

LESSON 51. Ordinary Past Tense: Perfect Past

Vocabulary

kunywâ (-nyoye) - to drink

ikiryô (ibi-) - food

gucâana (-câanye) - to light, switch on (fire, lamp)

kare - early

kuryâ (-rîye) - to eat

103. Ordinary Past Tense: Perfect Past. All the tenses dealt with thus far were formed by changes in the prefix. But some past tenses are formed by changing the suffix as well as the prefix. For the **perfect past**, which denotes a **finished action**, the generic aspect ending is **'-ye'**. A high tone in the root is thereby kept. There are rather complex phonetic rules by which this suffix changes, depending on the last letter of the verb root, so that the perfect past often appears as quite irregular. Therefore we follow the habit to give the 'past stems' for each verb explicitly in brackets: e.g. 'gukôra (-kôze)' because kôr-ye → kôze, etc., or sometimes just 'gukôra (-ze)'. Here are the pasts stems of a few verbs that you already have learned:

gukôra (-kôze)

kuvûga (-vûze)

kujya (-giiye)

kugeenda (-geenze)

kuuzana (-aazanye)

The rule for forming the **immediate-past perfect** tense is:

personal prefix + a (time prefix) + past stem of verb, e.g.: n-a-kôze.

Note hereby the following vowel contractions: u-a-kôze becomes **waakôze**; a-a-koze becomes **yaakôze**; tu-akoze becomes **twaakôze**, etc., so that the 'a' becomes a long 'aa' (low tone).

So here is the conjugation of the immediate-past perfect:

naakôze - I have worked

twaakôze - we have worked

waakôze - you (sing.) have worked

mwaakôze - you (pl.) have worked

yaakôze - he, she has worked

baakôze - they have worked

If something follows the verb (other than **cyane** or **ati**), the **singular** keeps a **short a** (still a low tone):

nakoze imirimo

twaakoz'e imirimo

wakoze imirimo

mwaakoze imirimo

yakoze imirimo

baakoze imirimo

104. The main use of this tense is to express something which has happened earlier in the same day and is finished (like in most European languages). The **'-ye'** is also used for the **far-past perfect** tense with the time prefix **-âra** in the singular and **-aâra** in the plural: nârakôze, baârakôze, etc. (see Par. 141).

I. Translate into English

1. Abagabo ibagiye kare mu gitondo kuko bafite akazi kenshi. 2. Mwagiye kare cyane gushaka ibiryo byanyu. 3. Abana bariye ibiryo bike. 4. Ejo umwigisha yavuze amagambo meza mu ishuri. 5. Twacanye umuriro mwinshi kuko dushaka guteka vuba. 6. Abakozi bakoze umunsi wose kuko bashaka amafaranga menshi. 7. Inshuti yanjye yavuze ko izagaruka vuba cyane. 8. Abana banyoye amata yose mu gitondo. 9. Umukene yariye ibiryo byinshi maze (then) yagiye. 10. Umukozi yazanye inkwi nini mu nzu.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. Two boys worked well in the garden but the other three worked badly.
2. You (pl.) drank much dirty water.
3. The children brought their books to school today because they want to read.
4. The girl brought wood and she lit a big fire.
5. We eat meat and beans and bananas, and we drank much water.
6. I worked hard yesterday, and I brought my food.
7. What did you (s.) say? I said that I will come back tomorrow.
8. The girls made a fire because they want to cook (some) meat and (some) sweet potatoes.
9. Where did you (pl.) go yesterday? We went to Cyangugu to buy (some) food.
10. I think that Mary brought a new chair to school.

LESSON 52. Rules for Past Endings

Vocabulary

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| umusôre - young man (unmarried) | inkûmi - young lady (unmarried) |
| ingurube - pig | kuvuura (-vuuye) - to treat (sickness), to doctor |
| umugaanga - doctor | kwaa - to, with (before name of person) (French: 'chez') |

105. In forming the past stems there are certain rules to go by, but as stated before, there are many irregularities.

Here in the first column are the final syllables of present stems; in the second column are the forms to which these stems regularly change for the past; in the third column are examples (in the 3rd person singular; see vocabularies for tones).

| | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| -ba | -bye | guhamba: ahembye, kureba: arebye |
| -da, ga | -ze | gukunda: akunze, kuvuga: avuze |
| -ha | -shye | kubaha: abashye |
| -ka | -tse | guteka: atetse |
| -ma | -mye | gusoma: asomye |
| -na | -nye, -nnye | kubona: abonye, gukena: akennye |
| -nya | -nye, -nije | kugabanya: agabanije, kumenya: amenye |
| -ra (cf. note par. 106) | -ye, -ze | gutera: ateye, kwambara: ambaye, kugura: aguze |
| -sa | -she | kumesa: ameshe |
| -ta | -se, -she | gukubita: akubise, gufata: afashe |
| -sha | -shije, -sheje, -hije, -heje | kwigisha: yigishije, kunsha: anesheje |
| -shya | -shije, -sheje, -shye, -heje | gushyushya: ashuhije, kureshya: aresheje |
| -za | -je, -ije, -jije, -jeje | gukiza: akijije, kweza: yejeje |

Note: A clue to determine whether the past suffix will contain **i** or **e** can be found in the A I U rule, paragraph 157.

106. Exceptions to the above rules:

1. In verbs ending with -eera. -iira: → -reye, -riye. kubêera: aabereye; kweegeera: yeegereye.
2. Exception from the above exception: kwîira: yîije.
3. Verbs with stems consisting of only 'consonant+vowel' have special perfective past forms; e.g. ku-bâ, -bâaye; gu-câ, -cîiye; ku-gwa, -guuye; ku-jya, -giye; gu-hâ, -hâaye, etc.
4. Derived verbs with special infixes after their roots also have special perfective past forms.
5. Special rules apply also in connection with the passive ending '-wa'.
6. There are still further exceptions. See Lesson 53 for a list of perfective past endings.

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Abakobwa bashatse kujya kwa muganga kuko azi kuvura. 2. Twabaze abasore n'inkumi; hari abasore cumi na batatu n'inkumi cumi n'ebyiri. 3. Abasore banyoye amazi mu ruzi.
4. Abakobwa babangutse cyane kugera hano uyu muni. 5. Umujura yafashe intama eshatu.
6. Abantu benshi baje ku muganga kuko avura indwara nyinshi. 7. Umwana yarize kuko umubyeyi we yamushutse (mu = him). 8. Mbese mwageze mu rusengero ryari? Twageze mu rusengero mu gitondo. 9. Abana basinziriye neza mu ijoro ryose. 10. Abigisha bafashije abana gukora iki? Bafashije abana gusoma.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda: (Do not try to find a word for "did" - that is just the English way of making a question past.)

1. The doctor treated many people today; he knows much wisdom. (This so sounds queer in English, but is the way it is expressed in Kinyarwanda.)
2. I put the seeds in the box. Where are they now?
3. Did you (pl.) see the teacher's books?
4. Did you (s.) read the whole book of John today?
5. Jesus saved many people because they prayed (to) God.
6. We knew that you (pl.) came because we saw the children.
7. The thief deceived the rich man and took his things at (in) night.
8. The young man wanted to go with his friend.
9. The girls washed their clothes in the river.
10. The women cooked a lot of (many) corn and sweet potatoes.

LESSON 53. Past Verb Endings

Instead of a new vocabulary this time we give a table of all the verbs given thus far, with their past stems. Memorize as many of them as possible for this lesson, and the remainder for the vocabulary work in the following lesson. (See the vocabularies for the vowel tones.)

107.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| kwambara (-ambaye) | -fite (no past) |
| kwandika (-anditse) | kugaruka (-garutse) |
| kwanga (-anze) | kugenda (-giye) |
| kuba (-baye) | kugera (-geze) |
| kubabarira (-babariye) | kugira (-gize) |
| kubanguka (-bangutse) | kuguma (-gumye) |
| kubanza (-banje) | kugwa (-guye) |
| kubara (-baze) | kugurisha (-gurishije) |
| kubaza (-bajije) | kugwa (-guye) |
| kubika (-bitse) | guhamba (-hembye) |
| kubona (-bonye) | guhenda (-henze) |
| gucana (-canye) | guhinga (-hinze) |
| kwemera (-emeye) | kwibagirwa (-ibagiwe) |
| kwereka (-eretse) | kwibuka (-ibutse) |
| gufasha (-fashije) | kwica (-ishe) |
| gufata (-fashe) | kwiga (-ize) |
| kwigisha (-igishije) | kuririmba (-ririmbye) |
| kwihana (-ihannye) | kuronga (-ronze) |
| kwinjira (-injiye) | kurya (-riye) |
| kwiuhagira (-iyuhagiye) | gusaba (-sabye) |
| kwizera (-izeye) | gusenga (-senze) |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| kujya (-giye) | gushaka (-shatse) |
| kujyana (-jyanye) | gushima (-shimye) |
| kujugunya (-jugunye) | gushobora (-shoboye) |
| gukaraba (-karabye) | gushuka (-shutse) |
| gukiza (-kijije) | gushyira (-shyize) |
| gukizwa (-kijijwe) | gusinzira (-sinziri ye) |
| gukora (-koze) | gusoma (-somye) |
| gukubura (-kubuye) | gusubira (-subiye) |
| gukunda (-kunze) | gutangira (-tangiye) |
| kumena (-mennye) | guteka (-tetse) |
| kumenya (-menye) | gutsinda (-tsinze) |
| kumesa (-meshe) | gutuma (-tumye) |
| kunywa (-nyoye) | kubaka (-ubatse) |
| koga (-oze) | kumva (-umvise) |
| kohereza (-ohereje) | kuva (-vuye) |
| kongera (-ongeye) | kuvuga (-vuze) |
| koza (-ogeje) | kuvura (-vuye) |
| gupfa (-pfuye) | kuuza (-aaje) (see the note below!) |
| kureba (-rebye) | kuzana (-zanye) |
| -ri (no past) | kurira (-rize) |

Note that in most instances it is only the last two letters of the stem which change. In the vocabularies from now on only the syllable which is changed will be shown, except where the whole stem changes.

In the above list the verbs whose stems begin with **o** or **u** have been given with **ko-** or **ku-** as the infinitive, but remember that in older literature these were written with a **kw**: **kwoza** rather than **kôoza**, **kwumva** rather than **kûumva**. No further grammar is given in this lesson. Spend your time learning these past suffixes.

Note: The past-tense stem of **kuuza** becomes **'-aaje'**. E.g.: **baaje** = they have come. Similarly, that of **kuuzana** becomes **'-aazanye'**. (This is because the root is **'-za'** which wants to have a long vowel in front of itself. The **'-aa'** therefore comes from the past-time marker **'-a'** which has to appear before the root.)

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Abahungu bakubuye neza hose mu ishuri.
2. Mbese wabitse ibitambaro byiza byose?
3. Yesu yakijije Abanyarwanda benshi nyamara dushaka ko abandi benshi bakizwa.
4. Nahembye abakozi amafaranga magana inani na mirongwine n'abiri.
5. Twagarutse hano kuko dushaka kumva Ijambo ry'Imana.
6. Abana baje mu ishuri, ariko batatu bagumye hanze.
7. Mbese mwakarabye neza? Oya, ntidufite amazi.
8. Umusore yaguye hasij hari ibuye mu nzira.
9. Twafashe imbeba eshatu nijoro.
10. Mbese waguze iki? Naguze inyama n'amavuta.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. We helped our teacher today because he has much work.
2. Did you (pl.) sleep well in the night?
3. The child cried all day because he wanted food.
4. I counted all the men and women in church yesterday; I saw 83 men and 97 women (Write out numbers).
5. Our teachers went home (this) morning.
6. Where did you (s.) put away the dishes? I put ten in a box.
7. Jesus forgave Paul all his sins. He is a wonderful Savior.
8. What did you do today?
9. We sang many songs in church yesterday. I like to sing.
10. We went with the young men to look at the big river.

LESSON 54. Ordinary Past (continued)

In this lesson, instead of a new vocabulary, continue memorizing the past suffixes of verbs given in Lesson 53.

108. For forming this past tense in agreements with nouns of classes other than first, it is important to remember the rules for vowel and consonant change. Some examples:

| | Sing. | Plur. |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 2nd class | wagiye | yagiye |
| 3rd class | yagiye | zagiye |
| 4th class | cyagiye | byagiye |
| 5th class | ryagiye | yagiye |
| 6th class | rwagiye | zagiye |
| 7th class | kagiye | twagiye |
| 8th class | bwagiye | yagiye |
| 9th class | kwagiye | yagiye |

109. **Vowel stems in past.** For the conjugation of vowel-stem verbs in the ordinary past, remember that **a** before other vowels drops out. Thus:

niibagiwe - I forgot yûubatse - he built
bêemeye - they agreed twôogeje - we washed
mwaanditse - you (pl.) wrote

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Inka zagiye ku ruzi kunywa amazi. 2. Twibagiwe kuzana ibitabo byacu. 3. Mbese mwojeje neza amasahane yose? 4. Twizeye ijamba rya Yesu kuko twumvise ibitangaza (insert "which") yakoze. 5. Ubukene bw'umugabo bwazanye amagorwa menshi n'ubwoba. 6. Ihene yanyoye amazi mu ruzi. 7. Inyamaswa zishe intama eshatu. 8. Inkumi zogeje amasahane mabi yose. 9. Injangwe yacu yafashe imbeba nyinshi. 10. Umuriro wazanye umwotsi mu nzu yose.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. Two blind men went to the church to pray. 2. Thieves entered the house in the night because the man was sleeping hard (cyane). 3. The old man's workmen built a big house in his kraal. 4. I wrote the names of all the girls in the school. 5. The new books fell on the floor. 6. The old man died yesterday. 7. Did you (pl.) hear the words of the teacher? 8. Sin brought death to all people. 9. Did you (s.) remember to send three men to Kigali to buy food? 10. We repented of all our sins and Jesus came into our hearts.

LESSON 55. Negative of Ordinary Past

Vocabulary

itêeraniro (5th) - meeting, crowd

urupaapuro - paper, page

ikâramû - pencil (3rd sing., pl. may be 3rd or 5th)

gukûrikira - to follow

cyâang(w)â - or

110. **The negative of the ordinary past** is simply the negative prefix, personal prefix, tense sign, and past stem: nti - tw - a - koze, etc.

sinagiye - I didn't go

ntiwagiye - you didn't go

ntiyagiye - he didn't go

ntitwagiye - we didn't go

ntimwagiye - you didn't go

ntibagiye - they didn't go

The same rule applies for vowel-stem verbs: sinogeje - I didn't wash, ntibubatse - they didn't build. With other classes: inka ntizagiye - the cows didn't go

111. Remember that **kuva** is usually followed by **mu** or **ku** (par. 11), though it may not, always be, e.g. wavuye he? navuye mu ishuri - where did you come from? I came from school. (This implies that one has been **in** the school. If you said, "Navuye **ku** ishuri," you would mean, "I came from the area around the school.")

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Sinshobora kwandika urwandiko; sinazanye ikaramu yanjye. 2. Abantu bangahe bavuye mu rusengero? 3. Navuye mu byaha byinshi; ubu nzakurikira Yesu imyaka yanjye yose. 4. Mbese ntimwazanye amakaramu yanyu n'impapuro zanyu? 5. Iteraniro rinini ryakurikiye Yesu hose, ntiryashatse kuva kuri we. 6. Ababyeyi bacu ntibubatse inzu nini cyane. 7. Mbese ntiwaguze impapuro n'ikaramu? 8. Imbwa ntizaje mu rusengero; ntitwashatse ko zinjira. 9. Inyamaswa ntizumvise abantu; nuko rero (so) bafashe nyinshi. 10. Umujura ntiyabonye ibintu byinshi kuko umusore yinjiye mu nzu.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. The boys didn't come from the school; they came from church. 2. The children wrote on all the paper and we didn't have any other. 3. The blind men fell; they couldn't see the path. 4. Didn't you (s.) want to cook the sweet potatoes in the evening yesterday, or did you forget? 5. The young men did not eat all the beans. 6. We didn't ask the teacher to write a letter because he is very busy (= has much work). 7. Didn't you (pl.) bathe this morning? Your legs are very dirty. 8. They sang two songs at church, but I didn't sing. 9. Didn't the young girls agree to hoe in our garden today? 10. The dog didn't look at the cat; it looked for food.

LESSON 56. Past of -ri; -ga tense

Vocabulary

| | |
|--|---|
| umufuundi (Sw.) - mason, skilled workman | gutaaha (-shye) - to go home, quit work |
| umubâandê (imi-) - valley | akabâandê (utu-) - small valley |
| kuraangiza (-je) - to finish (tr.) | gusuura (-ye) - to visit, go to visit |
| kumanuka (-tse) - to go down | kuzaamuuka (-tse) - to go up (e.g. hill), make progress |

112. For the past of **-ri** there is no change in the suffix; it is as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| naari - I was | twaari - we were |
| waari - you (s.) were | mwaari - you (pl.) were |
| yaari - he, she was | taari - they were |

There is no other simple past tense for **-ri**, so this form is used whenever any past time of **-ri** is expressed. For agreement with nouns of other classes this verb follows the regular rules (see par. 108).

113. The negative is the same with, of course, the negative prefix: sinari, ntiwari, ntiyari, etc.

114. **-ga tense.** The suffix **-ga** is added to the present stem of a verb with a past prefix:

- 1) To express continuous past action, e.g. I was hoeing - nahingaga, I was not hoeing - sinahingaga.
- 2) To express habitual past action. I liked to learn - nakundaga kwiga.
- 3) Past time after the word **igihe**: Nakubonye igihe wavaga mu ishuri - I saw you when you came from school. Naje igihe wandikaga - I came while you were writing.

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Umufundi yari hano ejo nyamara uyu munsu ari imuhira. 2. Mbese wairangije imirimo yose? Oya, sinari hano. Nzarangiza vuba. 3. Abakozi base batashye ariko bazagaruka ejo. 4. Twari mu ishuri mu gitondo cyose kandi twigaga byinshi. 5. Abagore bari mu kabande guhinga. 6. Mwari he ejo? Twazamutse umusozi, twagiyegusura inshuti zacu. 7. Umufundi ntiyari hano mu gitondo; nuko abandi bakozi ntibashoboye gukora (nuko = so). 8. Twarangije gucana; ntimushaka guteka ubu? 9. Abagore bamanutse mu kabande, kandi abana bakurikiye ababyeyi babo. 10. Ntitwari imuhira igihe mwazaga iwacu. Mbese muzagaruka ejo?

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. The children went up the hill this morning but they came back. Now they are in school. 2. The teacher's wife was not in church yesterday. 3. The mason was building a house, then (maze) he went to Butare. 4. Were you (s.) at school yesterday? Where were you? I was working in my field. 5. The young girls used to (= habitual past) go down to dig in the valley. 6. The workmen have quit work, but the masons are here in the yard (kraal). 7. I was at your (pl.) place yesterday but you were not at home. 8. The rats were many in our Kraal, but we got a cat; it caught four in the night. 9. The poor man forgot his troubles, because he found much joy in Jesus. 10. You (s.) didn't wear your new clothes today. Where are they?

LESSON 57. Object Pronouns

Vocabulary

| | |
|---|--|
| gucungura (-ye) - to redeem | gutêgeka (-tse) - to rule, govern, command |
| kurushya (-hije) - to trouble, be difficult | guhâ (-haye) - to give, give to |
| guhana (-nnye) - to punish, correct | guhâana (-nye) - a) to give to each other, b) to abandon |

115. **Personal object pronouns.** These are expressed by little particles inserted in the verb between the tense sign and the verb stem. These particles are:

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| n (m) - me | tu (du) - us |
| ku (gu) - you (s.) | ba - you (pl.) |
| mu - him, her | ba - them |

E.g.: ndakubona - I see you (s.); Imana iratubabarira - God forgives us; turamushima - we praise him; irankunda - He loves me.
(For the use of **gu** or **ku**, and **du** or **tu**, remember the change-down rule in par. 21; and for the use of **m** for **n**, the rule in par. 14.)

116. These object pronouns are the same whether used as direct or indirect objects. e.g. I give you the book, is: Ndaguha igitabo, though "you" here is an indirect object. As indicated in par. 101, one would not say "Ndabona wowe" for "I see you". However, for special emphasis one might say: "Ndakubona wowe." - I see you, you there!"
Note: The **k** or **t** of an object pronoun changes according to the change-down rule, but the **k** or **t** of a syllable preceding the object pronoun is not changed by it. Thus: ndagusaba, kukubona.

Whenever an object pronoun intervenes between an infinitive prefix and the stem, the infinitive prefix reverts to **ku-**, even though originally it may have been **gu-** or **kw-**.

117. **Kurushya.** This is often used with impersonal prefixes (4th class):

Biraruhije - it is difficult (for tense see par. 129).

Byamuruhije - it was difficult for him.

Note 1: Observe the imperative of **guhâ**: "give me" is **mpa**. The stem is only **-hâ**, of which the **h** changes to **p** because of the preceding **m**. To be polite one sometimes says: mpa se - please give me.

Note 2: the suffix **-nnye** (as, **-hannye**) is pronounced rather like n+ng (as in "ring") + ye. Work on this sound with an African.

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Abahungu bari he? Ntitwababonye mu ishuri uyu munsu. 2. Umwana yakoze nabi cyane; umubyeyi we azamuhana. 3. Imana yaduhaye agakiza n'ibindi byiza byinshi. 4. Yesu yaje mu isi (earth) kuducungura no kudukiza (no = na). 5. Imana yambabariye ibyaha byanjye byose. 6. Twabahaye amakaramu n'impapuro. Biri he? 7. Biraturuhije kujya iwanyu ubu. Tuzababona ejo. 8. Mbese umuganga yakuvuye neza? Yagukijije indwara yawe? 9. Minani (a name) ntari hano; namutumye ku Gisenyi. 10. Yesu yabajije Petero, ati (don't translate ati) Urankunda?

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. Where were you (pl.) yesterday? I did not see you the whole day. 2. The pupil is bad; his teacher cannot govern him. 3. I praise God because He saved me and He gave me peace and joy. 4. It is difficult for him to learn because he has much other work. 5. Jesus helps us every day to do His work; we praise Him with (in) all our hearts. 6. Andrew's (Andereya) children are good; he governs them well. 7. What do you (s.) want? I paid you yesterday. 8. It was difficult for us to finish our work. Will you help us? 9. Where were you (pl.)? Your parents were looking everywhere for you. 10. We saw you (s.) yesterday near the old man's kraal.

LESSON 58. Object Pronouns (continued)

Vocabulary

kubêeshya (-shye) - to lie, lie to, deceive kwîiba (-bye) - to steal, steal from
gukûbita (-se) - to hit, strike, beat kureka (-tse) - to leave, forsake, stop (int.),
allow (tr.) (see par.136)

Note: Use of **kubêeshya**: arambeshya - he is lying **to** me. "He is lying **about** me" requires the prepositional ending, see par. 200. **Kwîiba**: aranyiba - he is stealing **from** me. (For **ny**, see par. 119)

118. The object pronoun must agree with the noun it refers to in class and number. In the previous lesson, you learned the personal object pronouns. Now, here are the pronouns (3rd pers.) for each of the classes:

| | Sing. | Pl. | | Sing. | Pl. |
|---------|---------|-----|----------|---------|---------|
| Class 1 | mu | ba | Class 6 | ru | zi |
| Class 2 | wu | yi | Class 7 | ka (ga) | tu (du) |
| Class 3 | yi | zi | Class 8 | bu | ya |
| Class 4 | ki (gi) | bi | Class 9 | ku (gu) | ya |
| Class 5 | ri | ya | Class 10 | ha | ha |

e.g. Ufite igitabo? Yee, ndagîfite - Do you have the book? Yes, I have it.
Wabonye ahantu? Yee, nahabonye - Did you see the place? Yes, I saw it.
Urufunguzo ruri he? Ararufite - Where is the key? He has it.

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Mbese waretse ibyaha byawe byose? Yee, nabiretse kera (long ago). 2. Imbwayagize nabi cyane; umusore yayikubise. 3. Wabonye igitabo gishya? Ndakireba ubu. 4. Umusore ni umunyabyaha; akunda kubeshya, kandi ejo yibye amafaranga cumi; ariko azayazana. 5. Uzazana ibiryo byawe ryari? Nzabizana vuba. 6. Biranduhije kwibuka amazina yanyu. Ongera kuyavuga. 7. Nabahaye imirimo myinshi. Mwayirangije yose? 8. Wacanye umuriro? Oya, Mariya yawucanye. 9. Wakoze iminsi ingahe mu murima? Sinayibaze. 10. Naguhaye utwuma tubiri. Turi he? Natubitse mu isandugu.

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. Have you seen my new house? No, I will look at it tomorrow. 2. What did you give the cat? I gave it milk. 3. I gave you (some) new books. Did you bring them? 4. The boy stole the paper; but he refuses to bring it. 5. Did you steal the European's dog? No, I bought it. 6. Where did you buy the salt? I bought it at Eutare. 7. We bought a new bed; my wife liked (praised) it very much. 8. I didn't hear the child's name. Did you say it? 9. God gave us a wonderful Savior; we praise Him (God) very much. 10. Did you see the moon last night (= in the night)? Yes, I saw it; it was very large.

LESSON 59. Object Pronouns with Vowel-stem Verbs

Vocabulary

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| kwâanika (-tse) - to put out in sun to dry | kwâanura (-ye) - to bring in from sun |
| kûubaha (old: kwubaha) (-shye) - to honor, reverence, respect | ijwî - voice, sound |
| | kwînginga (-nze) - to beseech, beg |

119. a) In using the object pronouns with vowel-stem verbs, it is very important to remember the rules for vowel contractions:

- 1) **u** before another vowel changes to **w**. e.g. bamwanga (for ba-mu-anga) - they hate him, batwigisha (for ba-tu-igisha) - they teach us, ndakwizera (for nda-ku-izera) - I trust you, yarwibye (for ya-ru-ibye) - he stole it (key), ndabwemera (for nda-bu-emera) - I accept it (grace). The **wu** of 2nd class, loses the **u** before a vowel. yawibye (for ya-wu-ibye) - he stole it (salt).
- 2) **a** before another vowel drops out. ndabereka (for nda-ba-ereka) - I show them.
- 3) **i** in 3rd and 6th Class forms and in 2nd class plural drops out. arazica (ara-zi-ica) - he kills them (chickens), yayibagiwe (ya-yi-ibagiwe) - he forgot them (debts).
- 4) In class 4, **ki** changes to **cy** and **bi** to **by** before a vowel. ndacyibuka (nda-ki-ibuka) - I remember it (book), nabyibagiwe (na-bi-ibagiwe) - I forgot them (books).
- 5) **-ri** of class 5 changes to **-ry**. yaryibye (ya-ri-ibye) - he stole it (franc).
- 6) The object pronoun for "me" **n** changes to **ny** before a vowel: anyerereka (a-n-ereka) - he shows me.

119. b) The future of vowel-stem verbs with a pronoun object: when a pronoun object is inserted it follows **-za-**, and makes whatever changes are necessary according to the above rules. Thus: nzacyibuka - I will remember it; nzabereka - I will show them; nzakwereka - I will show you.

120. If an indirect object and a direct object come in the same verb, the direct object precedes the indirect one. E.g.: Did you give Tom the book? - I gave it to him: Wahaye Toma igitabo? - Nakimuhaye.

Exercises:

I. Translate into English:

1. Turakwinginga kudufasha mu mirimo yacu. 2. Mfite ibitabo byaweje nzabiguha ejo. 3. Ijwi ry'Imana ryanyeretse inzira y'agakiza; naryumvise. 4. Umukobwa yanika imyenda mu gitondo; ni mugoroba arayanura. 5. Imana ifite ubushobozi bwinshi; ni byiza kuyubaha. 6. Mwaduhaye imirimo myinshi, ariko twayemeye. 7. Wavuze amazina yose? Yee, nayavuze kandi nayanditse. 8. Ndabona imvura. Mbese imyenda iri hanze? Yee, ndayaanura vuba. 9. Umwigisha wawe yakwigishije byinshi. Mbese uzabyibuka? 10. Dufite udusahane twiza. Watwojeje neza?

II. Translate into Kinyarwanda:

1. Where are my two sheep? The dog is killing them. 2. I forgot to bring the book today, but I will remember it tomorrow. 3. The old man has done (worked) many sins, but he is confessing them. 4. The teacher wants medicine; the doctor will give it to him in the evening. 5. Where are the good peas? A thief stole them. 6. The people respected him (the teacher) because he taught them well. 7. Did you take the key to the mason? No, I forgot it. 8. Has John seen your garden? Yes, I showed it to him. 9. Did you put the wood out in the sun? I put it out yesterday morning. 10. Where are my new ropes? Thieves stole them.

LESSON 60. Review

I. Give the ordinary past of the following verbs, using a 3rd class singular subject. Then translate the forms you have written.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. kwigisha | 6. gukurikira | 11. kuva | 16. gutaha |
| 2. kubona | 7. kubaza | 12. kwinginga | 17. guha |
| 3. kubanguka | 8. gufata | 13. guteka | 18. kubeshya |
| 4. kurangiza | 9. kuza | 14. kwihana | 19. gusenga |
| 5. kwinjira | 10. kurira | 15. kurushya | 20. gupfa |

II. Write in Kinyarwanda: (Do not translate the words in parentheses)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. The cows drank. | 14. The goat slept. |
| 2. The boy washed them (clothes). | 15. I gave it (cat) the meat. |
| 3. Jesus saved me. | 16. The bee stayed in the house. |
| 4. I gave it (key) to her. | 17. The child found it (franc). |
| 5. She cooked them (corn). | 18. Thieves stole it (board) from him. |
| 6. The animal ate them (peas). | 19. They washed them (plates). |
| 7. The sheep died. | 20. Jiggers were in his feet. |
| 8. We saw it (bed). | 21. Did you wash them (feet)? |
| 9. The young girls sang. | 22. Sinners repented (of) them (sins). |
| 10. The pupils learned them(words). | 23. They gave them (gardens) to us. |
| 11. The trees fell. | 24. The plants died. |
| 12. We saw them (trees). | 25. We heard it (voice). |
| 13. We reverence Him (God). | |

III. Give the ordinary past of **kugira** showing agreement with all classes singular and plural.

IV. Using the first person singular as subject, give the ordinary past of **guha**, inserting the object pronoun for each class, singular and plural.