

SEMESTER OUTLINE: SPRING 2015

I. Arrival and Orientation

The first few days in Kenya will be spent at the St. Lawrence Study Center in Karen, located about 8 miles outside of Nairobi. There, students can recover from jet lag, meet the Kenya Staff, get to know the other students, practice Swahili, meet faculty, see Nairobi and be oriented to Kenya by the program staff (Dr. Abdelwahab Sinnary is the academic director; Dr. Wairimu Ndirangu is the administrative director; Lina Muturi-Karingi is the associate director for finance and administration and; Christine Kamau is the program assistant).

The students use the Study Center (which comprises dorms, living rooms, dining room, and kitchen and study space) as a base where they live between field components and homestays and where they can keep their things. They can return there during the semester to retrieve belongings or use the library and computer facilities. The directors and other program staff live with their families at the Study Center compound. It is required that students reside at the Study Center throughout the semester, except when on homestays, the field trips or the Independent Field Study. **Rooms are assigned using a lottery system upon arrival!**

II. Culture, Environment and Development in East Africa – Required Core Course

The core course is a semester-long interdisciplinary seminar that helps students absorb, analyze and synthesize the diverse perspectives on Kenyan peoples and issues to which they are exposed on this program. Several field components are described below; in each, we emphasize the opportunity to learn directly from local communities. During the course, students have required readings for each field component, group presentations, projects, essays, analytical field journals, and seminar discussions. The work of the last month culminates in an integrative essay. This course is 1.5 units (5.4 credits).

A. RURAL AGRICULTURAL COMPONENT

The academic focus of this field component is on family relationships; socio-cultural and development aspects of a farming community including the impact of modern education and belief systems; natural resources, land use and subsistence strategies; handicrafts and local markets.

This homestay is located in an agricultural area of rural Kenya. The program shifts to a new community every three years (to avoid “burn-out” felt by our hosts). After the few days of orientation, the group travels to their rural homestay where they meet their homestay parents. They spend their first full week in Kenya with their rural hosts, including school days, workdays, and a church day. Some of the most interesting and challenging experiences occur during this week. Students should not worry about being fluent in Swahili at this point as there will be someone in their family who speaks English.

Students will probably want to bring a gift to their host family. See the list of gift suggestions in this booklet, or use your own judgment. Moderate gifts are best--the intention is not to demonstrate wealth, but to offer thanks. Take advantage of doing things with family members and getting familiar with their daily lives. Work in the fields, help with the cooking and come prepared to introduce your favorite cuisine (auntie jemima’s pancake mix?), go to school (possibly teach), etc. Be sensitive to customs regarding guests in the household. For example,

accept food when it is offered, but learn how to say, “I’m full!” The families will receive stipends for taking care of each student.

Note: All students are encouraged to purchase and read the book by Wangari Maathai - *Unbowed: a Memoir*. (New York: Anchor Books, 2007) in preparation for the rural agricultural homestay. This nobel prize winner grew up in the rural area that students will visit and in reading her memoir, a lively interaction will be pursued during the week.

*Also recommended is the biographical film of Maathai, Kenya's 1st Nobel Prize winner, titled-*Taking Root* - ► *Taking Root The Vision of Wangari Maathai*/ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p5GX6JktJZg>

B. THREE MID-PROGRAM FIELD COMPONENTS

You will participate in three, one-week long field components to Tanzania, and two, Amboseli and Kisumu. The Tanzania component will emphasize issues of environment and development affecting the livelihood of the Hadza, one of the few people still practicing hunting and gathering. The Amboseli component will be dedicated to the socio-economic, environmental and development factors affecting the daily livelihood of the agro-pastoral Maasai. While the Kisumu component analyzes some of the major historical factors that shaped the Luo people of western Kenya, as well as their identity and relationship with the rest of the country.

Tanzania

This component focuses on the marginalization of the Hadza people because of the policies of Tanzanian government that pursue economic growth and development, usually at the expense of it indigenous people. The Hadza, numbering less than 1000, live on the Yaeda Valley and is one of a few communities that still practice hunting and gathering. Marginalization by the Tanzanian government, globalization, development, competition over land and natural resources by other communities are all factors contributing to the rapid change in the Hadza’s lifestyle and culture. To understand the socio-economic, political and development factors affecting the Hadza’s livelihood we will begin by understanding the governance structure of the Vijiji (the villages set up under the Ujamaa policy) and other legislations and policies that directly impact the Hadza and their livelihood. We will spend 4 nights with the Hadza to experience their hunter-gatherer livelihood. They will train us to acquire various skills; using our newly acquired skills and knowledge, we will join Hadza women in a foraging trip and accompany men on a game hunting trip. Dorobo Tours and Safaris, an organization that has been conducting educational field trips since 1984, host this component.

Amboseli

This component focuses on the socio-economic and environmental factors responsible for changing the Maasai culture and their pastoral lifestyle from pure nomadic pastoralist to semi-sedentary mixed agro-pastoralism. We will examine the competition and conflicts between the local Maasai, non-Maasai farmers, livestock and wildlife over land, water, pasture, and natural resources. We will explore how the local Maasai cope with problems and issues affecting their day-to-day life. We will engage our hosts in lengthy discussions on a diversity of issues, ranging from gender roles to development and social change and will spend two days in a traditional Maasai home.

Western Kenya

The Kisumu component aims at introducing you to the culture and livelihood of the Luo people of Western Kenya. We will also explore the major historical and socio-political factors that

shaped their identity, as well as the national stereotypes that characterize them. We will also study the place of the Luo people in the Kenyan politics and why they perceive themselves as being politically marginalized.

C. URBAN HOMESTAY

While students are taking classes in Nairobi, they spend three weeks in an urban home stay in Nairobi. Students commute to classes in town via home stay parents' car and if living close by they sometimes choose to walk. The families tend to be professional, middle-class people. The home stay families may take students to visit their rural homes on a weekend. This home stay allows students to see the transition of Kenyan families from an agriculture or pastoral-based life to the urban culture of Nairobi. Additional field trips in the city and environs encourage students to consider the environmental, social and cultural challenges facing Kenya's rapidly growing cities. Guest lecturers organized during these three weeks allow the students to appreciate the diversity of issues that permeate the development of the City.

D. INDEPENDENT FIELD STUDY

During the last four weeks of the semester students complete a final essay for the core course, integrating what they have learned and extending the application into a specific study. The commitment is to a minimum of 120 hours of work/study. Students engage in making a choice of securing an individual placement in one of a number of Kenyan or international organizations under the guidance of the Administrative Director. Students should formulate and focus their interests as much as possible during the first few weeks in Kenya in order to help both the student and the directors to narrow down the choices and possibilities for the four-week placement. There are a number and variety of independent field projects available; **however**, they do vary from semester to semester and certain ones will not always be available. The directors assist the students to identify field projects that are well suited to the students' interests, but placement depends upon many factors beyond everyone's control. Some recent placements have been - Watamu Turtle Watch at the North Coast of Kenya; Mpala Research Centre & the Boma Fund in Laikipia; Women's Rights Organizations in Kisumu & Nairobi; Local Orphanages in Nairobi & Kisumu; The Sally Test Pediatric Centre in Eldoret; Slum Aid Project in Kampala; Kenya Marine Fisheries Research Institute in Mombasa; Legal Networks in Arusha, Tanzania; Family Health Options in Nakuru; Institute of Economic Affairs in Nairobi; Kenya law reform commission in Nairobi and Organic Farming Programs in Ruiru. Some of these placements may not be available for students during the Spring.

III. Elective Courses taken in Nairobi

Classes will take place during the first three weeks in classrooms at the United Kenya Club (UKC) in Nairobi; but the last four weeks of class will take place at our compound in Karen. Each student will take three courses, one of which will be Swahili. The course electives include Biodiversity Conservation and Management in East Africa, The Making of Modern Kenya, Critical Issues in Socio-Economic Development in Kenya, and Gender Issues in Traditional and Modern Kenya. Classes meet thrice weekly for one and a half hours.

IV. Travel

All Students must take the group flight to and from Kenya. If you experience weather problems or a delay in your connecting flight and miss the group flight, it is your responsibility to get to the SLU campus (KSP compound) in Karen. Please follow the instructions below for traveling independently.

Taking a taxi to KSP compound from the airport

Important: In the event that you have to travel independently, please make a copy of the following instructions and take it to Kenya.

Students traveling independently **will not be picked up** by the KSP's staff and must arrange their own transport (we highly recommend taxi use) to our compound.

As you clear with customs and move out to the area where arriving passengers are received by waiting relatives and friends many taxi cabs will be lined up awaiting customers. The cab in front will be ready for use but you must do the following first:

1. Change about US\$ 50 to Kenyan shillings (Prevailing rate is about 85 Ksh to one US dollar) from any of the banks at the arrival hall.
2. Approach the front taxicab in the lineup and provide our address as follows: **91 Miotoni Road, Karen.** The companies have fixed rates, which vary between **Kshs. 3,000 and 3,500...**
3. Give the cab driver description of the location of our compound and make sure that the taxi driver knows our compound's location BEFORE you leave the airport.
4. Call one of the administrators (see phone numbers below) or request the cab driver to call and report your departure from the airport.

The campus of the St. Lawrence University Kenya Semester Program (SLU - KSP) is located at 91 Miotoni Rd, off Ngong Road, Karen. Turn right at the Ngong/Miotoni Road junction, drive for about a kilometer, and turn left at a small sign, located on the ground with the writing "91 SLU (KSP)". It is the next gate after the Nairobi Waldorf School. The drive from the airport should take about 40-60 minutes depending on the traffic.

If you need help please call our office: 020 265 1901; 020 2588996; 020 2588997; 0722 201975; 0734 333038 during working hours. You can also call any of the program administrators at their cell phones as follows:

0722 770 046 (Lina); 0722 518 351 (Wairimu); or 0722 310 966 (Sinary).

Ask the airport reception or any of the taxi companies about telephone services available at the airport if you require this as they are always willing to assist.

DRUG USE AND OTHER CRIMINAL ACTS

Given the legal system of Kenya, and given our strong desire to maintain the integrity and viability of the St. Lawrence Kenya Semester Program, we are adamant that all students adhere to our policy, which states: **DRUG USE WILL NOT BE TOLERATED IN KENYA**. Kenya maintains strict laws against the possession and use of many drugs, including marijuana. Drug use by students jeopardizes the future of the Kenya Semester Program, which employs and supports many Kenyans. It can also lead to serious legal consequences for the individual. The current minimum sentence for drug possession in Kenya is a mandatory ten (10) year sentence. **Any student found possessing drugs will automatically be sent home.**

The same policy applies to students who engage in any criminal activity while in Kenya, no matter how small. Any student who engages in criminal activities of any nature will automatically be sent home.

SAFETY AND INTEGRATION

In Kenya, forms of dress and behavior are different from what the students in the United States are used to. For instance, many families practice polygamy. Another example is that people, women in particular, dress more modestly than in the US. For the most part, older and rural Kenyan women do not wear pants or shorts. In fact, in the rural and Maasai homestays, they are usually unacceptable, even for young women. Female program participants should plan to wear skirts and dresses in the homes during those field components. Shorts and pants are fine for most other activities in the field and in the city. A wrap-around kanga or kikoi, which you can buy at markets throughout Kenya, becomes a popular piece of clothing for both men and women. The shorts rule also applies to men as well. Shorts are considered a “little boys” outfit for young school children. So male students wishing to be respected as an adult should consider wearing pants and a collared shirt in Nairobi, the rural areas and during their IDS.

You are in a foreign country. Remember that you will stick out as a foreigner no matter what you do. **DO NOT TRAVEL ALONE!** Group travel at all times is highly recommended. You may find yourself in an uncomfortable position when approached (or propositioned) by a member of the opposite sex. **DO NOT** be afraid to voice a clear, but polite, refusal. If polite words do not remedy the situation, do not be afraid to be more firm or share your situation with a host parent or the program directors. You should not feel that you have to remain in a compromising or uncomfortable position for any reason.

By respecting the customs of Kenyan people in general, and the host families in particular, students will become better acculturated and, therefore, will probably have a more enjoyable experience. A good example of cultural differences is the use of cameras. Many Kenyans believe that a camera is an invasion of their person. Remember that these are people, not objects. Always ask a person before taking his/her photograph. A sensitive attitude will open opportunities that would not otherwise be available.

EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

Travel light! We recommend no more baggage than you can carry at once. Traveling is more enjoyable, easier and faster with less stuff. Note that you will need appropriate gear and dress for several different situations (e.g. camping, independent field study, rural home stays, urban home

stays) and many times clothes can serve many purposes, so do not bring something for every occasion.

Pack light! In general, you will need light, durable, summer clothing for rural field components (Tanzania and Amboseli). In the city, during home stays and the IDS you should plan to dress in attire that is more formal. **KENYANS EXPECT A VERY NEAT APPEARANCE** in most situations and dress more formally than Americans dress. Thus for women, a longer skirt and semi-formal blouse is common with men dressing in khaki or dress pants and a collared shirt for even the most casual occasions. Listen to the advice of those before you as program staff often hears complaints from students lamenting that they wish they “brought nicer clothes.”

It can be chilly in the evenings and during the rainy season, so a couple of heavy sweaters or sweatshirts are advisable. In addition, dressing in layers is better than taking heavy clothes. Clothes and equipment will depend on the individual, and many students feel it is better to leave something behind than bring something and never use it.

Women: Take three (3) longer (slightly below the knee) skirts (2 casual, 1 dressier) as well as one pair of shorts and pants. It is still very much the norm for women to wear skirts in Kenya. In the rural home stay, a skirt or dress is essential. For independent field study in Nairobi, women may be expected to wear a dress or skirt appropriate for a professional work environment. Durable cotton skirts with a blouse or T-shirt and T-shirt dresses are great. They are comfortable and look nice. Tank tops are acceptable on the compound or in the rare situations where it is appropriate to wear shorts. However, they are not acceptable in the rural home stays or in situations that are more formal. Slip-on shoes or practical sandals are also a good idea.

Men: 3-5 nice buttons down shirts or collared golf shirts (not all white/light color) and khaki pants are your best bets for church, or going out to dinner with your host family. Khaki pants get really dirty so darker khaki is better. In addition, you should plan to pack a tie and some nicer dress shoes/pants for office style IDS placements or special occasions (ex Loafers). Lightweight shirts are great (synthetic/mix golf/polo shirts are great). Short-sleeve button downs are perfectly acceptable.

All should however bring along more warm clothes such as a hoodie or fleece/down vest is a good option and a pair of sweat pants. Nairobi and the rural home stay do get chilly at times!

In General:

- Take clothes that you like and in which you feel comfortable. You will be wearing them a lot.
- Avoid expensive, hard-to-care-for clothes since you will be washing clothes by hand much of the time and Kenyan detergents are harsh. Easy-care and fast-dry items are best: cotton, permanent press, and wool.
- Whites are difficult to keep clean. Earth tones are less conspicuous and are best for field conditions.
- Clothing and other personal items are readily accessible in Nairobi so if you forget something you can buy it locally. Remember you are based in a cosmopolitan city of 3 million people so shopping options are generally much more diverse than Canton, NY. You can buy button-downs at second hand for less than \$5.00.

Note: There are two separate parts of this program. There are the field components and the time in Nairobi. Normal clothes are worn in Nairobi except that Kenyans are a bit more fashionable. Older generations of Kenyans are more conservative, but young Kenyans are very stylish. Field components require more durable athletic clothing in addition to longer skirts for women (at least below the knee) and pants for men when meeting with Kenyan communities or on a rural home stay.

Specific Clothing Checklist:

These are ONLY suggestions. You could get in touch with past KSP students for more ideas!

- Teva-style sandals – Leather sandals like Birkenstocks will be ruined.
- Flip-flops are an alternative for nights out in Nairobi but inexpensive shower flops can be bought here. It's nice to have a good pair of dressier flip-flops (leather like rainbows – sturdy). Bring a pair of dress shoes for more formal/professional occasions.
- Sneakers – Most students recommend only needing a good pair of cross trainers or shoes that can be worn for a day hike. Hiking boots are not necessary unless you plan on hiking after the semester.
- Pants (a total of 3 to 4 pairs...the following are just a suggestion!)
 - 1 pair of sweatpants
 - 1 pairs of jeans
 - 1-2 pair of khakis/dress pants
- 1-2 athletic shorts
- 3 pairs of shorts for wearing every day – shorts rather than pants (usually) to class, town, etc. for the guys.
- 1-2 skirts (Kangas/Kikois/Sarongs can be purchased here but versatile solid skirts are the best)
- 1-2 appropriate length dresses for dinner, church, IDS etc.
- 2-3 short sleeve collared shirts or nicer blouses for “going out dancing” (golf shirts are appropriate for men)
- t-shirts 4-6 some synthetic lightweight is great for traveling/heat. You can/will buy t-shirts in Kenya from Dorobo (jerseys especially)
 - some could be plain and solid colors which are versatile
 - some could have logos which could be traded or given as gifts
 - some recommend the 50/50 cotton/poly shirts for field components
 - sleeveless shirts are not recommended
- 2 long sleeved shirts (if you are sensitive to the sun then you might want light colors but these may get ruined), 1 flannel maybe for chillier nights.
- 1 thicker fleece or hooded sweatshirt (your comfortable hoodie)
- Jacket – one that is versatile like a windbreaker that is waterproof so it can be used as a raincoat and
- Rain pants – some past students felt these were necessary others thought this should be optional
- Socks – Most students wear sandals the entire time but some prefer sneakers or like to work out. Approximately 5 to 7 pairs are recommended (including some for your dress shoes). One pair of wool socks is recommended for times of rain (smartwool/synthetic)

- Underwear – Two weeks of underwear is a must. Some students like to wear poly underwear for field components. A MESH LAUNDRY BAG for underwear is also a MUST!
- Bras – both sports bras (2) and regular bras (3).
- Bathing suit – a 1 piece and a 2 piece (in many areas it is not appropriate for women to wear 2 pieces)
- A shoulder purse (especially for girls) for money and valuables that fits close to your side is advisable.

NB: There is a second hand market where students are able to get cheap and presentable clothing as needed.

Gear Essentials:

- Pocket Kiswahili dictionary
- Swiss army knife (simple folding blade might be more useful)
- Sleeping bag –(cold weather if you plan to climb Mt. Kenya or Kilimanjaro)
- Sleeping pad – optional (inflatable-stashable, thermarest-like is fine). Program office also has many to rent/borrow.
- 2-3 day Pack---best to use as one of your checked bags and to store 1 weeks work of clothes for homestays/field components (bigger than your school backpack)
- Satchel bag/Daypack – A traditional backpack which you use in Nairobi for classes and for home stays.
- Headlamp – Most had Petzels.
- 2 one liter nalgens or water bottles either wide or small mouth (small mouth better or camelbak if you prefer)
- Personal journal – if you want to keep one you will be keeping a journal for class
- Sunglasses – make sure they protect for UVA and UVB (polarized is a must)
- Towels and washcloths can be bought in Nairobi. One good synthetic towel is adequate.
- Hat with a protective brim. Bandanas are good too and can be traded but they are not a replacement for a hat. Baseball caps are a good idea.
- Insect repellent – 30% deet
- Camera – A resolution of 10 mega pixels or higher and a minimum of 10X optical zoom give good results when taking shots in the field. For digital cameras bring cords and blank CDs to take your pictures off your camera even if you do not have a laptop otherwise bring lots of memory cards (make sure they are big enough memory cards).
- **Binoculars (7X35 or higher magnification is essential for game viewing)**
- Laptop – Bring this with an adaptor to plug them into the Kenyan 3 wide prong plugs like in Britain. Power surges are common, a small investment in a 240 volt surge protector may save your computer from crashing (more information below).
- FLASH DISK – You will be writing papers and there are 8 computers here. You will want a convenient place to save. In addition if you have a laptop you will need a disk to print. If you want to do work in an internet café then you will need a disk to save your work there.
- Batteries – Rechargeable batteries are cost efficient but on some field components there is no way to recharge them unless you have a solar re-charger. If you do not have a solar re-charger then try a combination of rechargeable and regular batteries. Back-up camera battery would be useful.

Additional Good Ideas:

- A money belt
- Playing cards
- Gatorade or Emer'gen C (found at the GNC) is necessary. Can't buy Gatorade in Nairobi. Also rehydration salts (they can be bought there but they don't taste good).
- Crazy creek chair. Some used this as a sleeping pad as well.
- Small photo album of family and friends to show home stay families. Make sure that these pictures are not favorites because they might be taken or ruined.
- MP3 player/ music (There are many long car rides and music is nice!)
- A lighter
- Aqua-mira tablets are better and more efficient than iodine tablets and necessary (especially for those planning to climb Mt. Kenya/Kilimanjaro)
- School supplies – one small durable notebook that is easy to pack for the core course and then three subject notebooks for the other classes. Pens and pencils. Bring extras to trade and give for gifts. (you can buy these in Nairobi as well)
- Duct Tape (probably don't need a whole roll!)

Toiletries: (don't pack for the whole semester unless you "need" a certain brand)

- Regular sized shampoo and condition and optional smaller leak proof bottles for field components (**Shampoos, Conditioners and Body Wash now available in stores in Nairobi so save space and buy them there**)
- soap
- Face wipes or astringent pads (very nice for field components)
- Hand sanitizer and baby wipes (very nice for field components). Little bottles are great but you can buy them there.
- Q-tips
- Mountain or camp soap for bathing and laundry in field components (Dr. Bronner's)
- We do not recommend anti-diarrhea medicine although you might not agree with us until you get here! (Students say to bring it)
- Chap stick with SPF
- SUNSCREEN – Bring one bottle as it is expensive and only comes in low SPF's here
- Tampons – Bring enough for the beginning as you can buy them in Nairobi or bring enough for the entire semester.
- Contacts – We recommend short term ones like dailies or weeklies and extra solution. In addition, you should bring your glasses. The air is very dusty and many times, you will not want to wear your contacts.

Medical Items:

- Take any current prescriptions and/or medications, pills or serum or any allergy injections that you will need during the semester.
- Rehydration salt: Past students did not appreciate the taste of locally available rehydration salts. We therefore encourage you to buy them from the USA. Past students had recommended Gatorade, or Nuun is great and tastes fine..
- Tums or Pepto Bismol
- Aspirin or ibuprofen
- Dramamine or Sea Bands – if you suffer from motion sickness

- Antibiotic cream or baby powder. Gold Bond is not widely available and very nice to have on hand.
- Band-Aids
- Moleskin/blister pads
- Allergy medicine - don't overlook allergy medicine if you have (even occasional) allergies

Final Note: The clothes that you bring to Kenya are going to get dirty and or ruined. Some students choose to bring clothes that they did not care about. This way they could leave them here and have additional room to bring the things they bought home. Other students may want to bring their favorite clothes. It is up to you but be warned. In addition, white clothes are not advisable. On field components, they will turn a permanent shade of tan or brown.

MEDICAL PRECAUTIONS / INSURANCE

All students are required to have medical insurance while they are abroad. Students participating in the Kenya Semester Program must buy medical insurance when they arrive in Kenya. This is organized for by Kenya Program staff and students pay in \$150 upon their arrival in Kenya, which consists of an inpatient cover and an outpatient cover. You will be advised on the inpatient and outpatient limits before your arrival in Kenya. Mental health, dental problems, optical problems, pre-existing and chronic conditions are NOT covered by the plan.

- Local medical insurance is arranged by the program and covers for both in-patient and outpatient hospitalization at the Nairobi Hospital. This insurance covers for an in-patient ward bed and students always opt to pay the difference in the costs for a private bed for in-patient hospitalization. While inpatient hospitalization is rare during the semester, most students end up at the outpatient Accident and Emergency unit for most of the common gastro-intestinal infections. There are certain conditions exempted by the insurance cover that requires students to have their own or family medical covers that shall cover these costs. Examples include Malarone drugs that are available in Kenya (at 180/- Kenya Shillings equiv. to USD \$2.10 per pill at the exchange rate of USD 1: KES 85) and are not covered by our local insurance unless given as a prescription by the physician. Lariam is sold under the generic name Mephaquin and sold at 1,200/- Kenya Shillings for four pills which is equiv. USD \$14.00 or \$3.50 per pill. ARV's are only given as an emergency measure and any follow-up prescription after an accidental exposure is not usually covered by the medical insurance, as is the case in the US.
- Take any current prescriptions and/or medications that you will need throughout the semester. Most common tropical infections that students are exposed to while in Kenya have effective treatment here in Kenya. It is unnecessary to carry extra medications that may not be applicable in the tropics. We encourage students to have their ailments taken care of here in Nairobi by professional tropical medical doctors who are keen to diagnose and treat this effectively.
- Take the pills or serum for any allergy injections you will need. You can ask the flight attendants on planes and hotels to refrigerate these items. Students can store their medication in the study centre where a refrigerator is available for their use. Please consult with your care providers how best to handle this as the temperatures are not always regulated to suit the requirements on the serum and may thus interfere with the potency and overall treatment/prevention.

- DO NOT swim in fresh water areas. Do not even wade either, since there is a widespread disease known as Schistosomiasis (bilharzias). This is a liver fluke (a parasite) that lives in fresh water (Lake Victoria/Nyanza, for instance) in snails during part of its life cycle. When it matures, the parasite has preferred environment is in a human body, which causes severe illness in the individual. Occasionally there are a few places where it is safe to swim. The directors and tour guides will inform you when it is safe to swim.

MONEY

EACH STUDENT WILL BE REQUIRED TO PAY US\$225.00 AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SEMESTER IN CASH UPON ARRIVAL IN KENYA. This will be payment for the following items:

- \$75.00 damage deposit – to cover cell phone and other SLU property. To be returned at end of semester if there is no damage.
- \$150.00 for health insurance. All students must purchase this insurance, regardless of other medical coverage they may have.

This \$225.00 payment is **not** covered in your St. Lawrence comprehensive fee. Please be prepared to pay it upon your arrival in Kenya, during orientation, in **U.S. cash**.

We suggest each student take \$1,000-\$1,500 for travel, gifts, and other personal expenses. The amount of money needed depends on the individual. In the past, favorite gifts that students have purchased for themselves, friends and family have been kikoiis, other materials, and crafts -- all of which are relatively inexpensive. If you plan to visit Europe before or after your semester in Kenya, you will obviously need more money.

The easiest way to get money in Nairobi is by using an ATM card. Before you leave for Kenya, ask your bank if the card will work outside the United States. You will need cash to make purchases. Traveler's checks are **HARDLY** accepted because of fraud. Do not travel with lots of loose cash. Credit cards are usable for some expenses in Nairobi. Visa is widely accepted. Master Card or American Express is not widely accepted.

WARNING: Participants in the spring semester should arrange to file their income tax return in January, before they leave the US.

Record serial numbers of camera, lenses, tape deck, travelers' checks, credit cards etc. Likewise, make an inventory list of all valuables. Keep one copy with you and leave one copy at home. Each student is provided with a lockable drawer at the Center where you can, and should, keep all credit cards, bankcards, valuables and extra money. Make sure that all your bags/suitcases/backpacks are properly tagged and secured. **In short, you are responsible for your money and your things.**

PHONES

Each student will have use of a mobile phone for the semester. (Please see MONEY section above.) Students then buy "call units" that range from Kshs 10 – 1,000 (\$0.11 - \$11.80). Please keep in mind that phone call from Kenya to the U.S. costs approximately \$0.05 per minute. If you have no pre-paid units on your phone, then **you** do not call. However, even if you have no call units you can receive a phone call. The phones and the call units will be explained during

Orientation. Students are not able to charge telephone calls with credit cards from Kenya, nor are they able to call collect from the Program phone or the homestay family's phone. The program has access to wireless and Skype is available for your use in select areas while on the compound. The loss of a phone will attract a charge that will be covered by money paid towards the security deposit.

LAPTOPS

Bring a laptop if you can. Past students found that bringing one's own laptop is very helpful especially during the urban homestay as it relieves a lot of stress due to workload and inaccessibility to computers. There is a security risk from theft, so please make sure that it is insured. Modern laptops accommodate 120 to 240 volt AC power, so there should be no need for an inverter – but you should check on this for your own machine. You will need an adapter to allow you to plug in your machine to Kenya's 3-pin big power outlets, similar to those in Britain. We also recommend a 240 volt surge protector to guard against spikes in the main power.

CAMERA AND FILM

Although it is unwise to experience Kenya solely through the lens of a camera, a camera is NECESSARY. Expensive cameras should be insured before you leave the U.S. SLR's with large lenses give you great shots, but they are not always the most practical. We suggest point-and-shoots (automatics or digital with lots of batteries) for most occasions. However, bigger cameras take better photos and large lenses are available for rent in Nairobi so you can bring smaller lenses but take bigger ones on field components. Polaroid instamatics have also proven to be a lot of fun during the homestays. To get good animal photos, you would need a minimum 300mm lens or a 7 – 10X digital zoom.

As mentioned earlier, you are encouraged to record some of your memories on film, but use your camera wisely. Do not forget to ask for a person's permission to take her/his photograph. **Also, note that taking photographs in, and of, government buildings and transportation depots (airports and train stations) is against the law in much of Africa.** This restriction also applies to the heads of government. Therefore, you cannot take photos of the President.

HOMESTAY GIFTS

The following are suggestions for gifts. Gifts are difficult for many people to give. Simply remember they are gestures of thanks and appreciation to the family rather than symbols of your wealth. In addition, various members of the family can share many gifts. Most families will have small children.

RURAL:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scarves Baseball caps Swiss Army Knives Picture frames Balls (soccer ball) Recipe books T-shirts (especially soccer T-shirts are always a hit with rural home stay families.) 1 - 2 yard pieces of brightly printed cotton fabric Soccer balls and other play games and items (highly appreciated by most youth and children!) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bandanas Calendars Can/bottle openers Inexpensive watches Coffee mugs
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For children, many rural homestay parents want their children to learn English so books printed in English are very useful and sometimes expensive and difficult to find in Kenya. Other suggestions:

Crayons	Pens/pencils/paper
Markers	Paints
Coloring books	Match Box cars
Bubbles	Educational Games

URBAN:

Your urban family will likely be very westernized and have a comfortable, well-equipped home. Plan your gifts accordingly. Gifts that come from your region of the USA are good (ex. Maple syrup, fancy herbal teas, Aunt Jemima's Pancake Mix, etc). For children, anything you would have enjoyed when you were younger, they will enjoy. Its good if a gift is a conversation piece about where you come from or has a connection to your family back home.

Books on the USA,* especially your home state/region
 Tablecloths, tablemats
 Blanket, small rug, or chair covering
 An art or craft that you like to make (knitting, etc.)
 T-shirts -- from your town/region or your university
 Baseball hats
 Sweatshirts -- along with T-shirts, these can be of several different sizes
 Photo calendars -- from your home region/university
 Coffee table books are appreciated by most families

*We are finding that most families already have a copy of *A Day in the Life of America*, among others.

*****Bring photos of your family, friends, house, etc.** Many people like to see what your family is like! This is a good "ice breaker" as you become acquainted with your Kenyan family. ***

SUGGESTED READING/RESOURCES LIST FOR KENYA PARTICIPANTS

Students on the KSP are introduced to a wide variety of contemporary Kenyan issues. From engagement with diverse cultures and environments to learning about Kenyan history, politics, economic development and popular culture the KSP facilitates a rich experiential learning atmosphere. Students interested in learning more about Kenya before they go will find the below links and sources useful in preparing their applications and as part of their orientation. These can also provide a useful starting point for students to explore ways to build upon their experiences back on campus through additional course work and/or independent research. To see maps of Kenya [click here](http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/kenya.html). <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/kenya.html>

*Find all of the below texts at the St. Lawrence [ODY Library](#) or via [Connect NY](#) and [Interlibrary Loan](#). Also check out the African Studies Program's [Resource Page](#), and the ODY Library's [Interdisciplinary African Studies guide](#) as a way to find further sources related to Kenya.

Current Events

African based media sources are some of the best ways to learn about contemporary Kenyan issues. The two daily national newspapers *The Standard*, and *The Daily Nation* are read by a wide spectrum of Kenyan society. In fact, many alums of the program would say that Kenyans are much more "news conscious" than their average American counterpart and these papers are a great way to prepare for the current event discussions you may have in Kenya.

***Get in the habit of reading the Kenyan news online a few times a week before you go**

www.nation.co.ke

www.standardmedia.co.ke

www.allafrica.com

History, Politics and Society:

David Anderson. *Histories of the hanged: the dirty war in Kenya and the End of Empire*. (New York: W.W. Norton, 2005).

Daniel Branch, *Kenya: between hope and despair, 1963-2011*. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2011).

Daniel Branch, Nic Cheeseman, Leigh Gardner (eds). *Our Turn to Eat: Kenyan Politics Since 1950*. (London: Lit Verlag, 2010).

Tabitha Kanogo. *African Womanhood in Colonial Kenya*. (Athens: Ohio University Press, 2005).

Kenneth King. *Jua kali Kenya: change & development in an informal economy, 1970-95* (London: James Currey, 1996).

Alamin M. Mazrui and Ibrahim Noor Shariff. *The Swahili: idiom and identity of an African people*. (Trenton: African World Press, 1994).

Godwin R. Murunga and Shadrack Wanjala Nasong'o (eds). *Kenya: the struggle for democracy*. (London, Zed, 2007).

Bethwell Ogot and William Ochieng (eds). *Decolonization and Independence in Kenya* (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1995)

William Ochieng (ed). *A Modern History of Kenya 1895-1980*. (Nairobi: Evans Brothers, 1989).

W.R. Ochieng' and R.M. Maxon (eds). *An economic history of Kenya*. (Nairobi: East African Educational Publishers, 1992).

Claire Robertson and Berida Ndambuki *"We only come here to struggle:" stories from Berida's life*.

(Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2000)---also has an accompanying documentary called *Second Face: Berida's Lives*.

Neal Sobania. *Cultures and Customs of Kenya*. (Westport: Greenwood Press, 2003).

Thomas Spear and Richard Waller. *Being Maasai: ethnicity and identity in East Africa*. (London: James Currey, 1993).

Literature and Popular Culture.

The Kamusi Project: Billed as the internet's "Living Swahili Dictionary" this website offers useful help in translating Swahili to English and English to Swahili. <http://www.kamusi.org/>

Sidney Littlefield Kasfir. *African art and the colonial encounter : inventing a global commodity*. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2007).

Meja Mwangi. *Going Down River Road*. (London: Heinemann, 1976).

Wangari Maathai. *Unbowed: a Memoir*. (New York: Anchor Books, 2007) *Also recommended is the biographical film of Maathai, Kenya's 1st Nobel Prize winner, titled-*Taking Root - ► Taking Root The Vision of Wangari Maathai*/ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p5GX6JktJZg>

Mwenda Ntarangwi. *East African hip hop: youth culture and globalization* (Urbana : University of Illinois Press, 2009) (Note- Dr. Ntarangwi is a former director of the KSP).

Margaret Ogola. *The River and the Source*. (Nairobi: Focus Books, 1994).

Grace Ogot, *The Promised Land, The Other Woman*

Ngugi Wa Thiongo. (Kenya's most famous author of fiction, check out his website and browse the ODY library for a number of his novels as they are a great way to gain some cultural insight into Kenyan society) <http://www.ngugiwathiongo.com/>

Binyavanga Wainaina. *One day I will write about this place: a memoir*. (Minneapolis: Graywolf Press, 2011).

Environment, Tourism and Conservation.

David Anderson and Richard Grove (eds). *Conservation in Africa: People, Policies, and Practice*. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1989).

Edward M. Bruner. *Culture on tour: ethnographies of travel* (Chicago: Chicago University Press, 2005).
Stuart Coupe, Viv Lewis, Zador Ogotu, and Cathy Watson. *Living with wildlife : sustainable livelihoods for park-adjacent communities in Kenya*. (London: ITDG, 2002).

Kenya: atlas of our changing environment (Nairobi: United Nations Environment Program, 2009).

T.R. McClanahan and T.P. Young (eds). *East African ecosystems and their conservation* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996).

Ntarangwi, Mwenda. "Education, Tourism, or Just a Visit to the Wild?" *African Issues* 28, (2000): 54-60. (can be found on the database JSTOR)----note that this article is actually about the KSP!

Edward Steinhart. *Black poachers, white hunters: a social history of hunting in colonial Kenya*. (London: James Currey, 2006).

Barbara Thomas-Slayter and Dianne Rocheleau, *Gender, environment, and development in Kenya: a grassroots perspective* (Boulder: Lynn Rienner, 1995).

DO NOT MAIL PARCELS TO KENYA!

Those of you who travel to Kenya might have several reasons for having a parcel mailed from the US to Kenya. You might leave something important behind, or your family and friends might want to send you a gift such as a birthday present or Halloween candy. When you return to the US, you are anxious to do something special for a Kenyan family or community, and send them a gift or supplies of some kind. Our advice to you in all of these situations can be summed up in one word: **DON'T!** Our reasons follow.

If you leave something important behind – maybe your camera or prescription medications – you run the risk of having it damaged or stolen in transit. And even if it reaches Kenya safely, the experience of clearing it through the Kenyan postal system can be costly, time-consuming and frustrating. Listen to the words of a student who was in Kenya for several months in summer 2007:

“It has been my experience that sending parcels to Kenya is a colossal waste of money. Shipping for a shoebox-sized package runs around \$30, and once it reaches the post office in a Kenyan town, the procedure to actually obtain it is timely and costly. Typically, the postal workers have the recipient open the box in front of them and go through the contents, making a list of what import duties apply to what items (highly variable and subjective). Then the recipient is given a fee (representing import duty) to pay at a bank several blocks away, and is forced to leave their passport at the post office while getting a money order of sorts from the bank.

Unfortunately, the postal service is not efficient and in the past various small bribes must be paid to re-obtain one's passport and the full contents of the package. In my experience, the cost of picking up a package is often equal to or greater than the cost of shipping. I would advise friends and relatives to send letters and money to students in Kenya; any items you'd like to send via the postal system can be bought cheaply in-country by much less stressful means!”

You can buy all kinds of cameras and electronic equipment in Kenya. While this is the case, there may be less choice and it will probably be more expensive than it would be in the US. However, this way you can be sure that you get it, it is in good condition, and you avoid the cost and complications of clearing it through the post office. In addition, virtually all kinds of prescription medications are available in Kenya; our program administrators and the highly qualified program physician will be able to advise you if necessary. Moreover, it **DEFINITELY** is not worth going through the expense and hassle of clearing a parcel through the post office for some rather battered Halloween candy; there is plenty of candy in Kenyan supermarkets! If your family wants to send you a gift, let them put a deposit in your US bank account so that you can access the money in Nairobi using your ATM card and buy something for yourself.

If it is essential that you receive a parcel while in Kenya, there is a provision whereby **USED** items can be brought in duty free as long as the recipient has been in the country for a period of less than sixty days. You would need to release your passport to the courier company as proof of this. We highly recommend Federal Express (FEDEX) as the courier company to use. The sender should indicate that the item is used and customs duty should be waived. FEDEX has had a relationship with the Program for a long time and has cleared items for students duty free using this clause several times in the recent past. This should however be used cautiously and only when necessary as the concept of ‘used’ may vary from official to official. We suggest that before you allow anyone to send you used items in this way, you check with the program administrators in Nairobi as to whether this seems a good idea.

As for sending gifts to Kenya once you are back in the US – we have to say again, we do **NOT** advise this, unless you can give them to a trusted friend to hand-carry to Kenya and ideally even deliver them directly to the intended recipient. We can understand that you might wish to recognize the hospitality you receive in Kenya through a gift of some kind, especially since some of your homestay, field trip and independent study experiences will have brought you in touch with the real poverty and acute need of many Kenyan individuals, families and communities. However, the problems we’ve mentioned above will also apply to any Kenyans who receive international parcels through the post; the parcel (or some of its contents) might get stolen, it might get damaged, and **ABOVE ALL**, there will be customs/import duty and postal fees to be paid. In addition, these duties and fees are not small amounts, especially in terms of the average incomes of most Kenyans. In the recent past, St. Lawrence University had to pay nearly \$900 (nine hundred US dollars!) in customs duty for 13 boxes of sports kit that had been donated to

our rural homestay hosts. This is because there was a change in the law, which in the past used to permit the importation of certain items to charitable organizations in Kenya. We quote from the letter that we received when our request for a waiver of customs duty was rejected "... the request has been declined as there is no provision to tax exemption in the East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004. Furthermore, Legal Notice No. 68/1999 which granted VAT exemption to charitable organizations was revoked by the Minister of Finance, the revocation came in effect on 14th June, 2007".

The Kenya Semester Program does not have a budget line to cover this kind of expense, and had to make a special appeal to senior administrators in Canton for funds to clear these boxes through customs. We did this because we did not want to see this charitable endeavor fail, and the rural community to be disappointed by not receiving what had been promised them. However, we cannot – repeat, **CANNOT** – do this again! In future Kenya Semester Program personnel and funds will **NOT** be used to clear any donations through the Kenyan postal and customs system. **NOR** will they assist to Kenyan individuals, families or communities to clear parcels that you might decide to send direct to them.

St. Lawrence University assists Kenyan communities in several ways. One is through the two full scholarships that we offer each year to Kenyan high school graduates to complete Bachelor's degrees on our campus in Canton. We also offer a two-year Teaching Fellowship for a Kenyan MA scholar to teach Swahili in Canton and either earn the M.Ed degree from SLU or work on their own Ph.D studies. In addition, we do have a budget line to support our rural host communities in various ways, including donating textbooks and laboratory equipment to local schools. However, we do **NOT** have the money to meet the expenses of importing gifts from overseas, and we reserve the right to make our own decisions about how to help our rural host communities.

If you are still interested in helping Kenya, we suggest you donate **MONEY** to appropriate institutions. We can recommend a couple of these, both of which have US-based fundraising partners, so that the donations are easy to make. One is the Northern Kenya Fund, co-founded by Chris Bunting (SLU class of '93) and Chachu Ganya (class of '96) whose objective is to provide the financial support for bright kids from northern Kenya to attend secondary school (www.northernkenyafund.org). Another is the Red Rose Nursery and Children's Centre, Kibera (<http://redrosechildren.blogspot.com/>). Fund raising for this project, located in Nairobi's largest shantytown, is coordinated in the US by Ken Okoth (SLU class of '01). The Northern Kenya fund is a charity registered in the US with 501 (c) (3) statuses for taxation purposes. Red Rose is currently a registered non-profit corporation in Washington DC; its 501 (c) (3) status is pending. If you are interested in donating to other causes, there are very many other responsible charities and non-government organizations active in Kenya and other African countries. A lot of them have easily accessible web sites, but if you are interested in checking out the work that any of them actually do in Kenya, our program administrators in Nairobi would be happy to help. To see how other KSP alumni have been involved in Kenya long after the end of the program see the CIIS Kenya website <http://www.stlawu.edu/ciis/program/kenya/Location>

SWAHILI

We have included some rudimentary vocabulary and verb conjugations of the Swahili language. Practice as much as you can. It will make your first weeks in Kenya MUCH more enjoyable if you can memorize some key verbs and nouns.

Pronunciation of the vowels is as follows: (same as Spanish or French)

a—ah
 e—eh, as in friend
 i—ee
 o—oh
 u—as in you

These vowel sounds never change.

Nominal Prefixes:

Singular:	Plural:
I --- ni	We --- tu
You --- u	you --- m
he/she --- a	they --- wa

*** If you spend some time with our brief introduction, and work with it -- structure, etc. -- you are bound to make **some** sense out of it! Original awkwardness with the consonant sounds wears away -- and a smile is always useful!!

Useful phrases:

Hujambo	hello
Hamjambo	hello to a group
Habari yako?	how are you? (“how is your news”?)
Habari zenu?	how is everyone? (to a group)
nzuri/salama	good/peaceful (common response to Habari questions)
niko tu.	i’m just ok
Sawa	ok
tafadhali	please
asante sana	thank you very much
kwaheri	goodbye
ndiyo	yes
hapana	no
SAMAHANI	EXCUSE ME
POLE	I AM SORRY
NIMESHIBA	I AM SATISFIED/FULL (in relation to food)
NIMETOSHEKA	I am full (for drinks)

BAHATI NZURI (GOOD LUCK)!

Sentence Construction

(Noun) + (Adjective) + (Verb) + (Adverb)

[Verb = Nominal Prefix + Tense prefix + Verb]

Examples:

Eric alienda Kisumu.

Mimi nitakula ugali na sukumawiki.

Ninajifunza Kiswahili.

Motokaa kubwa inaenda mbio.

Yeye ni mwanafunzi.

Huyu ni mwalimu wa Kiswahili.

Eric went to Kisumu.

I will eat ugali and sukumawiki.

I am studying Swahili.

The big car is moving quickly.

He/she is a student.

This is the Kiswahili teacher.

Tenses

Present tense: -na-

eg. Amanda anatembea.

Daudi anakula kuku.

Wewe unafanya nini?

Amanda is walking.

David is eating chicken.

What are you doing?

Past tense: -li-

eg. Sisi tuliogelea.

Mimi nilitembea.

Kristen na Liz walioga.

Wewe ulikula lini?

We swam.

I walked.

Kristen and Liz bathed.

When did you eat?

Future Tense: -ta-

eg. Sisi tutaaenda Mombasa.

Joyce atapika chapati.

Mimi nitakula nyama.

Wao wataakuja kesho.

We shall go to Mombasa.

Joyce will cook chapati.

I will eat meat.

They will come tomorrow.

Habitual Tense: -hu-

eg. Stacey hupenda mkate.

Wao huuenda shambani.

Sisi huucheza mpira.

Yeye hupenda kulala.

Stacey likes bread.

They go to the fields.

We play ball (soccer).

He/She likes to sleep.

Common Verbs

(drop the –ku- prefix before conjugating)

<u>Swahili</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Swahili</u>	<u>English</u>
kula	to eat	kulima	to dig
kunywa	to drink	kupa	to give
kulala	to sleep	kupeleka gari	to drive a car
kuoga	to bathe	kuona	to see
kupenda	to like/love	kusafiri	to travel
kutaka	to want	kukimbia	to run
kupika	to cook	kubeba	to carry
kucheza	to play/dance	kuagiza	to ask for
kuogelea	to swim	kusikia	to hear
kutembea	to walk	kufanya kazi	to work
kuenda	to go	kucheka	to laugh
kufanya	to do	kukaa	to stay
kuja	to come	kusimama	to stand up/stop
kuimba	to sing	kuketi	to sit
kufua nguo	to wash clothes	kupanda	to climb/plant
kupiga bei	to bargain	kuwa	to be
kupumzika	to rest	kukua	to grow
kutoka	to come from	kulipa	to pay
kupotea	to get lost	kuleta	to bring
kutafuta	to look for	kungojea	to wait for
kununua	to buy	kuvaa	to wear
kusoma	to read/study	kuandika	to write
kusema	to speak	kuzungumza	to converse
kuitwa	to be called	kufurahi	to be happy
kulia	to cry	kupiga kelele	to make noise/shout
kuuliza	to ask	kujua	to know

Nouns: M/WA Class

Characteristics of this noun class:

- animate nouns (except trees and plants)
- names of people
- names of animals and insects

Examples:

<u>Kiswahili</u>		<u>English</u>
<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>
mtu	watu	person
mtoto	watoto	child
mnyama	wanyama	animal
mchungaji	wachungaji	herdsman
mwalimu	walimu	teacher
mwanafunzi	wanafunzi	student
mbwa	mbwa	dog
kuku	kuku	chicken
paka	paka	cat
ng'ombe	ng'ombe	cow
mbuzi	mbuzi	goat
kondoo	kondoo	sheep
msichana	wasichana	girl
mvulana	wavulana	boy
mzee	wazee	elder/old man
mwanamke	wanawake	woman
mwanamume	wanaume	man
mpishi	wapishi	cook
mdudu	wadudu	insect
mbu	mbu	mosquito
mgeni	mgeni	guest/stranger

AGREEMENT MARKERS

	Nominative prefix for use with Verb	Adjective prefix	Demonstratives:	
			this	that
			these	those
Singular	a-	m-	huyu	yule
Plural	wa-	wa-	hawa	wale

Examples:

Wanyama wale ni wagonjwa.

Those animals are sick.

Mtoto huyu ni mzuri.

This child is good.

Mpishi yule hupika chakula kizuri sana.

That cook cooks very good food.

Nouns: M/MI Class

Characteristics of this noun class:

- names of trees and plants
- a few other nouns

Most of the nouns take the prefix m- (singular) and mi- (plural).

Examples:

<u>Kiswahili</u>		<u>English</u>
<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>
mti	miti	tree
mnanasi	minanasi	pineapple tree
mwili	miili	body
mgongo	migongo	back
mdomo	midomo	mouth/lip
mkono	mikono	hand/arm
mguu	miguu	foot/leg
mkeka	mikeka	mat
mto	mito	river/pillow
mwiba	miiba	thorn
mkate	mikate	bread
mwezi	miezi	moon/month
mwaka	miaka	year
mlima	milima	hill/mountain

AGREEMENT MARKERS:

	Nominative prefix for use with Verb	Adjective prefix	Demonstratives:	
			this	that
			<u>these</u>	<u>those</u>
Singular	u-	m-	huu	ule
Plural	i-	mi-	hii	ile

Examples:

(Singular)

Mti ule mkubwa umeanguka.
That big tree has fallen down.
Mkate huu mdogo ni mtamu.
This small loaf of bread is sweet/good.
Mkono huu ni mchafu.
This hand is dirty.

(Plural)

Miti ile mikubwa imeanguka.
Those big trees have fallen down.
Mikate hii midogo ni mitamu.
These small loaves of bread are good.
Mikono hii ni mchafu.
These hands are dirty.

Nouns: JI/MA Class

Characteristics of this noun class:

- most of the fruits
- nouns which start with ma- in the plural

Some of the nouns in this class start with ji- in the singular and with ma- in the plural.

Examples:**Kiswahili****Singular**

embe
nanasi
tunda
papai
jani
jina
jembe
jino
jiwe
jiko
jicho
kabati
gari
bonde
tumbo
basi
maji
maziwa
mafuta
sikio
chungwa

Plural

maembe
mananasi
matunda
mapapai
majani
majina
majembe
meno
mawe
majiko
macho
makabati
magari
mabonde
matumbo
mabasi
maji
maziwa
mafuta
masikio
machungwa

English**Singular**

mango
pineapple
fruit
papaya
leaf
name
hoe
tooth
stone/rock
stove
eye
cupboard
vehicle
valley
stomach
bus
water
milk
cooking oil
ear
orange

AGREEMENT MARKERS:

	Nominative prefix for use with Verb	Adjective prefix	Demonstratives:	
			this	that
			these	those
Singular	li-	-	hili	lile
Plural	ya-	ma-	haya	yale

Examples:

embe tamu
kabati kubwa
Gari lile limeondoka.

a sweet mango
a big cupboard
That vehicle has left.

maembe matamu (pl.)
makabati makubwa (pl.)
Magari yale yameondoka.

Nouns: N/N Class

Characteristics of this noun class:

- no particular category of nouns
- plural form is the same as the singular form
- many words that are borrowed from other languages

<u>Kiswahili</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Kiswahili</u>	<u>English</u>
choo	bathroom(s)	chai	tea
sukari	sugar	chumvi	salt
taa	lamp(s)	pilipili	pepper
nyumba	house(s)	nyasi	grass(es)
motokaa	car(s)	sufuria	pan(s)
bei	price(s)	nyama	meat(s)
kalamu	pen(s)	saa	watch(es)
baisikeli	bicycle(s)	nguo	cloth(es)
bia	beer	pombe	beer

AGREEMENT MARKERS:

	Nominative prefix for use with Verb	Adjective prefix	Demonstratives:	
			this	that
			these	those
Singular	i-	n-	hii	ile
Plural	zi-	n-	hizi	zile

Examples:

Nguo imepasuka.	The cloth is torn.	Nguo zimepasuka. (pl.)
Bei nzuri	Good price(s)	
Nyasi kavu	Dry grass(es)	
Nyumba hii ni safi.	This house is clean.	Nyumba hizi ni safi. (pl.)
Sukari imemwagika.	The sugar has spilled.	
Nyama hii imeoza.	This meat is rotten.	