloth is very pretty.
17. Where are the meat and butter?
18. My parents have (some) tall trees at their place.'
19. The cows are not walking in the path.
20. Where is the teacher? He is speaking the Word of God at the school.