

Kamusi Ya Kiarabu Na Kiswahili

This massive authoritative Swahili dictionary, is the most definitive and comprehensive in existence. It has taken a team of lexicographers and academics fourteen years to prepare, with the support of the Institute of Kiswahili Research in Dar es Salaam. The last comparable edition was in 1939, and was primarily intended to help the user to comprehend English texts. The dictionary records new words and meanings of words which the language has acquired since 1939; and provides lexicographical information needed by current dictionary users. There are more than 50,000 entries, with an attempt to give every English word an equivalent in Swahili, or otherwise a phrase; and the vocabulary covers both general and specialized language. Guidance is provided on use and connotation, word formation and syntax, and derivatives and compounds of a headword are explicitly shown in each entry. The full information and arrangement given for each entry is: headword, homographs, wordclass, alternative spelling of a headword, cross-reference, gloss, definition, subject label, usage label, regional label, senses separated by numbers, illustrative examples, compounds, derivatives, and adjectival complementation.

A dictionary of Swahili proverbs and their usage.

On the Swahili language in the 21st century.

Hiki ni kitabu cha Saba katika mfululizo wa hadithi maarufu duniani kote za Alfu Lela U Lela (au Siku Elfu Moja na Moja) zenye asili ya Arabuni na Uajemi. Masimulizi haya ya Alfu Lela U Lela yametafsiriwa kutoka matoleo ya Kiingereza na Kijerumani. Lugha hizi za Ulaya ndimo zilimotafsiriwa hadithi hizi kwa mara ya kwanza kutoka lugha za Kiajemi, Kiarabu na Kihindi. Tafsiri ya Kiingereza ilifanywa na Sir Richard Burton ambaye anafahamika huku kweta kama mmoja wa wasafiri wa kwanza kutoka Ulaya kutembelea na ati "kuvumbua" sehemu zile walizofika. Tafsiri ya kwanza ya Kiswahili ilifanywa mwaka wa 1928 na katika kufanya hivyo sehemu nyingi zilikatwa au ziliachwa makusudi bila kuzitafsiri kwa sababu wamisionari kawakutaka wasomi wa Kiswahili wasome baadhi ya sehemu kwa sababu zao wenyewe. Matoleo haya, kwa kifupi, ndiyo yenye hadithi kamilifu kwa uhakika; yaani mtiririko wa visa na maana halisi ya hadithi kama zilivyotungwa na kutafsiriwa na magwiji wa lugha hizo mbili zaidi ya miaka mia moja iliyopita. Kiswahili kina bahati ya kumpata mfasiri, Hassan Adam, Mtanzania mwenye ujuzi wa lugha zote tatu zilizohusika katika kutayarisha tafsiri hizi. Bwana Hassan Adam ni mkufunzi wa miaka mingi katika Taasisi ya Lugha za Kiafrika katika Chuo Kikuu cha Cologne, Ujerumani. This is the first unabridged translation of the Arabian Nights. This translation was made from English and German texts, two western languages in which Arabian nights were first translated by the orientalist Sir Richard Burton and published in the west. The first Swahili translation was made in 1928, but parts of the original works deemed offensive by missionaries were expurgated from the texts. This volume is Book 7 of eight books; the full edition is the first and complete translation by a

distinguished Tanzanian Swahili language scholar and writer, Hassan Adam, who has command of three languages, German, English and Arabic. Until recently Hassan Adam was for many years lecturer at the Institute of African Languages at the University of Cologne.

The volume in the field of Iranian, Semitic and Turkic contact linguistics, is the first of its kind, providing a summary of the present results of this dynamic field of research.

Journal of African languages and literature.

Hii ni tafsiri ya Sura Al-Ahzaab pamoja na maelezo yake kwa lugha ya Kiswahili. Mbali na kuzieleza kwa urefu aya mbalimbali zilizomo katika sura hii, Sheikh Abdilahi Nassir ameongeza vijalizo vinne, baada ya kumaliza tafsiri ya sura yenyewe. Katika Kijalizo cha Kwanza amejadili suala la ahlul bayt ni nani. Kwa hujja za Qur'ani Tukufu na sunna za Mtume Muhammad (s.a.w.w.), alizozifafanua kwa uwazi sana, ameonyesha. kwamba ahlul bayt si wake wa Mtume (s.a.w.w.) wala si Banii Hashim (masharifu) wote, bali ni watu maalumu katika Nyumba ya Bwana Mtume (s.a.w.w.) walioteuliwa na Mwenyezi Mungu (s.w.t.) na kuhifadhiwa na kufanya dhambi na makosa. Yote hayo ameyajadili kiilimu na kimantiki. Katika Kijalizo cha Pili amejadili suala la kuwa Mtume Muhammad (s.a.w.w.) ni Mtume wa mwisho au la. Kwa kutoa hujja zake katika Qur'ani Tukufu, Hadith za Bwana Mtume (s.a.w.w.), na za baadhi ya maimamu wanaofuatwa na mashia, komangano la maswahaba watukufu, yaliyosemwa na wafasiri wa Qur'ani Tukufu wa madhihabi mbalimbali - tangu karne ya kwanza hadi hii ya kumi na nne - kwa ushahidi wa makamusi ya tafsiri ya Qur'ani na ya lugha ya Kiarabu, ya Waislamu na wasio Waislamu, amethubutisha kwa hujja zisizokanushika kuwa Muhammad (s.a.w.w.) ni Mtume wa Mwisho; hakuji tena Mtume mwingine baada yake. Pia amezidondoa hujja zote zilizotolewa katika uk 735- 739 wa tafsiri ya Qur'ani Tukufu ya Makadiani na kuzijibu moja baada ya moja, kiilimu na kimantiki. Katika Kijalizo cha Tatu, ameeleza kwa urefu hikima ya Mwenyezi Mungu kumruhusu Mtume Muhammad (s.a.w.w.) kuwa na wake zaidi ya wanne kwa wakati mmoja, tafauti na wanavyoruhusiwa Waislamu wote: ya kuwa na wake wanne tu, sio zaidi, kwa wakati mmoja. Pia ameeleza hikima ya kila moja ya ndoa hizo pamoja na kuzibatilisha zile tuhuma zinazotolewa dhidi ya Bwana Mtume (s.a.w.w.) kwa kuowa wake wengi. Katika Kijalizo cha Nne amethubutisha, kinyume na imani iliyoenea kwa Waislamu wengi, kwamba Mtume Muhammad (s.a.w.w.) - kama ilivyo kwa Waislamu wote - anarithiwa; na kwamba khatua iliyochukuliwa ya kumnyima binti yake (Bibi Fatma) urathi wake ni kinyume kabisa na Qur'ani Tukufu na Hadith mutawatir za Mtume Wake (s.a.w.w.). Hiki ni kitabu cha kila Mwislamu kuwa nacho.

Papers presented at the National Seminars of Swahili Writers, 1978 and 1980, Dar es Salam, Tanzania.

Sayings in Swahili with their meanings and usages.

The history of Swahili.

This book is critically important for Bible translation theorists, postcolonial scholars, church leaders, and the general public interested in the history, politics, and nature of Bible translation work in Africa. It is also useful to students of gender studies, political science, biblical studies, and history-of-colonization studies. The book catalogs the major work that has been undertaken by African scholars. This work critiques and contests colonial Bible translation narratives by privileging the importance African oral vitality in rewriting the meaning of biblical texts in the African sociopolitical, political, and cultural contexts.

On the role of the dictionary in the standardization of the Swahili language.

The official records of the proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya, the House of Representatives of the Government of Kenya and the National Assembly of the Republic of Kenya.

Swahili was once an obscure dialect of an East African Bantu language. Today more than one hundred million people use it: Swahili is to eastern and central Africa what English is to the world. From its embrace in the 1960s by the black freedom movement in the United States to its adoption in 2004 as the African Union's official language, Swahili has become a truly international language. How this came about and why, of all African languages, it happened only to Swahili is the story that John M. Mugane sets out to explore. The remarkable adaptability of Swahili has allowed Africans and others to tailor the language to their needs, extending its influence far beyond its place of origin. Its symbolic as well as its practical power has evolved from its status as a language of contact among diverse cultures, even as it embodies the history of communities in eastern and central Africa and throughout the Indian Ocean world. *The Story of Swahili* calls for a reevaluation of the widespread assumption that cultural superiority, military conquest, and economic dominance determine a language's prosperity. This sweeping history gives a vibrant, living language its due, highlighting its nimbleness from its beginnings to its place today in the fast-changing world of global communication.

A dictionary of sayings and idioms.

A Swahili dictionary, published in association with the Institute of Kiswahili Research, Tanzania.

Dictionary for Kiswahili speakers.

This dictionary in Kiswahili is a product of comprehensive research carried out by scholars and highly experienced lexicographers. It is targeted at the level of secondary school students, and for scholars of the language, and the general readership. Some of the key features that make this dictionary outstanding include: • Headwords – over 35,000 • Number of words – over 320,000 • Etymology – the development of words from the headword • Noun classes • Plurals • Relevant examples that are used in context 42 pages of extra information include: ? Semantic, syntactical and morphological analysis of the noun classes ? Categorisation of words e.g. nouns, adverbs etc ? Swahili grammar terminologies ? Parts of speech ? Types of Kiswahili compositions taught in schools ? Terminologies used in Swahili Literature – written and oral ? Terminologies used in Kiswahili social linguistics ? Terminologies used in Swahili poetry

On language, culture, and Swahili oral literature.

Globalisation and African Languages links African language studies to the concept of 'globalisation' which increasingly undergoes critical review. Hence, African linguists of various provenience can make valuable contributions to this debate. In cultural matters, which by definition include language, there is often a sense that globalisation leads to a major trend of homogenisation, which results in a reduction of diversity on the one hand and, on the other, in new themes being incorporated into global (cultural) patterns. However, often conflicting and overlapping particularistic interests exist which have a constructive as well as destructive potential. This aspect leads directly to the first of three sections of this volume, LANGUAGE USE AND ATTITUDES, which addresses some of the burning issues in sociolinguistic research. Since this research area is tightly linked to the educational domain these important issues are addressed in articles that comprise the second section of this volume: LANGUAGE POLICY AND EDUCATION. The third section of the volume presents articles dealing with LANGUAGE DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION demonstrating which parts of different language systems are affected through contact under historical and modern conditions. The contributions of all the well-known scholars in this volume show that globalisation is a two-way street, and to ensure that all sides benefit in a reciprocal manner means the impacts have to be monitored globally, regionally, nationally and locally. By disseminating and emphasising these linguistic findings as part of the global cultural heritage, African language studies may offer urgently needed new perspectives towards a rapidly changing world.

Afrikanistische Arbeitspapiere????????? ??????? ?? ????? ??????????? ?? ?????
????? (??????? - ????? -?????????)Dar Es Salaam University PressGlobalisation and
African LanguagesRisks and BenefitsWalter de Gruyter
On the history of standardization of Swahili language.
[Copyright: b897cce8bff7617e8bae53adb76c8038](https://www.doi.org/10.1515/9783110534803)