

Swahili 4

1	mpiši mzuri	good cook	27	mbarango mkubwa	large stick
2	wapiši wazuri	good cooks	28	mibarango mikubwa	large sticks
3	mšale mzuri	good arrow	29	kikapu kikubwa	large basket
4	mišale mizuri	good arrows	30	vikapuo vikubwa	large baskets
5	kisu kizuri	good knife	31	wembe mkubwa	large razor
6	visu vizuri	good knives	32	ñembe k ^h ubwa	large razors
7	uwati mzuri	good hut pole	33	mnadi mmoja	one auctioneer
8	mbati nzuri	good hut poles	34	wanadi wawili	two auctioneers
9	mtoto mdogo	small child	35	moto mmoja	one flame
10	watoto wadogo	small children	36	mioto miwili	two flames
11	mti mdogo	small tree	37	čumba kimoja	one room
12	miti midogo	small trees	38	vyumba viwili	two rooms
13	kitabu kidogo	small book	39	uñasi mmoja	one blade of grass
14	vitabu vidogo	small books	40	ñasi mbili	two blades of grass
15	upindi mdogo	small bow	41	mpiši mzuri mmoja	one good cook
16	p ^h indi ndogo	small bows	42	wapiši wazuri wawili	two good cooks
17	mgeni mrefu	tall stranger	43	vibanda vidogo viwili	two small huts
18	wageni warefu	tall strangers	44	mbao k ^h ubwa mbili	two large planks
19	mkufu mrefu	long chain	45	mmea mrefu mmoja	one long sprout
20	mikufu mirefu	long chains	46	mimea mirefu mitatu	three long sprouts
21	kipini kirefu	long handle	47	siŋga ndefu t ^h atu	three long hairs
22	vipini virefu	long handles	48	mbati ndefu t ^h ano	five long hut poles
23	usiŋga mrefu	long hair	49	čandalua kikubwa	one large mosquito
24	siŋga ndefu	long hairs		kimoja	net
25	mtu mkubwa	large man	50	vyandalua vikubwa	five large mosquito
26	watu wakubwa	large men		vitano	nets

This exercise introduces adjectives, which agree in gender with the nouns they modify. There are two syntactic subclasses of adjectives exemplified, determined by the order in which they follow the noun. Summarize your analysis in the tables below, using basic forms and giving rules for deriving any alternant forms.

Gender	singular prefixes		pluralizing prefixes	
	Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
I				
2				
3				
4				

adjective roots and glosses: (give appropriate names to the two syntactic subclasses)

subclass 1:

subclass 2:

What root change is triggered by the ñ- prefix in addition to those noted in Swahili 3?

How can the rule that alters the ki- and vi- prefixes be prevented from also affecting mi-?