

Kitabu Cha Mashairi Ya Cheka Cheka

El Diccionario swahili-español busca ser una herramienta didáctica básica para los hispanohablantes en su aprendizaje del swahili. Este diccionario incluye un esbozo de la gramática swahili, notas sobre la pronunciación y más de 10 mil vocablos. Las entradas y sus definiciones coinciden con las normas y estudios actuales que existen sobre esta lengua, con el objetivo de presentar una perspectiva del swahili moderno; por esta razón, se han incorporado muchos ejemplos de uso y tomado en cuenta variaciones dialectales, así como usos especiales de algunas palabras, todo lo cual se señala en forma de comentario en el texto, con la intención de iluminar las peculiaridades culturales y semánticas que podrían dificultarse al hispanohablante recién iniciado en el mundo cultural y lingüístico africano. Este diccionario es útil en todos los niveles de estudio del swahili.

Lugha

uhakiki wa maandishi yake

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.

Kusoma na kufahamu Kiswahili

Journal of the Institute of Swahili Research

Abdilatif Abdalla: Poet in Politics celebrates the work of Abdilatif Abdalla, one of Kenya's most well-known poets and a committed political activist. It includes commentary essays on aspects of Abdilatif Abdalla's work and life, through interweaving perspectives on poetry and politics, language and history; with contributions by East African writers and scholars of Swahili literature, including Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Said Khamis, Ken Walibora, Ahmed Rajab, Mohamed Bakari, and Sheikh Abdilahi Nassir, among others. Abdalla became famous in 1973, with the publication of *Sauti ya Dhiki* (Voice of Agony), a collection of poems written secretly in prison during three years of solitary confinement (1969-72). He was convicted of circulating pamphlets against Jomo Kenyatta's KANU government, criticizing it as 'dictatorial' and calling for political resistance in the pamphlet, 'Kenya: Twendapi?' (Kenya: where are we heading?). His poetry epitomizes the ongoing currency of classic Swahili form and language, while his work overall, including translations and editorships, exemplifies a two-way mediation between 'traditional' and 'modern' perspectives. It makes old and new voices of Swahili poetry and African literature accessible to a wider readership in East Africa, and beyond. Abdalla has lived in exile since 1973, in Tanzania, London, and subsequently, until now, in Germany. Nevertheless, Swahili literature and Kenyan politics have remained central to his life.

The Media History of Tanzania

Kenya National Assembly Official Record (Hansard)

Autobiographie en kiswahili d'un magistrat et poète tanzanien Le texte en kiswahili de ce livre correspond au manuscrit de l'autobiographie de Mathias E. Mnyampala (1917-1969). Il constitue un trésor du patrimoine littéraire tanzanien qui était demeuré inédit pendant presque une quarantaine d'année. Il a été retrouvé en 2007 à Dodoma (Tanzanie). Mathias E. Mnyampala est un grand auteur tanzanien de langue swahilie qui a écrit plus de vingt-cinq livres. Il était déjà reconnu par ses pairs de son vivant et a présidé l'association nationale des poètes d'expression swahilie et d'aménagement de la poésie (UKUTA) jusqu'en 1966. Il a écrit des centaines de poèmes dans le style classique ou néo-classique, il a inventé de nouveaux mètres, écrit des essais de géographie, de théologie politique, d'ethno-histoire. Puis il a sombré dans l'oubli. Mathias E. Mnyampala a aussi connu une brillante carrière de juriste, depuis l'administration coloniale, jusqu'au gouvernorat de la région de Mpanda dans l'Ouest tanzanien en 1963 et la fonction de magistrat, dans les juridictions primaires de Dar-es-Salaam, la capitale économique (et alors administrative) de la République Unie de Tanzanie. Cette réédition ne comprend que le texte du manuscrit de l'autobiographie, sans les images reproduites dans la première édition parue en 2013 chez le même éditeur. L'intention en est de baisser le prix du livre de manière très significative afin que l'oeuvre soit durablement accessible.

Abdilatif Abdalla: Poet in Politics

Shetani msalabani

Devil on the Cross, first published in Gikuyu as Caitani Mutharabaini (1980) and here in Swahili as Shetani Msalabani, is a portrayal of corruption and how it has entrenched itself into the society. The celebration of corruption in all its forms, forces Wariinga, whom despair has driven out of Nairobi back to her home town of Ilmorog, to acknowledge that her life has been nothing more than passive acceptance of corruption itself. In this novel, the ancient rhythms of traditional story-telling are used in counterpoint to written styles. Ngugi provokes with the forces of Brecht, Bunyan, Swift and Beckett. NGUGI WA THIONG'O is Kenya's most prolific writer. His first work. Weep Not Child {1964}, launched him as a pioneer African writer and made the literary world realise that writers in Africa were making a fresh and original contribution to the world of literature. Since then, there was no stopping Ngugi. The work was quickly followed by The River Between (1965) and A Grain of Wheat (1967), both of which confirmed Ngugi as a writer of great ambition. The subsequent novels, Petals of Blood (1977) and Devil on the Cross (1982) had great impact around the world due to their powerful political message. Besides writing novels, he is an internationally renowned playwright and literary critic, and has been an ardent advocate of writing in indigenous

languages. His novels, A Grain of Wheat and Caitani Mutharabaini, were nominated among Africa's 100 Best Books of the 20th Century.

Shaaban Robert

Swahili