
An Introduction to *Kidawida*: The Language of the Taita in Southeast Kenya

Volume : Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions and Conjunctions

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Abstract

This paper aims to analyze grammatical features of *Kidawida* which is spoken among the Taita of southeast Kenya. The language of the Taita can be divided into three groups: *Kidawida*, *Kisaghala* and *Kikasighau*. The major one of them called *Kidawida* is spoken mainly in the Taita Hills. It has the common characters of the Bantu languages: noun classes, prefix concordance, and etc.

In the first volume of 'An Introduction to *Kidawida*,' I analyzed nouns, adjectives and numerals of *Kidawida*. Nouns in *Kidawida* can be classified into eight classes. The structure of nouns and adjectives is similar to the Swahili language, although numerals in *Kidawida* are different from Swahili. In volume , I discussed six features of pronouns: personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, reflexive pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, relative pronouns, and interrogatives. Pronouns in *Kidawida* are similar to the Swahili language in their structure. In this volume, I'll analyze verbs, adverbs, prepositions and conjunctions.

要 約

ケニア東南部、タンザニアとの国境近くに位置するタイタヒルズには、15万人ほどのバントゥ系山地農耕民であるタイタ人が暮らしている。彼らが話しているタイタ語に関する初期の研究としては、1890年代に英国聖公会宣教協会の派遣によるアルフレッド・レイがまとめたものが残っている（Wray, J.A.. An Elementary Introduction to the Taita Language, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London., 1894.）。これは、アフリカの個別言語の記述としては完成度の高いものであるが、ここで取り上げられているのはおもにサガラ方言であった。タイタ語は、広域で通用するダヴィダ語のほかにサガラ方言とカシガウ方言があるが、タイタ語の標準形といえるダヴィダ語に関するまとまった研究はこれまでおこなわれてこなかった。筆者は、レイの著書をタイタ人の調査協力者と共に読み合わせをおこなったところ、1世紀が経過していることと、サガラ方言の記述であることから、現在使われているダヴィダ語とは多くの点で異なることが明らかになった。そこで、文化人類学的視点に基づいてタイタ語を整理することからはじめ、その継続研究として、平成16年度～18年度科学研究費補助金基盤研究（C）『タイタ語の語彙と文法構造に関する文化人類学的研究』において、ダヴィダ語の文法構造の研究を行った。本稿は、その研究成果の一

部である。総合政策研究紀要第6号（2003年9月）では、ダヴィダ語の名詞、形容詞、数詞について分析し、総合政策研究紀要第10号（2005年9月）では、代名詞の構成を取り上げた。本稿では、動詞、副詞、前置詞、接続詞を取り上げる。今後は、タイタ語のコーパス全体を明らかにすることが必要になってくると考えられる。

Key words

Taita / Kidawida / Swahili / Bantu language / East Africa

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6. Verbs

(1) The Kind of Verbs

The *Kidawida* verb is a complex structure of three parts, as in Swahili: the verb prefixes, the root, the suffixes. The verb root is the part of the verb which cannot be further reduced morphologically. Some Bantu scholars, like Whitely (1969), prefer to call it “the minimum radical”.

With the exception of a few verbs borrowed from Arabic, all verb stems in Swahili end in -a (M.A. Mohammed: 71). This is the same as in *Kidawida*.

The common order of the particles denoting person, tense, etc., is as follows:

1. The subjective personal prefix, which denotes subject, person, and number.
2. The tense prefix.
3. The objective prefix, which denotes object, person, and number, as:

Nichachighua. I will buy it.

This word when taken to pieces will be found to contain.

1. *Ni-*, prefix denoting personal pronoun, subjective case, first person singular.
2. *-cha-*, tense prefix denoting of future time.
3. *-chi-*, prefix agreeing with the third class of nouns, denoting objective case, the third person singular.
4. *-ghua*, verb (minus the sign of the infinitive *ku-*) meaning buy.

The past perfect is denoted by a change in the termination of the verb, as:

Nachighue. I bought it.

1. *Na-*, prefix denoting subject, first person singular.

2. *-chi-*, prefix denoting object agreeing with nouns of the third class, third person singular.
3. *-ghu-*, verb (minus the sign of the infinitive *ku-*, and the stem *-a*), meaning buy.
4. *-e-*, tense prefix, denoting the object of the sentence follows the verb, thus:

Nachighue kidu. I bought the mortar.

The imperfect tense is denoted by the word *-wa-*, as:

Nawalima. I am hoeing.

1. *Na-*, prefix denoting subject, first person singular.
2. *-wa-*, tense prefix denoting a continuous state.
3. *-lima*, verb (minus the infinitive *ku-*), which denotes hoe.

The immediate future has no tense prefix, but the pronominal prefixes which it take at the beginning denote both subject and state, as:

Nighulima(mughunda).

I will hoe it (the garden).

Here we get *ni-*, subjective prefix and tense sign combined, followed directly by the objective sign agreeing with a noun of the second class.

The Infinitive

The infinitive is made in all cases by prefixing *ku-* to the simple root of the verb. The infinitive form of most verbs in *Kidawida* ends in *-a*, as:

<i>kuseka</i>	to laugh
<i>kughenda</i>	to go
<i>kukaba</i>	to beat
<i>kujisha</i>	to feed
<i>kufwa</i>	to die
<i>kudamba</i>	to travel

The infinitive is frequently used as a verbal noun, as:

<i>kuseka</i>	laughing
<i>kukaba</i>	beating
<i>kuseka kwako</i>	your laughing

The Imperative

The simplest form of the verb, as in English, is found in the second person singular of the imperative form, as:

<i>Seka!</i>	Laugh!
<i>Kuida! Kukaba! Kusima!</i>	Beat!
<i>Lima!</i>	Cultivate!

Lisha! Feed!

The second person plural is formed by changing the final *-a* of the singular into *-e*, and adding *-nyi*, as:

<i>Sekenyi!</i>	Laugh you!
<i>Idenyi! Kabenyi! Simenyi!</i>	Beat you!
<i>Limenyi!</i>	Cultivate you!
<i>Lishenyi!</i>	Feed you!

In the presence of an objective prefix, the final letter *-a* is changed into *-e*, as:

<i>Mwide! Mkabe! Msime!</i>	Beat him!
<i>Kukabe!</i>	Beat yourself!
<i>Mseke!</i>	Laugh at him!
<i>Nijisha!</i>	Feed me!

The subjunctive is often used as an imperative both in the singular and plural, as:

<i>Mkotie!</i>	You ask him!
<i>Mwide! Mkabe! Msime!</i>	You beat him!
<i>Mumfunge!</i>	Bind you him!
<i>Mughudeme!</i>	Cut it (tree) down!

The Subjunctive

The subjunctive is formed by prefixing the same set of personal pronouns as those used in the future indicative, and changing the final letter *-a* of the verb into *-e*, as:

nikunde. that I may love.

It may be made to express a variety of meanings.

1. As an imperative, thus,

Sigha nighende. Let me go.

This is the only form in which it can be used in the first and third persons.

2. As a subjunctive, thus,

niende. that I may go.

3. Interrogatively by adding *-ba*, thus,

Banighende? May I go?

4. As an interrogative by adding on *wada*, thus,

Nighende wada? How may I go?

5. As an interrogative by adding the word *aki*.

This word requires the appropriate pronominal prefix, thus,

Nighendabonyaki aho?

What am I going to do there?

All other tenses and forms are made by prefixing and suffixing appropriate syllables to the simple form of the verb.

(2) The Tense

Present Tense

This is formed by prefixing the syllable denoting the personal pronoun in the subjective case. This answers to our common English present, I come, I love, etc.

This tense is also used as a perfect tense denoting a complete action at the present time, thus *namkotia* may mean, I ask him, or I have asked him; *nalola* may mean, I seek, or I have sought.

Imperfect Tense

The characteristic mark of this tense is *-wa-*, and it is formed by prefixing the sign of the personal

pronoun, followed by the word *-wa-*, thus *na-wa-ghenda*, I am going. This denotes an action going on at the time of speaking, as:

Nawalima. I am hoeing, that is, I am in the act of hoeing.

This form is sometimes used to express a future.

Perfect Tense

There are two perfects denoting a finished action.

1. A present perfect answering to the English with have, as:

Naghenda. I have gone.

2. A past perfect denoting an act finished some time ago, as:

Naghendie. I went.

There are two forms of the present perfect; the

Table 16: Present Tense.

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Nakunde</i> ¹⁷ . <i>Kwakunde</i> . <i>Wakunde</i> .	I love. You love. He or she loves.	<i>Dakunde</i> . <i>Mwakunde</i> . <i>Wakunde</i> .	We love. You love. They love.
Class 2	<i>Ghwakunde</i> .	It loves or likes.	<i>Yakunde</i> .	They love or like.
Class 3	<i>Chakunde</i> . <i>Kakunde</i> .	It loves or likes. It loves or likes.	<i>Vakunde</i> . <i>Vakunde</i> .	They love or like. They love or like.
Class 4	<i>Lwakunde</i> .	It loves or likes.	<i>Rakunde</i> .	They love or like.
Class 5	<i>Jakunde</i> .	It loves or likes.	<i>Ghakunde</i> .	They love or like.
Class 6	<i>Yakunde</i> .	It loves or likes.	<i>Rakunde</i> .	They love or like.
Class 7	<i>Ghwakunde</i> .	It loves or likes.		
Class 8	<i>Kwakunde</i> .	It loves or likes.		

Table 17: Imperfect Tense.

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Nawakunda</i> . <i>Kwawakunda</i> . <i>Wawakunda</i> .	I am loving. You are loving. He or she is loving.	<i>Dawakunda</i> . <i>Mwawakunda</i> . <i>Wawakunda</i> .	We are loving. You are loving. They are loving.
Class 2	<i>Ghwawakunda</i> .	It is loving.	<i>Yawakunda</i> .	They are loving.
Class 3	<i>Chawakunda</i> . <i>Kawakunda</i> .	It is loving. It is loving.	<i>Vawakunda</i> . <i>Vawakunda</i> .	They are loving. They are loving.
Class 4	<i>Lwawakunda</i> .	It is loving.	<i>Rawakunda</i> .	They are loving.
Class 5	<i>Jawakunda</i> .	It is loving.	<i>Ghawakunda</i> .	They are loving.
Class 6	<i>Yawakunda</i> .	It is loving.	<i>Rawakunda</i> .	They are loving.
Class 7	<i>Ghwawakunda</i> .	It is loving.		
Class 8	<i>Kwawakunda</i> .	It is loving.		

first is the same as the present tense, as:

Naghenda. I have gone.

The second present perfect is formed by prefixing the sign of the personal pronoun followed by the word *-cha-*, as:

Nachalima. I have hoed.

Past Perfect Tense

There are two forms of the past perfect. The first is formed by changing the final letter *-a* of the verb into *-ie-*, as:

Neghendie. I went.

Verbs ending in *-ra* make their past perfect by changing the final letter *-a* into *-e* or *-ee*, as:

Nemghorie. I told him.

The second past perfect is formed by prefixing

the sign of the personal pronoun followed by the word *-che* or *-cha*, as:

Wachelima They cultivated.

The full form of this tense would be *Naecheghenda*, but the *-a* of *na-* is absorbed by *-e*.

Future Tense

There are two future tenses the mediate and the immediate. The mediate signifies an action that will take place at some future time; the immediate signifies an action that will take place without delay.

The mediate future is formed by prefixing the personal pronoun followed by the syllable *-cha-* or *-che-* to the verb, as *nichalima*, I will cultivate.

The immediate future is formed by the use of the

Table 18: Present Perfect Tense.

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Nachakunda.</i> <i>Kwachakunda.</i> <i>Wachakunda.</i>	I have loved. You have loved. He or she has loved.	<i>Dachakunda.</i> <i>Mwachakunda.</i> <i>Wachakunda.</i>	We have loved. You have loved. They have loved.
Class 2	<i>Ghwachakunda.</i>	It has loved.	<i>Yachakunda.</i>	They have loved.
Class 3	<i>Chechakunda.</i> <i>Kechakunda.</i>	It has loved. It has loved.	<i>Vechakunda.</i> <i>Vechakunda.</i>	They have loved. They have loved.
Class 4	<i>Lochakunda.</i>	It has loved.	<i>Rechakunda.</i>	They have loved.
Class 5	<i>Jechakunda.</i>	It has loved.	<i>Ghechakunda.</i>	They have loved.
Class 6	<i>Yachakunda.</i>	It has loved.	<i>Rachakunda.</i>	They have loved.
Class 7	<i>Ghwachakunda.</i>	It has loved.		
Class 8	<i>Kochakunda.</i>	It has loved.		

Table 19: Past Perfect Tense (1).

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Nekundee.</i> <i>Kokundee.</i> <i>Okundee.</i>	I loved. You loved. He or she loved.	<i>Dekundee.</i> <i>Mokundee.</i> <i>Wekundee.</i>	We loved. You loved. They loved.
Class 2	<i>Ghwakunde.</i>	It loved.	<i>Yakunde.</i>	They loved.
Class 3	<i>Chakunde.</i> <i>Kakunde.</i>	It loved. It loved.	<i>Vakunde.</i> <i>Vakunde.</i>	They loved. They loved.
Class 4	<i>Lwakunde.</i>	It loved.	<i>Rakunde.</i>	They loved.
Class 5	<i>Jakunde.</i>	It loved.	<i>Ghakunde.</i>	They loved.
Class 6	<i>Yakunde.</i>	It loved.	<i>Rakunde.</i>	They loved.
Class 7	<i>Ghwakunde.</i>	It loved.		
Class 8	<i>Kwakunde.</i>	It loved.		

Table 20: Past Perfect Tense (2).

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Nechekunda.</i> <i>Kochekunda.</i> <i>Ochekunda.</i>	I loved. You loved. He or she loved.	<i>Dechekunda.</i> <i>Mwochekunda.</i> <i>Wechekunda.</i>	We loved. You loved. They loved.
Class 2	<i>Ghochekunda.</i>	It loved.	<i>Yechekunda.</i>	They loved.
Class 3	<i>Chechakunda.</i> <i>Kechakunda.</i>	It loved. It loved.	<i>Vechakunda.</i> <i>Vechakunda.</i>	They loved. They loved.
Class 4	<i>Lochakunda.</i>	It loved.	<i>Rachakunda.</i>	They loved.
Class 5	<i>Jechakunda.</i>	It loved.	<i>Ghechakunda.</i>	They loved.
Class 6	<i>Yachekunda.</i>	It loved.	<i>Rachekunda.</i>	They loved.
Class 7	<i>Ghochekunda.</i>	It loved.		
Class 8	<i>Kochakunda.</i>	It loved.		

Table 21: Mediate Future Tense.

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Nichakunda.</i> <i>Kuchakunda.</i> <i>Uchakunda.</i>	I will love. You will love. He or she will love.	<i>Dichakunda.</i> <i>Muchakunda.</i> <i>Wichakunda.</i>	We will love. You will love. They will love.
Class 2	<i>Ghuchakunda.</i>	It will love.	<i>Ichakunda.</i>	They will love.
Class 3	<i>Chichekunda.</i> <i>Kichekunda.</i>	It will love. It will love.	<i>Vichekunda.</i> <i>Vichekunda.</i>	They will love. They will love.
Class 4	<i>Luchekunda.</i>	It will love.	<i>Richekunda.</i>	They will love.
Class 5	<i>Jichekunda.</i>	It will love.	<i>Ghichekunda.</i>	They will love.
Class 6	<i>Ichakunda.</i>	It will love.	<i>Richakunda.</i>	They will love.
Class 7	<i>Ghuchakunda.</i>	It will love.		
Class 8	<i>Kuchekunda.</i>	It will love.		

same pronominal prefixes as in the mediate future, but without the syllable *-cha-*, and slightly throwing the accent on the final syllable of the verb, as:

Nilima(a) . I will cultivate.

The final *-a* of this tense is often changed into *agha*, as:

Nilimagha. I will cultivate.

Narrative Tense

The narrative tense is formed by inserting *-ka-* after the pronominal prefix. This *-ka-* has the power of the English and, as: *nikaghenda*, and I went. This tense takes the same prefix as the future tense.

Conditional Tenses

The imperfect conditional is formed by inserting *-ki* immediately after the subjective personal pronoun, as:

niki. as I was.

This takes the same subjective personal pronoun as the future indicative.

nikighenda. as I was going.

The present conditional is formed by inserting *-ki* immediately after the subjective personal pronoun, as:

nikilola. / nikizighana. as I looked.

This takes the same subjective personal pronoun as the future indicative.

The perfect conditional is formed by the word *iji*,

Table 22: Immediate Future Tense.

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Nikundagha.</i> <i>Kukundagha.</i> <i>Ukundagha.</i>	I will love. You will love. He or she will love.	<i>Dikundagha.</i> <i>Mukundagha.</i> <i>Wikundagha.</i>	We will love. You will love. They will love.
Class 2	<i>Ghukundagha.</i>	It will love.	<i>Ikundagha.</i>	They will love.
Class 3	<i>Chikundagha.</i> <i>Kikundagha.</i>	It will love. It will love.	<i>Vikundagha.</i> <i>Vikundagha.</i>	They will love. They will love
Class 4	<i>Lukundagha.</i>	It will love.	<i>Rikundagha.</i>	They will love.
Class 5	<i>Jikundagha.</i>	It will love.	<i>Ghikundagha.</i>	They will love.
Class 6	<i>Ikundagha.</i>	It will love.	<i>Rikundagha.</i>	They will love.
Class 7	<i>Ghukundagha.</i>	It will love.		
Class 8	<i>Kukundagha.</i>	It will love.		

Table 23: Narrative Tense.

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Nikakunda</i> ¹⁸ . <i>kukakunda.</i> <i>ukakunda.</i>	and I loved. and you loved. and he or she loved.	<i>dikakunda.</i> <i>mukakunda.</i> <i>wikakunda.</i>	and we loved. and you loved. and they loved.
Class 2	<i>ghukakunda.</i>	and it loved.	<i>ikakunda.</i>	and they loved.
Class 3	<i>chikakunda.</i> <i>kikakunda.</i>	and it loved. and it loved.	<i>vikakunda.</i> <i>vikakunda.</i>	and they loved. and they loved.
Class 4	<i>lukakunda.</i>	and it loved.	<i>rikakunda.</i>	and they loved.
Class 5	<i>jikakunda.</i>	and it loved.	<i>ghikakunda.</i>	and they loved.
Class 6	<i>ikakunda.</i>	and it loved.	<i>rikakunda.</i>	and they loved.
Class 7	<i>ghukakunda.</i>	and it loved.		
Class 8	<i>kukakunda.</i>	and it loved.		

placed before the full form of the present indicative, as:

iji nivikagha. as I arrived.

This is formed by the word *iji* placed before the full form of the future indicative, as:

iji neghendie. while I went, or having gone.

The future conditional is formed by placing the word *iji* before the subjunctive, as:

iji nachaghenda. when I shall go.

There are two present conditional tenses:

This is made by inserting the syllable *-ka-* immediately after the subjective personal pronoun. This takes the same subjective personal pronoun as the future indicative, as:

nikaghenda. if I go.

This is formed by repeating the verb twice, first in the future, and then in the subjunctive, as:

kamba (or kamanya) nighendagha nisighe nighende.
if I go, then let me go.

There are three future conditional tenses:

This is formed by placing the word *iji* before the present indicative, as:

iji (or kamanya) naenda if I shall go.

This is formed by placing the word *kasikira* before the present indicative, as:

kasikira naghenda. if I shall go.

This is formed by placing the word *hata* before the narrative tense, as:

hata kukaghenda. even if you go.

Contingent Tense

The present is formed by placing the word *ngera* before the present indicative, as:

ngera nekundeghe. did I, or if I did love.
Nakunda kumangu ngera nedeka oho.
 I wish I were you.

(3) The Negative Conjugation

Verbs by use of proper prefixes may be made negative. The characteristic letter of the negative conjugation is *si* or *nde*, which always stands first.

Present Tense

This tense is formed by prefixing the negative sign

si or *nde* to the future form of the affirmative.
 The negative imperfect is not used.

Negative Past

There is but one negative past tense. This is formed from the past affirmative by prefixing the proper negative prefix, as in the present negative.

Negative Mediate Future

The negative mediate future is formed from the affirmative by prefixing the proper negative signs as in the present.

"Not yet" Tense Present

This tense denotes that the action has taken place

Table 24: Negative Present.

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Sikundagha.</i> <i>Ndekukundagha.</i> <i>Ndekundagha.</i>	I do not love. You do not love. He or she does not love.	<i>Ndedikundagha.</i> <i>Ndemukundagha.</i> <i>Ndewikundagha.</i>	We do not love. You do not love. They do not love.
Class 2	<i>Ndeghukundagha.</i>	It does not love.	<i>Ndeikundagha.</i>	They do not love.
Class 3	<i>Ndechikundagha.</i> <i>Ndekikundagha.</i>	It does not love. It does not love.	<i>Ndevikundagha.</i> <i>Ndevikundagha.</i>	They do not love. They do not love.
Class 4	<i>Ndelukundagha.</i>	It does not love.	<i>Nderikundagha.</i>	They do not love.
Class 5	<i>Ndejikundagha.</i>	It does not love.	<i>Ndeghikundagha.</i>	They do not love.
Class 6	<i>Ndeikundagha.</i>	It does not love.	<i>Nderikundagha.</i>	They do not love.
Class 7	<i>Ndeghukundagha.</i>	It does not love.		
Class 8	<i>Ndekukundagha.</i>	It does not love.		

Table 25: Negative Past.

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Sekundee.</i> <i>Ndekokundee.</i> <i>Ndeokundee.</i>	I did not love. You did not love. He or she did not love.	<i>Ndedekundee.</i> <i>Ndemokundee.</i> <i>Ndewekundee.</i>	We did not love. You did not love. They did not love.
Class 2	<i>Ndeghokundee.</i>	It did not love.	<i>Ndeekundee.</i>	They did not love.
Class 3	<i>Ndechekundee.</i> <i>Ndekekundee.</i>	It did not love. It did not love.	<i>Ndevekundee.</i> <i>Ndevekundee.</i>	They did not love. They did not love.
Class 4	<i>Ndelokundee.</i>	It did not love.	<i>Nderekundee.</i>	They did not love.
Class 5	<i>Ndejekundee.</i>	It did not love.	<i>Ndeghekundee.</i>	They did not love.
Class 6	<i>Ndeekundee.</i>	It did not love.	<i>Nderekundee.</i>	They did not love.
Class 7	<i>Ndeghokundee.</i>	It did not love.		
Class 8	<i>Ndekokundee.</i>	It did not love.		

up to the time of speaking, implying that it may some day come to pass. It is formed by prefixing the proper personal pronoun to the word *dua*, the verb expressing the action taking the infinitive mood, as:

- Nadua niseghendie.* I have not yet gone.
- Chadua chisesirie.* It is not yet finished.
- Wadua wisechee.* They have not yet come.

“Not yet” Tense Past

This tense is intended to denote that the action had not taken place at the time that another happened.

- Sereibonyereghe.* I had not yet done (it) .
- Ndeghoreghwieghe.* It (tree) had not yet fallen.
- Ndekoreswiieghe.* It had not yet become dark.

Negative Conditional Tenses

Most of the affirmative conditional tenses may be made negative by prefixing the usual negative sign;

- Ngera odeghenda, seimunekagha.*
If he had gone, I would not have given (it) to him.
- Ikakuwa nisem’mbonagha, simkimbiagha.*
If I shall not see him, I will not run away from him.
- Nimeria kum’mbona, neghenda mzinyi.*
After I saw him, I went home.

Negative Imperative

There are three ways of expressing the negative imperative.

1. By the word *sigha*, followed by the verb in the infinitive mood, as:
Sigha kumkaba! Do not beat him!
2. By the verb in the infinitive mood followed by the word *mbai*, as:
Kuseka mbai! Do not laugh!
3. By the negative subjunctive, as:
Kusebonye! Do not do (it) !
Museghende! Do not (you) go!

Negative Subjunctive

The negative subjunctive is made from the affirmative by using the usual negative signs.

Table 26: Negative Mediate Future.

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Sichakunda.</i> <i>Ndekuchakunda.</i> <i>Ndechakunda.</i>	I will not love. You will not love. He or she will not love.	<i>Ndedichakunda.</i> <i>Ndemuchakunda.</i> <i>Ndewichakunda.</i>	We will not love. You will not love. They will not love.
Class 2	<i>Ndeghuchakunda.</i>	It will not love.	<i>Ndeichakunda.</i>	They will not love.
Class 3	<i>Ndechichakunda.</i> <i>Ndekichakunda.</i>	It will not love. It will not love.	<i>Ndevichakunda.</i> <i>Ndevichakunda.</i>	They will not love. They will not love.
Class 4	<i>Ndeluchakunda.</i>	It will not love.	<i>Nderichakunda.</i>	They will not love.
Class 5	<i>Ndejichakunda.</i>	It will not love.	<i>Ndeghichakunda.</i>	They will not love.
Class 6	<i>Ndechakunda.</i>	It will not love.	<i>Nderichakunda.</i>	They will not love.
Class 7	<i>Ndeghuchakunda.</i>	It will not love.		
Class 8	<i>Ndekuchakunda.</i>	It will not love.		

Table 27: Negative Subjunctive.

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Nisekunde.</i>	May I not love.	<i>Disekunde.</i>	May we not love.
	<i>Kusekunde.</i>	May you not love.	<i>Musekunde.</i>	May you not love.
	<i>Usekunde.</i>	May he or she not love.	<i>Wisekunde.</i>	May they not love.
Class 2	<i>Ghusekunde.</i>	May it not love.	<i>Isekunde.</i>	May they not love.
Class 3	<i>Chisekunde.</i>	May it not love.	<i>Visekunde.</i>	May they not love.
	<i>Kisekunde.</i>	May it not love.	<i>Visekunde.</i>	May they not love.
Class 4	<i>Lusekunde.</i>	May it not love.	<i>Risekunde.</i>	May they not love.
Class 5	<i>Jisekunde.</i>	May it not love.	<i>Ghisekunde.</i>	May they not love.
Class 6	<i>Isekunde.</i>	May it not love.	<i>Risekunde.</i>	May they not love.
Class 7	<i>Ghusekunde.</i>	May it not love.		
Class 8	<i>Kusekunde.</i>	May it not love.		

(4) Derivative Verbs

There are seven derivative forms which may be constructed out of most *Kidawida* verbs.

The Frequentative Form

This form is used to express an action that is being done continually. It is formed by changing the final letter of the verb into *-agha*, as:

- Daibonyagha.* We do (it) continually.
- Walimagha.* They do cultivate, or they are in the habit of cultivating.
- Ghwavagha.* It bears from time to time.
- Narijagha.* I am in the habit of eating them.

The Applied Form

This form is used where in English a preposition would be employed to connect the verb with the object. It is formed by changing the final letter of the verb into *-ia* or *-era*, as:

- kubonyera* to do for
- kujishira* to feed for
- kulimia* to hoe for
- kuochia* to roast for
- kuredia* to bring for
- kuenjera* to take to, or for

The Causative Form

This form is made by changing the final letter of the verb into *-sa*, or *-isha*.

- kududugha* to run
- kududughisha* to cause to run
- kughala* to go home
- kughalisha* to cause to go home
- kujoka* to climb
- kujosa* to cause to climb

When the syllable ends in *-ka*, the *-sa* is substituted for the *-ka*, as in *kujoka*, to climb.

The Quasi-passive Form¹⁹

This is formed by changing the final letter of the verb into *-ka*, or *-oka*.

- kuchikanya* to break
- kuchika* to be broken
- kughorua* to straighten
- kughoroka* to be straightened
- kughalua* to turn
- kughaluka* to be turned

The Reflexive Form

This is formed by inserting *-ku-* between the pronominal prefix and the verb, after which, the word *-moni* with the appropriate prefix is added;

- kunona* to spoil
- kukunona ini moni* to spoil oneself
- kukunda* to love
- kukunda kumoni* to love oneself
- kudunga (na ndagha)* to stab
- kukudunga moni* to stab oneself

The Reciprocal Form

This is made by changing the final *-a* into *-ana*, or *-anya*;

<i>kukunda</i>	to love
<i>kukundana</i>	to love each other
<i>kulwa</i>	to fight
<i>kulwana</i>	to fight each other
<i>kughenda</i>	to go
<i>kughendanya</i>	to go together
<i>kureda sere, kusesa</i>	to make peace
<i>kusesanya</i>	to make peace with one another

The Strengthened Form

This form gives the idea of thoroughness, by doubling the verb.

<i>kurashua</i>	to cut
<i>kurashua-rashua</i>	to cut to pieces
<i>kubara</i>	to split
<i>kubara-bara</i>	to split in pieces
<i>(kulola) kusaka</i>	to seek
<i>kusaka-saka</i>	to seek well
<i>kukalia</i>	to deceive
<i>kukalia-kalia</i>	to deceive much

(5) Auxiliary Verbs

In grammatical description of the verb phrase, auxiliary verbs are used to refer to the set of verbs subordinate to the main lexical verb (*ibid.* 80) .

The verbs used as auxiliaries are as follows:

<i>kukaia</i>	to be
<i>kuwuria</i>	to continue
<i>kutua</i>	to finish
<i>kumeria</i>	to finish
<i>kucha</i>	to come
<i>kudima</i>	to be able
<i>kuwadana, kufwana</i>	to become one
<i>kusigha</i>	to leave
<i>kulegha</i>	to refuse

Kukaia, with its various parts, is used to express continuity; it is followed by the infinitive:

Wandu wose wakunde kukaia panana.

All people like to be well.

Ini nadapoilwa kukaia sere.

I like to stay peaceful.

Kuwuria is used to express the idea of repetition; it is followed by the verb in the infinitive:

Nighenda (sena) kuwuria.

I will go again.

Siwuriagha kuseka. I will not laugh again.

Nawuria chienyi, sivikie aho.

I returned halfway, I did not reach there.

Kutua is used to express the end.

Nicha kutua kwa mori ughu.

I will come at the end of this month.

Kumeria is used to strengthen the present perfect:

Nameria kureda. I have finished to bring.

Nameria kukama. I have finished to milk.

Kucha is used as an auxiliary to form the present and past tenses:

Wachacha. They have come.

Wechecha. They came or had come.

'Can' is expressed by the appropriate tenses of *kudima*:

Nadima kurumaghia. I am able to bear (it) .

'May' and 'might', where they imply a purpose, are expressed by the subjunctive:

Nineke machi ninyo. Give me water that I may drink.

Where they imply lawfulness, by *laghelaghe*, bad; *karakara*, right; and *kurighida*, to forbid, as:

Nikawaya tindi rako ni laghelaghe?

If I pluck your tomatoes, is it wrong?

or we should say, Is it wrong for me to pluck your tomatoes?

Kuiwa, ni karakara? To steal, is it right?

Kukora mudi ughu, kwadarighidwa.

To burn this wood is forbidden.

Where they imply power, by *kudima*, with the infinitive.

'Ought' is expressed by *kufwana*, to behave, to concern.

Yanifwana nighale. It concerns me to go, i.e.

I ought to go.

(6) To Be and To Have

To Be

First form. Present Tense

Table 28: "To Be" in Present (1).

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Naka.</i>	I am.	<i>Daka.</i>	We are.
	<i>Kwaka.</i>	You are.	<i>Mwaka.</i>	You are.
	<i>Waka</i>	He or she is.	<i>Waka</i>	They are.

For the other classes of nouns see present tense, indicative mood.

Second form. Present Tense

Table 29: "To Be" in Present (2).

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Ni'ini.</i>	It is I ~	<i>Deko.</i>	We are.
	<i>(Ni) oho.</i>	It is you ~	<i>Mwaka.</i>	You are.
	<i>(Ni) uo.</i>	It is he or she ~	<i>Weka.</i>	They are.
Class 2	<i>Ghwaka.</i>	It is.	<i>Yaka.</i>	They are.
Class 3	<i>Chaka.</i>	It is.	<i>Vaka.</i>	They are.
	<i>Kaka.</i>	It is.	<i>Vaka.</i>	They are.
Class 4	<i>Lwaka.</i>	It is.	<i>Raka.</i>	They are.
Class 5	<i>Jaka.</i>	It is.	<i>Ghaka.</i>	They are.
Class 6	<i>Yaka.</i>	It is.	<i>Reka.</i>	They are.
Class 7	<i>Ghwaka.</i>	It is.		
Class 8	<i>Kwaka.</i>	It is.		

*Ni'ini narughua*²⁰ *mnyango.*

It's I who has opened the door.

Past Tense

Table 30: "To Be" in Past.

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Nekoghe.</i> <i>Kokoghe.</i> <i>Okoghe.</i>	I was. You were. He or she was.	<i>Dekoghe.</i> <i>Mwokoghe.</i> <i>Wekoghe.</i>	We were. You were. They were.
Class 2	<i>Ghokoghe.</i>	It was.	<i>Yekoghe.</i>	They were.
Class 3	<i>Chekoghe.</i> <i>Kekoghe.</i>	It was. It was.	<i>Vekoghe.</i> <i>Vekoghe.</i>	They were. They were.
Class 4	<i>Lokoghe.</i>	It was.	<i>Rekoghe.</i>	They were.
Class 5	<i>Jekoghe.</i>	It was.	<i>Ghekoghe.</i>	They were.
Class 6	<i>Yekoghe.</i>	It was.	<i>Rekoghe.</i>	They were.
Class 7	<i>Ghokoghe.</i>	It was.		
Class 8	<i>Kokoghe.</i>	It was.		

Immediate Future

Table 31: "To Be" in Immediate Future.

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Nikagha.</i> <i>Kukagha.</i> <i>Ukagha</i>	I will be. You will be. He or she will be.	<i>Dikagha.</i> <i>Mukagha.</i> <i>Wikagha</i>	We will be. You will be. They will be.

Mediate Future

Table 32: "To Be" in Mediate Future.

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Nichaka.</i> <i>Kuchaka.</i> <i>Uchaka</i>	I will be. You will be. He or she will be.	<i>Dichaka.</i> <i>Muchaka.</i> <i>Wichaka</i>	We will be. You will be. They will be.

To Have

By the verb "to be" followed by *na*, as:

Neko na. I am with, i.e. I have.

When the object must be added to *na-*, as:

Neko nacho. I have it.

Neko navo. I have them.

Nekoghe najo. I had it.

Present Tense

Table 33: "To Have" in Present.

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Neko na.</i>	I have.	<i>Deko na.</i>	We have.
	<i>Koko na.</i>	You have.	<i>Moko na.</i>	You have.
	<i>Oko na.</i>	He or she has.	<i>Weko na.</i>	They have.

Past Tense

Table 34: "To Have" in Past.

	Singular		Plural	
Class 1	<i>Nekoghe na.</i>	I had.	<i>Dekoghe na.</i>	We had.
	<i>Kokoghe na.</i>	You had.	<i>Mokoghe na.</i>	You had.
	<i>Okoghe na.</i>	He or she had.	<i>Wekoghe na.</i>	They had.

The negative of these tenses is formed by prefixing the usual negative sign.

Na jingi sikunekagha. I will never give you.

Kukawuria ndekucham' mbona jingi.

If you continue, you shall not see him.

Jingi siwonie kisuka. I've never seen a ghost.

7. Adverbs

Adverbs generally follow the words they qualify:

ghora nicha speak properly
mbaa nandighi very big

Nouns are sometimes made to serve as adverbs by the use of the preposition *kwa* or *na*, as:

kwa kidali purposely
kwa ndighi by force
na iseghe quickly

Some nouns expressing quality may be used adverbially:

Kwaghora loli. You speak truly.
Chanuka (choroni) laghelaghe. It smells badly.

The English adverb 'very' may be expressed by the words *nandighi*:

Lala nandighi! Sleep very much!
Ghora (deda) nandighi!
 Speak very loudly!

'Ever' is expressed by *matuku ghose*, every day, *ngelo rose*, and *jingi*, to continue, as:

Mwasongoda ngelo rose. / Mwadeda ngelo rose.
 You are always talking.

'Never' is expressed by *na jingi*, as:

8. Prepositions and Conjunctions

(1) Prepositions

There are some prepositions in *Kidawida*:

kwa to, for
na or ni with
kavui near, beside
ya of
angu or
hata until
andenyi inside
ko upon, of time

Kwa means 'to' or 'for' as in:

Ghenda kwa aba (apa) go to my father

Na or *ni* denotes instrument or object with and by:

Mkabe na rungu. Beat him with a club.

Nabwaghilo ni njala. I am killed with hunger.
 (= I am hungry.)

Kavui means 'near' or 'beside', as in:

kavui na nyumba near the house

kavui ya mudi ughu beside this tree

Ya or *-a* with the appropriate prefix is nearly al-

ways translated by of, as:

mundu wa ndighi, “*mwandighi*”

a man of strength

Prepositions are frequently expressed by the applied form of the verb, as:

kulima to hoe

kulimia to hoe for

‘Or’ is expressed by *angu* as:

Ni oho kwabonya huwu angu ni mundu mzima?

Are you the one who has
done this or another person?

‘From’, of time, is expressed by *kufuma*, to come out, as:

kufuma icho hata linu

from the other day until
today

‘From’ is also expressed by the subjunctive, as:

kufuma ni-chee hata linu

from the time I came until
now

Kwachee kufuma lii? From when did you arrive?

‘Until’, ‘as far as’, of time and space, are expressed by *hata*, as:

Ghenda hata kwake. Go as far as his place.

M’mbesere hata uche. Wait until he comes.

Andenyi means ‘inside’, as:

andenyi ya nyumba inside the house

Ko is used to express ‘in’, ‘on’, ‘upon’, of time:

ko-imbiri in the beginning

ko-icho upon the other day

(2) Conjunctions

There are some conjunctions in *Kidawida*. They are chiefly these:

na and

ela but

angu or

saki however

Na is often dispensed with by the use of the *ka* tense, as:

nikaghenda. and I went.

Ela means ‘but’, as:

Nawaenda ela simanyire ngera ni wuya.

I’m going but I don’t know
if I will return.

Angu means ‘or’, as:

Ni oho kwabonya huwu angu ni mundu mzima?

Are you the one who has
done this or another person?

Saki means ‘however’, as:

Deko na waghenyi sena saki ni vika Wundanyi.

We have visitors, however,

I shall go to Wundanyi.

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Notes

17 *Kukunda* means to love, to want, to read. To translate *kunda* into English one would have to apply the appropriate meaning (-) to make a logical, sensible sentence. eg. *Mdi ghokunda kudemwa.* (A tree needed to be cut.) We cannot say “A tree loved to be cut!”

18 Sometimes they add *na* to the narrative tense; *na nikakunda.*

19 The passive voice is formed from the active by simply changing the final vowel of the verb into *ilo, elo*, as: *Nakaba.* (I beat.) *Nakabilo.* (I am beaten.) *Dawonie.* (We saw.) *Dawonelo.* (We were seen.) *Nighora.* (I will tell.) *Nighorelo.* (I will be told.)

20 *Roghua* means greet (*salimia* in Kiswahili.) *Rughua* means open (*fungua* in Kiswahili.)

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