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**TUKI 2004. Kamusi ya Kiswahili Sanifu. Toleo la Pili. [A Standard Swahili Dictionary. Second Edition]. Nairobi: Oxford University Press. xviii, 477 pp. ISBN 0195732227. (ca. 15'000 TSh/15.- €)**

In 2004 the long-awaited second edition of the Standard Swahili - Swahili Dictionary, edited by the Institute of Kiswahili Research (TUKI) at the University of Dar es Salaam, appeared. With this publication TUKI has once again confirmed its leading role in the field of Swahili lexicography in East Africa. It is up to date, containing new words and phrases which are in use in East Africa in order to cope with the development in science and technology, society, economics and globalization. Such new words are for example *barua pepe* 'e-mail', *mdau* 'stakeholder', *mhafidhina* 'conservative', *mtandao* 'network, internet', *nguvukazi* 'labour force', *sosholojia* 'sociology', *tovuti* 'website', *ubinafsishaji* 'privatisation', *ugaidi* 'terrorism', *ujasiriamali* 'entrepreneurship', *ukarabati* 'renovation', *UKIMWI* 'AIDS', *ulokole* 'revivalism', *utandawazi* 'globalisation', *utapiamlo* 'malnutrition'.

The first edition of the monolingual dictionary of Standard Swahili (*Kamusi ya Kiswahili Sanifu*, KKS I) of 1981 was at that time a great achievement and remained for many years the sole reference. Until 2004 it was re-printed forty-two times. But it contained a lot of shortcomings and mistakes, many common words were not included and modern terms were missing. This dictionary was even the theme of the doctoral dissertation of James Mdee<sup>1</sup>.

TUKI began the revision of this dictionary in 1992. In the preface to the second edition of *Kamusi ya Kiswahili Sanifu* (KKS II) Prof. Mulokozi, the present director of TUKI, appreciates the work of two international workshops (1993 and 1995) with 25 lexicographers and the writing of the manuscript by Swahili experts of TUKI and from Kenya. In 1997 the manuscript was handed over to Oxford University Press (OUP), Nairobi. Then every year a group of lexicographers met to work on the many proposals made by those who read the manuscript in order to improve the dictionary. So many people contributed to this second edition which took many years to appear.

KKS II looks nice, it is coloured, contains illustrations and grammatical charts, a list of countries and their inhabitants. The headwords are in blue colour, and big letters at the margin of the book help to find a word fast. The print is spacious and therefore easy to read. This is one reason why KKS II has more pages (477) than KKS I (325). The other reason is that there are about 2000 new headwords, in many cases better definitions of the headwords, more examples of how to use the words, more proverbs, idioms and sayings.

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<sup>1</sup> Mdee, J. S. 1990. Theories and Methods of Lexicography in the Standard Swahili Dictionary. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis. University of Leipzig.

## 1. New words

New words were collected from various newspapers and books in Swahili from Kenya and Tanzania, lists of terminologies standardized by the National Swahili Council (*Baraza la Kiswahili la Taifa*, BAKITA) and other dictionaries.

Among the nearly 2000 new headwords are the following:

- common words which were forgotten in KKS I such as *ishirini* ‘twenty’, *mbingu* ‘heaven’, *mfanyakazi* ‘worker’, *mjenzi* ‘builder’, *mwenge* ‘torch’, *mzigo* ‘load’, *nyama* ‘meat’, *-ondoka* ‘depart’, *-onekana* ‘be visible’, *-orodhesha* ‘list’, *-pumzika* ‘rest’, *sarufi* ‘grammar’, *-tangaza* ‘announce’, *-toka* ‘go out’, *-zika* ‘bury’, *-zuka* ‘appear’, *-zurura* ‘loiter’.
- words which are mainly used in Kenya, but unfortunately sometimes not marked as such, for example *juakali* ‘informal sector of economy’, *lokesheni* ‘location’ (administrative area below district), *matatu* ‘commuter bus’, *nyayo* (political motto), *sukumawiki* ‘rape plant, kale’.
- Many loanwords from English which reflect the rapid development and adaptability of the Swahili language come mostly from the fields of science and technology. Some of them are *akiolojia*, *dipfriza*, *diplomasia*, *elektroniki*, *elementi*, *eleveta*, *heroini*, *leksikografia*, *leksimu*, *oda*, *raundi*, *radiokaseti*, *saluni*, *supamaketi*, *supu*, *marathoni* (with th), *teolojia* (without th).....
- Other new nouns are for example *babakrismi* ‘Father Christmas’, *daladala* ‘urban shuttle bus’, *Noeli* ‘Christmas’, *Papa* ‘Pope’, *tasinifu* (not: *tasnifu*) ‘thesis, dissertation’, *ukeketaji* ‘circumcision of women’, *Umarksi* ‘Marxism’, *Umoja wa Afrika* ‘African Union’, *Umoja wa Mataifa* ‘United Nations’, *ushauri* ‘advice’, *usoshalisti* ‘socialism’.
- many derived verbal forms. Whereas in KKS I only the basic form of a verb is given with possible derived endings without explanation, in KKS II common derived verbal forms are extra headwords, for example *-husiana*, *-husika*, *-husikana*, *-husisha* with meaning and examples. This is a real help for the user. The notation is as in KKS I without hyphen, a point before the final a and the abbreviation kt for *kitenzi* ‘verb’ (*husian.a kt*). And for every verb the information [*ele*] for *elekezi* ‘transitive’ or [*sie*] for *sielekezi* ‘intransitive’ is added. The causative ending *-isha/-esha* is very productive in deriving verbs from nouns and adjectives; so one finds in KKS II *dogesha* ‘make smaller’ (from *-dogo*) and *motisha* ‘motivate’ also as verb (from *motisha* ‘motivation’).
- many reflexive verbs, for example *jiamini* ‘have confidence in oneself’, *jiamulia* ‘decide oneself’, *jiandaa* ‘prepare oneself’, *jibaidisha* ‘stay aloof’, *jibanza* ‘squeeze oneself up in a small place’, and mostly those with a special idiomatic meaning:

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*jifungua* ‘give birth’, *jiona* ‘be conceited’, *jisaidia* ‘attend to a call of nature’, *jivuna* ‘be proud, glorify oneself’, *jivunia* ‘be proud of’.

- All possible forms of demonstrative pronouns, possessive pronouns and the question marker *-pi* (such as *kile*, *yule*, *hivi*, *haya*, *wangu*, *lipi*) are given as headwords without explanation (i.e. *kile taz. jedwali uk.* 465) and are also listed in the grammatical charts on pp. 12, 119, 334 and 465.
- some irregular plural forms of nouns such as *kope*, *kucha*, *nyanda*, *nyanja* with reference to the singular, others are missing (*kuta*, *nyuso*). Regular plural forms should not be headwords (*mafundisho*, *malapa*, *matatizo*, *mawazo*, *miondoko*, *miundo*, *wahenga*).
- Whereas language names such as *Kiarabu*, *Kijerumani*, *Kireno* were omitted, *Kibantu* and more Swahili dialects were added (*Chimiini*, *Kibajuni*, *Kihadimu*, *Kijomvu*, *Kingao*, *Kimwani*, *Kingazija*, *Kisiu*, *Kitumbatu*, *Kivumba*).
- some colloquial words (marked as *si* or *sio rasmi* ‘not official’), such as *fatuma* ‘large stone used by thieves in breaking into houses to steal’, *hamuma* ‘stupid person’.

### 2. Deleted words

- many references, mostly phonetic variations, which are rarely used. This was a good decision of the compilers of the dictionary. But some of them should be listed, such as *burashi*, *koga* (*taz. oga*), *musuli*, *pahala* and *pahali*, *taabu* (only *tabu* is used), *tofaa* (there is only *tufaha*, but not with the meaning ‘apple’), *-tumi*, *vema*, *-vyaa*, *wacha*, *wasalaam*.
- words which are no more in use: *Darisalama*, *deri* ‘dairy’, *hadithi kt* ‘narrate’, *mtapta* ‘interpreter’, *wili* ‘wheel’.
- But one may ask, why the following words were deleted: *kunjo* ‘fold’, *kweli nm* ‘truth’, *mawelee* ‘bullrush millet’, *mchafuko* ‘commotion, confusion’, *mfafanuzi* ‘a person who explains’, *mpaka/mpakaji* ‘painter’, *nusukaputi* ‘anaesthesia’.
- Names of countries, inhabitants and languages were generally deleted, with a few exceptions (*Kiyunani*, *Mhindi*). Whereas names of all countries of the world with their inhabitants are added in an appendix to the dictionary, which is a real pioneer work, their are no language names.

### 3. Missing words

- The most common language names should be included in a monolingual dictionary, for example *Kiarabu* ‘Arabic’, *Kifaransa* ‘French’, *Kiingereza* ‘English’, *Kijerumani* ‘German’, *Kireno* ‘Portuguese’, *Kirusi* ‘Russian’.

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- Some historical names should be preserved, as *Uajemi* ‘Persia’, *Kilatini* ‘Latin’, *Mdachi* ‘a German’.
- Inhabitants of continents (*Mwamerika*, *Mwasia*) and *Mwarabu*.
- Words which are mentioned in the dictionary should also be headwords: *konde* (under *bungo*), *koza kt* (under *kidahizo* and p. x), *mlazo* (under *italiki*), *-owevu* (under *jagi*), *painti* (under *lita*), *Ubuda* (under *dini*), *urojourojo* (under *jemu*). *Kidemokrasia* is only mentioned with names of countries (cf. p. 473).

Other missing headwords are for example: *binafsisha* ‘privatise’, *fleti* ‘flat’, *fonetiki* ‘phonetics’, *-ingi* ‘many’, *kifupisho* ‘abbreviation’, *kiinjili* ‘evangelical’, *kuanzia* ‘from, since’, *kutoka* ‘from’, *kutwa* ‘all day long’, *kwenye* ‘at, in, on’, *matusi* ‘insulting talk’, *mifugo* ‘livestock’, *misioni* ‘mission’, *mlokole* ‘one of "the Saved", a fundamentalist Christian’, *mmisionari* ‘missionary’, *mwagilia* ‘irrigate’, *pambio* ‘a short song’, *sikiliza* ‘listen’, *ubunifu* ‘human creativity’, *udini* ‘religiousness, religious fanaticism’, *ufinyu* ‘constriction, narrowness’, *uwekezaji* ‘investment’. The form *arobaini* ‘forty’ is missing, only *arubaini* exists.

The word *wapi* ‘where?’ is missing. With the headword *wapi* we find only the reference to the chart on page 334 of the *viwakilishi ulizi* (interrogative pronouns) with *-pi* under the noun class *pa-*. But *wapi* is not the congruent form; if *papi* is not used (it is not a headword), why not mention this in the chart? And are there plural forms *kupi* and *mupi* (and analogical *huko*, *hapo*, *humo*, *huku*, *hapa*, *humu* on p. 119 and *kule*, *pale*, *mle* on p. 465)? The demonstrative pronouns (*viwakilishi onyeshi*) are not differentiated, i.e. *huyu*, *huyo* and *yule* are "*viwakilishi onyeshi*".

### 4. Other differences between KKS I and KKS II

- **Parts of speech:** Now words which can be nouns or adjectives are combined under one headword which saves some space in the dictionary (cf. *dhalimu*). But the same strategy is not used with words which are nouns and verbs (cf. *dharau*).
- Now more adjectives which take a prefix are marked with a hyphen (cf. *-baya*, *-bovu*, *-dogo*, *-ekundu*, *-eupe*, *-eusi*, *-gumu*, *-ingine*, *-oga*, *-ovu*, *-zuri*), but not all of them (cf. *chache*, *kubwa*, *nene*, *ngapi*, *pole*). *-levya* is not an adjective.
- The **orthography** was changed: *atomi* → *atomu*, *gea* → *gia*, *gwaru* → *gwara*, *haipotenyusi* → *hipotenyusi*, *maikrofoni* → *mikrofoni*, *muale* → *mwali*, *muswada* → *mswada*, *naitrojeni* → *nitrojeni*, *tikiti* → *tiketi*. The tendency seems to be to write together: *babakrismasi*, *garimoshi*, *kaulimbiu* (but *kauli mbiu* under *nyayo*), *ujauzito*; but *utu uzima* (which is put not under *utu*, but as a headword between *utusitusi* and *utuvu*).
- **Homonyms** (headwords with the same form but with different meaning) are lumped together, maybe in order to save space, cf. *dandalu*, *gamti*. When a headword has

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acquired an expanded or derived meaning, then this was rightly noted under the same headword, cf. *damu*, but not with *bao*, *dungu*, *kivuko* and others.

- **Noun classes:** After the headword follows the plural prefix, cf. *kinu nm (vi-)*. Nouns which have in the plural the same form as in the singular are not marked, cf. *ngoma*. The noun classes were corrected with *abiria*, *cherehani*, *jawabu*, *jedwali* and others. Some proposals for further corrections: *dawa* has also the plural form *madawa* (cf. under *heroini*); the prefix *ma-* should be added with *bara*, *bruda*, *fashisti*, *jitu (majitu)*, *kasia*, *liwazo*, *wakala*; *baraza* and *kelele* have also a plural with *ma-*; *dada* has also the plural (-); *daftari (ma-)* in the singular follows class 9 in the examples (cf. *daftari ya mazoezi*); *darasa<sup>2</sup> (ma-)*: ~ *za Kiswahili*; *mwali (wa-)* should be (*mi-*) in plural. There is no plural given with *mkikimkiki*, *mkinzano*, *mkokotoo*, *shirikisho*.
- **Meaning of the headwords:** The definition of the headwords is clearer and more exact, which is a real improvement of the new edition. For example, it is no more written ‘*aina ya samaki*’, but the fish is described, cf. *gaogao ‘samaki mwenye umbo bapa, mdomo ubavuni, macho juu ya kichwa, rangi nyeupe tumboni na ya kijivu mgongoni*’. Compare also the better definitions of *dini*, *dishi*, *jukwaa*.  
An expanded or second meaning was added to many headwords, cf. *dhamira* ‘1 theme (especially in literature) 2 intent, purpose’; *ghafi* ‘1 valueless 2 raw, unprocessed (*mali ghafi* ‘raw material’)’; *lifti* ‘1 lift, elevator 2 lift (travel free of charge)’.  
The main meaning of the headword is put on the first place: *daftari* 1 *kitabu cha kuandikia* ‘copybook’, *jambazi* 1 *mwizi* ‘thief’.  
Sometimes the definition is shorter, cf. *ziro*.  
In few cases there are too many **equivalents** added, cf. *ghasia*.
- **Examples, phrases, proverbs, idioms** illustrating the use of the headwords are sometimes added (cf. *aidha*, *fauka*, *hifadhi*) and sometimes dropped (cf. *sabuni*, *-zito*).
- **Illustrations** of words of different semantic fields (animals, musical instruments, weapons, fruits, means of transportation, technical instruments and so on) help to get an idea how things look like. They are a nice addition to KKS II.
- **Table of countries and inhabitants** (at the end of the dictionary pp. 473-477): This is a real pioneer work done by lexicographers of TUKI. They used the structure of the Swahili language (open syllables) and the English pronunciation in coining the names of the countries, cf. *Benini*, *Gaboni*, *Eritirea*, *Gine*, *Peruu*. Consequently Côte d’Ivoire becomes *Kodivaa*, Mauritius *Morisi*. Some countries are missing (*Albania*, *Monako*), and *Georgia* should be put to *Asia*. For the names of people whose countries have the inherent vowel *U-* at the beginning I propose *Muurugwai* (not *Mrugwai*), *Muuzbeki* (not *Mzibeki*), *Muukraini* (not *Mkraini*). Now the development of the language in the next years has to show, whether these newly coined terms are used by the users of the dictionary, mainly journalists, teachers, politicians.

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### 5. Inconsistencies and mistakes

Many mistakes found in KKS I were corrected, but some are still there or are new.

- The alphabetical arrangement of the headwords is faulty with *baluni/balungi*, *chungwa/chunguza*, *fanyia/fanyana*, *kidhabu/kidhabidhabina*, *kubuli/kubuhu*, *simsim/simo*, *sinki/siniguse*, *swala/swahibu*; *uopoaji* has to be put between *uongozi* and *uoto*.
- Some inconsistencies: *aghlabu* (under abbreviations) / *aghalabu* (headword); *kilomita / meta*, *milimeta*, *sentimeta*; *matini* (-) / *matini yaliyotumwa* (under *faksi*); *minyambuo (juu ya jalada)* / *minyambuliko* (headword) / *vinyambuo* (p. xii); *lubega/rubega*; *uanafunzi/uwanafunzi* and *afueni/ahueni* are both headwords without reference; *mwali / muale* (under *mwonzi*; *muale* is no headword); *tanuri / tanuru* (under *kalibu*).
- Some mistakes: *utandawazi: mfumo ya kimataifa*; *kaka wake* (under *-refu*); *mata* is not a verb with derived verbal forms; the passive form of *ua kt* is only given as *uliwa*, the form *uawa* is missing. The definition of *marathoni* is wrong.

It is not possible to mention all improvements and shortcomings of this new edition of KKS. In general, it is a big step forward in Swahili lexicography. It will be a big help for all pupils and students of Swahili in East Africa and elsewhere in the world.

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