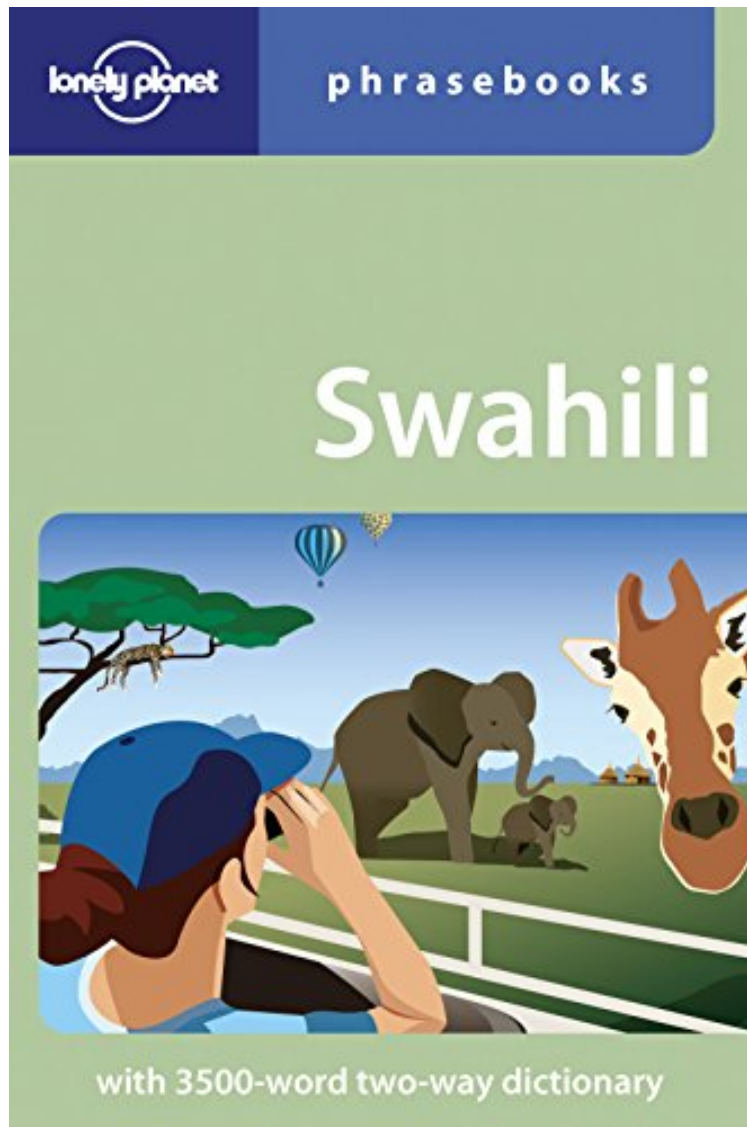


(Free pdf) Swahili (Lonely Planet Phrasebooks)

## Swahili (Lonely Planet Phrasebooks)

*Lonely Planet*  
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#820100 in Books Brookstone 2008-07-01 Original language: English PDF # 1 5.51 x .51 x 3.66l, .29 #File Name: 1741047056260 pages | File size: 77.Mb

**Lonely Planet : Swahili (Lonely Planet Phrasebooks)** before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Swahili (Lonely Planet Phrasebooks):

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Not so good for the casual tourist  
By Mike Vaughn  
I would expect a phrasebook to provide phrases that are useful in tourist type conversations. However, the word for hello (jambo) is nowhere to be found in this book. The first 30 pages are devoted to a summary of the grammar that might be important in a 1950s era high school or college introductory course, but does not help much with beginning conversation. After

that are lists of words and phrases that are useful, but not placed in conversational contexts. One can hardly expect the reader to be looking up the appropriate phrase in a book while trying to converse, and trying to remember a list of phrases with no context is not effective. The book might be useful as part of a formal course in Swahili, but it is not so good for the casual tourist. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. The greatest helper! By Walden This book is incredible. Gives you so much more than just "words". It captures much more than just the basics of every day living in a Swahili-speaking country. It gives full sentences that are commonplace in communicating with others. It gives phonetic pronunciation of phrases AND complete sentences, showing emphasis on the appropriate syllable of each word. This little book categorizes every feasible aspect of daily living, such as: "Banking" (everything to do with visiting a bank and transacting all things monetary); "Food", restaurant questions, availability preparation questions; Numbers and dates; Animals and the Environment. This book relates English to Swahili and Swahili to English. Wouldn't want to live without it when in Kenya. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. A great book for very common phrases, and for a quick trip. By Shakes This was very useful during several trips, for work and leisure, in East Africa. It's very basic, and not sufficient to carry on a conversation, but useful for common phrases. I've used this in both Kenya and Tanzania, and it's worth noting that Swahili is spoken a bit differently in these countries - most words phrases will work in both places, but there were a few words that people didn't understand when I tried them. Overall - this works very well to scratch the surface of the language.

Lonely Planet: The world's leading travel guide publisher Swahili is one of the most widely spoken African languages and the key to communication in the East African region. So you may as well be speaking Swahili Two-way dictionary Guide to pronunciation and phrase-building Fail-safe small talk Practicalities and a section on sustainable travel Lonely Planet gets you to the heart of a place. Our job is to make amazing travel experiences happen. We visit the places we write about each and every edition. We never take freebies for positive coverage, so you can always rely on us to tell it like it is. Authors: Written and researched by Lonely Planet, and Martin Benjamin. About Lonely Planet: Started in 1973, Lonely Planet has become the world's leading travel guide publisher with guidebooks to every destination on the planet, as well as an award-winning website, a suite of mobile and digital travel products, and a dedicated traveller community. Lonely Planet's mission is to enable curious travellers to experience the world and to truly get to the heart of the places they find themselves in. TripAdvisor Travelers' Choice Awards 2012 and 2013 winner in Favorite Travel Guide category 'Lonely Planet guides are, quite simply, like no other.' - New York Times 'Lonely Planet. It's on everyone's bookshelves; it's in every traveller's hands. It's on mobile phones. It's on the Internet. It's everywhere, and it's telling entire generations of people how to travel the world.' - Fairfax Media (Australia)

"Lonely Planet Phrasebooks. Portable, pocket-size, cheap, and available for almost any country you might want to visit..." (National Geographic Traveler) Excerpt. Reprinted by permission. All rights reserved. KARIBU! Welcome! The word that greets you as a visitor to East Africa expresses the hospitality that will so often be extended throughout your stay. The word for 'stranger' in Swahili, mgeni, is also the word for 'guest' - and many East Africans enjoy the opportunity to welcome strangers as guests to their countries. We hope you will enjoy your time as mgeni. Communication in Swahili is the key to having a good time as you travel around East Africa, meet people, and feel the full extent of their welcome. This phrasebook will help you get started with Swahili and negotiate some of the situations you may experience along the way. The Swahili language has a long and complicated history. It is a member of the Bantu language family found in Africa's mid-section. The Bantu languages have been spoken on the Indian Ocean coast from at least as early as the first millenium AD. Centuries of trade along the coast saw the influx of many linguistic influences from Arabic. By the time Portuguese ships began calling at East African ports in 1498, a version of the Swahili language was spoken by the coastal inhabitants, the WaSwahili, and over time a few Portuguese elements slipped into the language. While the Tanzanian mainland's three decades as a German colony had surprisingly little influence on Swahili, numerous words have been borrowed from the English (who colonized Kenya and then took control of what is now Tanzania). Generally, the Swahili people have kept the foreign words for the objects foreigners brought with them, such as kitabu from the Arabic kitab for 'book', mvinyo from the Portuguese vino for 'wine', and baskeli for 'bicycle'. These imports behave grammatically as Swahili, but look and sound like their foreign ancestors. Interaction with ocean-going trading ships probably provided the inspiration for the coastal Swahili people to travel inland in search of things to trade, including ivory. By 1800 long trade routes extended from the coast all the way across Lake Tanganyika. In the 19th century Arab and Swahili slave traders were combing the East African interior for slaves to work the plantations of Zanzibar and for export to Arabia. Traders, slavers, and later European explorers moved inland with large parties of Swahili porters from the coast. The language established itself as the medium of trade throughout much of the region, though people away from the coast continued to speak hundreds of other languages in their daily lives. The importance of Swahili continued to grow throughout the 20th century. First, missionaries and colonial governments sought to simplify their tasks by encouraging Swahili as a standard language in Kenya and Tanzania. At the same time, citizens sought to master the language as they travelled to work on far-off plantations, engaged in trade, or went to schools. Later, the post-colonial independent governments in Tanzania and

Kenya promoted Swahili as their national language. (English remains an official language of government in both countries, though Kenyans are generally more proficient in English than their Tanzanian neighbors.) Swahili as a lingua franca is spoken by many people in Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, southern Somalia and northern coastal Mozambique. A version of Swahili is spoken as a first language by several million people in the eastern part of R.D. Congo (formerly Zaire). Most people in Kenya today speak at least some Swahili, and throughout Tanzania it is fast replacing local tongues as the first language of the new generations of children. "Standard" Swahili is the language spoken in Zanzibar City. Several other variants, or dialects, of Swahili exist, notably those centered in Mombasa and Lamu. People inland often speak a somewhat less polished Swahili, or mix in elements from their own mother tongues. Congolese speakers have pronunciation differences and mix in a bit of French. Kenyans are especially prone to taking shortcuts with the language, and jokes abound about the roughness of Nairobi Swahili. Transcripts from our research, however, show that inland Tanzanians who have spent their entire lives in remote rural corners of the country speak a Swahili every bit as complex as that spoken on Zanzibar. Written Swahili, the language of newspapers, textbooks and literature, usually conforms to the coastal standards. In this book we tend toward standard coastal Swahili, but other elements may have seeped in from other parts of the Swahili-speaking world.