

Grammatical Terms Equivalent in Simplified Swahili

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Abstract:

This study aims to clarify the equivalents and synonyms for some terms in the Simplified Swahili book by Wilson, which he put in a glossary titled (Simplified glossary of grammatical terms). In order to facilitate the learning of the Swahili language. There are terms in this book that need further clarification, as they have no equivalent in Swahili. Which leads to ambiguity in knowing the meanings of grammatical terms. The study provided some notes about the writer's way of writing grammatical terms. Among the results of the study: That some terms can have Swahili synonyms and others do not have Swahili synonyms. The study described the author's approach in writing grammatical terms.

Keywords: grammatical terms, equivalent, simplified Swahili, lexicon, synonymy.

ملخص الدراسة

تهدف هذه الدراسة (مكافئات المصطلحات النحوية في السواحيلية المبسطة) إلى بيان المكافئات والمرادفات لبعض المصطلحات في كتاب السواحيلية المبسطة للكاتب ويلسن والتي وضعها في مسرد معنون (مسرد مبسط للمصطلحات النحوية). وذلك من أجل تسهيل تعلم اللغة السواحيلية. حيث توجد مصطلحات في هذا الكتاب تحتاج إلى مزيد من الإيضاح، حيث

أنت بدون مكافئ لها في السواحيلية. والتي تؤدي إلى الغموض في معرفة معاني المصطلحات النحوية. وقدمت الدراسة بعض الملاحظات عن طريقة الكاتب في كتابة المصطلحات النحوية. ومن نتائج الدراسة: أن بعض المصطلحات يمكن أن يكون لها مرادف من السواحيلية والبعض الآخر ليس له مرادف من السواحيلية، وأوضحت الدراسة منهج المؤلف في كتابة المصطلحات اللغوية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المصطلحات النحوية، المكافئ، السواحيلية المبسطة، المعجم، الترادف.

1. Introduction

This study focuses on grammatical terms in the book Simplified Swahili, by the writer Peter M. Wilson, new edition 1985. Longman Kenya, Ltd Nairobi. First published 1970.

This book is considered one of the important books in Swahili grammar; Wilson used in the book some of the grammatical terms in a Simplified glossary which is considered an important base for learners of Swahili language grammar in his book.

The problem of the study is that there are some of grammatical terms in this book without the equivalents in Swahili and without the translation and Swahili examples, which lead to the multiplicity of know the meaning of terms. As well as, there are some notes on the author's approach of writing grammatical terms.

The limits of the study: the study deals with the grammatical terms glossary only in Simplified Swahili.

The time limits, it relates to Swahili in the modern era in its standard dialect. The limits of location, it includes the East African region in which the Swahili language is spoken, such as: Tanzania and Kenya.

The importance of this study is clearing the meaning of some grammatical terms and the relationship between Swahili and English grammatical terms.

The method of this study is the analytical descriptive linguistic method. This is to analyze the grammatical terms in the glossary of grammatical terms in Simplified Swahili and discussing its relationship with the English grammatical terms.

This study will explain the meaning of some grammatical terms and translate the grammatical terms into Swahili language, explain the relationship between the grammatical terms in English and Swahili, the study will explain the meaning by some of Swahili examples. The Examples in this study will include these terms in Swahili, and an analysis of the terms is carried out in order to reach conclusions that can be applied to other similar terms in.

The study corpus is grammatical terms which is mentioned in Simplified Swahili in Simplified glossary of grammatical terms in:

Wilson, P. M. (1985). Simplified Swahili. Longman.

Study contents: An introduction and three topics, as follows:

The first topic: Synonymy of Grammatical Terms in Simplified Swahili. Explanation the meaning of Grammatical terms in Simplified Swahili. The study will fix errors in clarifying the meaning of some terms.

The second topic: The author's approach to writing terms. The study will be clarifying the method of the author's in writing the terms in that book.

The third topic: Methodology of the author in glossary of terms. The study will be clarifying the methodology of the author's in writing the terms in that book.

Then a conclusion that includes the results of the study, and then the references mentioned in the study.

2. Synonymy of Grammatical Terms in Simplified Swahili.

"Synonymy is born on the basis of the semantic relationship of two or more language units" (Nasilloyevna, 2021, pp. 120-121).) Synonymy is important for explain the terms.

Simplified glossary of grammatical terms in Simplified Swahili contains 34 terms. The study in this topic will discuss some of the terms and the meaning in Wilson, 1985, P. 243. Appendix 5. The study will give the synonymy of these terms as the following.

Adjective: "A word which describes a noun or a pronoun, e.g. a good book". (Wilson, 1985, P. 243)

In English dictionary a word adjective it means "a word that describes a noun or pronoun: 'Big', 'purple', and 'obvious' are all adjectives. Adjectival/ adj: an adjectival phrase, adjectivally/ adj; in 'kitchen table', the noun 'kitchen' is used adjectivally" (Walter, E. 2008, P.15).

In Swahili Adjective, some of "Grammarians have often described an adjective as a word that qualifies anoun or tells us something about its quality. For example:

- a. mkulima mnene. A fat farmer.
- b. kikombe kidogo. A small cup.

The words *mnene* (fat) and *kidogo* (small) are adjectives because they describe the nouns *mkulima* (farmer) and *kikombe* (cup) in examples (a) and (b) above. (M. A. Mohamed - 2001 p. 63)

The synonymy of the term adjective in Swahili is *kivumishi*. As in the following dictionaries:

Massamba, D. P. B. (2004). *Kamusi ya isimu na falsafa ya lugha. Taasisi ya Uchunguzi wa Kiswahili, Chuo Kikuu cha Dar es Salaam.*

TUKI, (1990). "Kamusi Sanifu ya Isimu na Lugha", TUKI. Taasisi ya Uchunguzi wa Kiswahili, Chuo Kikuu cha Dar es Salaam.

For more benefits, there are some of terms related to adjective for example. The study will mention to some of it:

- (1) possessive adjective: the synonym of that related term is [*kivumishi kimilikishi*]
- (2) demonstrative adjective: [*kivumishi kielezi*].
- (3) adjective clause: *kifungu kivumishi*
- (4) descriptive adjective: *maelezo kivumishi*
- (5) comparative adjective: *kulinganisha kivumishi*

The lexical adjectives: "Swahili language is, as all other Bantu languages, poor in true lexical adjectives. This has turned out to be a big problem in lexicography, and in language use in general. When a suitable adjective is missing, Swahili speakers often resort to using English adjectives, without even trying to adapt them into Swahili phonotax. In the long run this is not acceptable, if Swahili is wanted to be a competitive language among world languages." (Hurskainen, A. 2019, p.1).

Adverb:

Wilson in Simplified Swahili defines the term ‘Adverb’: A word which qualifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb, e.g., he read badly. (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

In English dictionary adverb: “ a word which describes or gives more information about a verb, adjective, adverb or phrase; in the phrase ‘she smiled cheerfully’, the word ‘cheerfully’ is an adverb. In the phrase ‘the house was spotlessly clean’. The word spotlessly is an adverb. Adverbial/, adj; an adverbial phrase”. (Walter, E. 2008, P.18).

The synonym of adverb in Swahili is ‘kielezi’. And the plural in Swahili is ‘vielezi’.

Wilson in Simplified Swahili sees that “Some adverbs, as is the tendency in English, are made up from adjectives. The adjectival stems remain unchanged, and an adverbial prefix is merely added to them. The adverbial prefix is identical to the KI-VI- class concord agreements, and is sometimes singular, and sometimes plural. There is no guide as to whether the prefix should be KI- or VI-, but whichever it is, it never changes, no matter in what context the adverb may be found. This may lead to a little confusion at first, but in practice, the context invariably shows when an adverb is intended, since nouns and adverbs behave quite differently in the sentence.

Vibaya badly

Kidogo a little, slightly, rather, quite, fairly

Vigumu hardy, toughly, difficult

Vizuri well, nicely, properly, O.K.!” (Wilson, 1985, P. 45).

The adverb role in the sentence: “No one doubts that the meaning of a given adverb plays some role in determining where that adverb can

occur in a clause. For example, it seems that in all language's manner adverbs are normally restricted to the lowest part of the sentence, while epistemic adverbs like English probably must be placed fairly high in the clause, in the vicinity of subjects. (Ernst, T. 2007, pp. 1008-1009).

Cardinal number:

“Number signifying quantity, e.g. one, three” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“a number which represents amount, such as 1, 2, 3, rather than order, such as 1 st, 2nd, 3 rd,” (Walter, E. 2008, P.177).

In Swahili cardinal number it is trying to account by following the ordination as, mosi, pili, tatu. As in English, first, second...

Swahili Cardinal numbers: moja, mbili, tatu, tano.....

The equivalent of Cardinal number in Swahili is: nambari ya kardinali

Swahili ordinal numbers: Kwanza, Pili, Tatu,

-a kwanza : Kidato cha kwanza.

The equivalent in Swahili for ordinal number is: nambari ya kawaida.

Some related terms:

Odd number: Nambari isiyo ya kawaida.

natural number: Nambari ya asilia.

prime number: Namba tasa.

Namba kivunge: Number mix (nambari iliyochanganywa)

Causative

“The form of verb which suggests the action was caused to be done, e.g. ‘he woke me up’, i.e. ‘he caused me to wake up’.”(Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“Acting as the cause of something: Smoking is a causative factor in the development of several serious diseases, including lung cancer.”
(Walter, E. 2008, P.187).

As Wilson and Walter point of view. Causative is meaning the reason of making something. The study sees that: something or someone make something for another thing or person it is considered causative.

The subject is caused the action.

The following is some of words related to the Causative.

"Cause: the reason why something especially something bad, happens: the police are still trying to establish the cause of the fire. She had died of natural cause. I wouldn't tell you without (good) cause (= if there was not a (good) reason). I believe we have / there is just cause (= a fair reason) for taking this action. 2- a reason to feel something or to behave in a particular way: He's never give me any cause for concern. Cause / verb. To make something happen. Especially something bad: the difficult driving conditions caused several accidents.

Cause+obj+ infinitive, the bright light caused her to blink. Most heart attacks are caused by blood clots.

Cause + two objects I hope the children haven't caused you too much trouble." (Walter, E. 2008, P.187)

Using the Causative in sentence is to focus on the cause of making thing.

The equivalent in Swahili for the term: Causative = sababishi

Clause A sub-section of a sentence, e.g. the book, which I bought, was expensive. (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“a group of words consisting of a subject and a FINITE form of a verb (= the form that shows the tense and subject of the verb), which might or might not be a sentence; in the sentence ‘I can't cook very well but I make quite good omelettes; both ‘I can't cook very well’ and ‘I make quite good omelettes’ are main / independent clauses (= they are of

equal importance and could each exist as a separate sentence). In the sentence I'll get you some stamps if I go to town; is a subordinate / dependent clause (= it is not equal to the main part of the sentence and could not exist as a separate sentence). Clause: a particular part of a written legal document, for example a law passed by parliament or a contract (= an agreement); they have added/deleted/amended a clause in the contract which says the company can make people redundant for economic reasons. Clause 4 of the constitution is thought to be the most important section. (Walter, E. 2008, P.215, 216).

The equivalent in Swahili for the term: Clause = Kishazi,

Concord

“A prefix used on most Bantu nouns and adjectives which denotes singular or plural, e.g. Mtu mkubwa, watu wakubwa”. (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“SPECIALIZED, when the words in a sentence match each other according to the rules of grammar, for example when the verb is plural because the subject of the sentence is plural.” Walter, E. 2008, P.251).

Concord in Swahili = Upatanifu

Conjunction

“A word which joins up two words or sentences, e.g. We came to Tanzania and saw much game.” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“noun, (written abbreviation conj) a word such as ‘and’, ‘but’, ‘while’, or ‘although’ that connects words, phrases and clauses in a sentence.” Walter, E. 2008, P.256).

The equivalent of Conjunction in Swahili = Kiunaganishi (vi-)

Contraction

“The merging together of two words, e.g. ‘it is’ to ‘it’s’.” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“noun, 1- when something becomes smaller or shorter; cold causes contraction of the metal. The contraction of this muscle raises the lower arm. 2- one of the very strong and usually painful movements of the muscles in the womb that help to push the baby out of the mother’s body during the process of birth; she was having regular strong contraction every four minutes. 3- a shortened form of a word or combination of words which is often used instead of the full form in spoken English: ‘won’t is a contraction of ‘will not’.”(Walter, E. 2008, P.265).

Contraction in Swahili= msinyao (mi-)

Demonstrative

“A word serving to point out a noun, etc., e.g., this book, that hill.” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“Adj, describes words such as ‘this’, ‘that’, ‘these’, and ‘those’ that show which person or thing is being referred to; in the sentence ‘this is my brother’, this is a demonstrative pronoun”.(Walter, E. 2008, P.324).

Demonstrative in Swahili= Kionyeshi (vi), Vijina vya kuashiria

Derivative

“The changed form of a word with a common root, e.g. ‘an onlooker’, form ‘to look’.” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“adj, disapproving if something is derivative, it is not the result of new ideas, but has been developed from something else; His painting/ style is terribly derivative. Derivative, noun, specialized, a form of

something, such as a word, made or developed from another form: ‘detestable’ is a derivative of ‘detest’. ”(Walter, E. 2008, P.329).

Derivative in Swahili =Kinyambuo (vi-)

Emphatic

“A word adding stress onto another, e.g. the very book.” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“adj. done or said in a strong way and without any doubt; Poland reached the final of the championship yesterday with an emphatic 5-0 victory over Italy. The minister has issued an emphatic rejection of the accusation. ” (Walter, E. 2008, P.399).

Emphatic in Swahili: Emphatic - mkazo

Gerund

“A verb-noun, e.g. Reading and Writing.” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“gerund, noun, specialized, a word that ends in ‘-ing’ which is made from a verb, and which is used like a noun: In the sentence ‘Everyone enjoyed Tyler’s singing’, the word singing is a gerund.” (Walter, E. 2008, P.521).

Gerund in Swahili = Kitenzi nomino.

Imperative

“An order, e.g. Go!. ” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“the form of a verb which is usually used for giving orders: In the phrase ‘leave him alone!’, the verb ‘leave’ is an imperative/ is in the imperative”. (Walter, E. 2008, P.627).

Imparative,n. in Swahili=agizi

Infinitive

“A form of verb showing no subject, e.g. to read. ”(Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“the basic form of a verb that usually follows ‘to’: In the sentences ‘I have to go’ and ‘I must go’, ‘go’ is an infinitive. Go is the infinitive form.”. (Walter, E. 2008, P.643).

Infinitive, n. in Swahili=Kitenzi kisoukomo

Infix

“A particle or syllable, inserted into the middle of a word. e.g. kumwona (‘-mw-’ added into ‘kuona’)” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

This term is not mentioned in the dictionary of Walter 2008.

Infix in Swahili = Kiambishisindani (vi-)

Intransitive

“A verb which has no object, e.g. ‘to walk’.” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“adj. specialized (of a verb) having or needing no object: In the sentence ‘I tried to persuade him, but he wouldn’t come’, ‘come’ is an intransitive verb. In this dictionary, verbs which are intransitive are marked.”. (Walter, E. 2008, P.660).

Intransitive verb in Swahili = Kitenzi kisoelekeza

Noun

“Word descriptive of a thing or person, e.g. a book.” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“a word that refers to a person, place, thing, event, substance or quality; ‘Doctor’, ‘tree’, ‘party’, ‘coat’ and ‘beauty’ are all nouns.

Noun in Swahili: jina, nomino.

Noun phrase, a group of words in a sentence which together behave as a noun; in the sentences ‘We took the night train ‘and’ ‘Do you know the man sitting in the corner’, ‘the night train’ and ‘the man sitting in the corner’ are noun phrases.”. (Walter, E. 2008, P.847).

Noun in Swahili = Nomino

Noun phrase n. in Swahili= Kikundi nomino

Object

“The word usually to which the action of a verb points, e.g. I saw a book” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“noun, (written abbreviation obj.) 1. a person or thing that is affected by the action of a verb or involved in the result of an action, or a noun, pronoun or noun phrase that represents that person or thing: in the sentence ‘I like ice cream; ‘ice cream’ is the object of the verb ‘like’. 2. a word that follows a preposition.”. (Walter, E. 2008, P.853).

Object in Swahili: = yambwa

Objective case n. = Uhusika yambwa

Ordinal number

“Number signifying position, e.g., first, third” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“shows the position of something in a list of items; Ordinal numbers are used in these sentences; She was fifth in the race’ and ‘They celebrated the 200th anniversary of the university’s foundation.”. (Walter, E. 2008, P.875).

Ordinal number in Swahili, = Namba ya Kawaida

Participle

“Verbal adjective or noun, usually ending in -ing. e.g. a reading lamp, I saw him coming.”(Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“noun, the form of a verb that usually ends in ‘ed’ or ‘ing’ and is used to form some tenses and as an adjective, In the sentences ‘He’s sleeping’ and ‘I’ve already eaten’, the words ‘sleeping’ and ‘eaten’ are both participles.” (Walter, E. 2008, P.904).

Participle, n. in Swahili= Kitenzi vumishi

Passive

“Form or verb suggesting an action suffered, e.g., to be cut, to be told, etc.” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“The passive, noun, a way of structuring a sentence so that the grammatical subject is the person or thing which experiences the effect of an action, rather than the person or thing which causes the effect; When changed into the passive, ‘the dog chased the cat’ becomes ‘the cat was chased by the dog. Passive adj. ‘He was released from prison, ‘is a passive sentence’.” (Walter, E. 2008, P.907).

Passive(voice) in Swahili= Kauli ya kutendewa

Phrase

“A sub-section of a sentence commencing with a preposition, e.g. he ran across the road. ”(Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“a group of words which is part rather than the whole of a sentence.” (Walter, E. 2008, P.931).

Phrase: in Swahili: maneno, kifungu cha maneno. kirai

Possessive

“Word pointing to ownership, e.g. of, my, your. ”(Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“In grammar, a possessive word, form etc. shows who or what something belongs to: ‘Mine’ and ‘yours’ are possessive pronouns.” (Walter, E. 2008, P.965).

Possessive in Swahili= vimilikishi, Uhusika milikishi

Prefix

“A particle, or syllable, added onto the front of a word, e.g. kufanya (ku-added onto ‘-fanya’). ”(Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“a letter or group of letters added to the beginning of a word to make a new word: in the word ‘unimportant’, ‘un’, is a prefix.” (Walter, E. 2008, P.976).

Prefix in Swahili: kiambishiawali (vi-),

Preposition

“Word serving to mark relationship between a noun and another word, e.g. the book is on the table.”(Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“in grammar, a word which is used before a noun, a noun phrase or a pronoun, connecting it to another word: in the sentences ‘We have jumped in the lake’, and ‘ she drove slowly down the track’, ‘in’, and ‘down’ are prepositions.” (Walter, E. 2008, P.978).

Preposition in Swahili: kihusishi.

Pronoun

“Word used in place of a noun, e.g. ‘It is good’ in place of ‘the book is good’.”(Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“a word which is used instead of a noun or a noun phrase: pronouns are often used to refer to an noun that has already been mentioned. ‘she’, ‘it’, and ‘who’, are all examples of pronouns.” (Walter, E. 2008, P.995).

Pronoun in Swahili: kiwakilishi.

Reciprocal

“A type of verb suggesting a reciprocating action, e.g. to hit one another.” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“A reciprocal action or arrangement involves two people or groups of people who behave in the same way or agree to help each other and give each other advantages.” (Walter, E. 2008, P.1040).

Reciprocal in Swahili = Jinsi ya kutendana

Relative

“Word referring a word or phrase to another, e.g. the book which I bought.”(Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“Relative clause, part of a sentence which cannot exist independently and which describes a noun which comes before it in the main part of the sentence; In the sentence ‘The woman who I met was wearing a brown hat’, ‘who I met’ is a relative clause. Relative pronoun, a pronoun such as which, who or that which is used to begin a relative clause. In the sentence ‘the woman who I met was wearing a brown hat’, ‘who’, is a relative pronoun.” (Walter, E. 2008, P.1052).

Synonymy of Relative clause in Swahili = Sentensi rejeshi

Relative adverb n.= Kielezi rejeshi

Sentence

“Set of words complete in themselves, containing a verb and subject, through not necessarily an object.”(Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“(word group) a group of words, usually containing a verb, which expresses a through in the form of a statement, question, instruction or exclamation and starts with a capital letter when written; He’s very impatient and always interrupts me mid-sentence. Your conclusion is good, but the final sentence is too long and complicated.” (Walter, E. 2008, P.1139).

Synonymy of sentence in Swahili: sentensi,

Stative

“A type of verb descriptive of resultant state of a subject, e.g. a broken chair.”(Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

This term is not mentioned in the dictionary of Walter 2008.

Synonymy of Stative in Swahili, = Kauli ya kutendeka

Subject

“The noun or word with which the verb of a sentence has to agree, e.g. the guest is coming.” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“The person or thing which performs the action of a verb, or which is joined to a description by a verb: ‘Bob’ is the subject of the sentence ‘Bob threw the ball.’” (Walter, E. 2008, P.1274).

Subject in Swahili = Kiima au Mtendaji

Subject complement n. = Nomino kijalizo

Compound subject n. = Kiima ambatani

Grammatical subject n. = Kiima cha kimuundo

Subjunctive

“A verb tense, or mood, usually suggesting ‘in order to’, ‘so that’, or ‘let...’.” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“a set of forms of a verb, in some languages, that refer to actions which are possibilities rather than facts; In the sentence ‘I wish I were rich’, the verb ‘were’ is in the subjunctive.” (Walter, E. 2008, P.1274).

Synonymy of Subjunctive mood in Swahili= dhamira tegemezi

Suffix

“A particle or syllable added on to the end of a word e.g. ‘mjini’ (‘ni’ added onto ‘mji’).” (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“A letter or group of letters added at the end of a word to make a new word; the suffix ‘-ness’ added to the end of the word ‘sweet’ forms the word ‘sweetness’, changing an adjective into a noun.” (Walter, E. 2008, P.1279).

Synonymy of Suffix in Swahili; = kiambishitamati.

Transitive

“A verb which takes an object, e.g. I read the book.”(Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

“adj. specialized (of a verb) having or needing an object; in this dictionary, transitive verbs, such as ‘put’, are marked [T].” (Walter, E. 2008, P.1358).

Synonymy of Transitive in Swahili;= Kitenzielekezi (vi), elekezi.

Transitivity n. = uelekezi

Discussion And Conclusion

In these terms Wilson in his book tried to brought the synonymy of terms from English and Swahili. Not every term can find a synonymy from English, because many terms loaned from English.

"The same assumptions determined the definition of synonymy – any two lexemes were considered synonymous if replacing one lexeme with the other did not change the 'truth semantic' meaning of the phrase (lyons 1968:428). (Glynn, D. (2014).

Learning Synonyms for Whom they want to know know that Swahili grammar is necessary. "The findings indicate that learning synonyms for known words may be easier than learning words that do not have known synonyms." (Webb, S. 2007, pp.120-136.)

3. The author's Approach to Writing Terms in Simplified Swahili.

This topic will spotlight and clarify the method of the author's in writing the terms in that book. Because the aim of the glossary is "to explain the meanings of lexical items from L2 to speakers of L1: " (Adamska-Sałaciak, A. (2014).

These methods as the following.

3.1 Explaining by Describing The meaning.

Wilson in the glossary trying to explain the meaning by describe the meaning. Wilson explained the concept of every term in his glossary in a very short words with a very simplified way as his book was written only for students. Above that he gave examples from English to about 30 term and from Swahili to only FOUR Terms "Concord-Infix- Prefix and Suffix".

3.2 Explaining by Definition.

Wilson has considered the way of explaining the meaning by definition it is very easy way of translating the meaning. Illustrated the meaning by definite the term it is one of famous method of explaining the meaning.

"Definition is inadequate in global linguistics because it does not give a comprehensive picture of what a word is". Guduru, R. (2011).

3.3 Explaining by illustrate the way of using the term

The author in glossary of Simplified Swahili has explaining the meaning by illustrate the way of using the term in the speech.

This approach can be noted in the term 'Prefix' and the term 'Phrase'

3.4 Explaining the meaning of the term by example.

The author describes the meaning by explaining the meaning and examples to clear the term. The author has brought the examples from English or Swahili. The aim of author is illustrating the terms by examples.

3.5 Explaining the meaning of the term by similarity of words from English or Swahili (Synonymy).

"The method of selecting synonyms. This is one of the most universal and frequently used" (Kochkorbaevna, K. B. (2022). 95-99.)

Gerund "A verb-noun, e.g. Reading and Writing." (Wilson, 1985, P. 243).

The synonymy of Gerund is verb-noun. The example is from English. Reading and Writing.

3.6 Explaining by choice of vocabulary that can help in explaining the meaning.

"Choice of vocabulary in explaining the meaning" (Liu, X., Lyu, J., & Zheng, D. (2021))

The author describes the meaning by choice of vocabulary that can explain the meaning.

4. methodology of the author in glossary of terms:

4.1 Alphabetical order.

The alphabetical order is the good way of arrange the glossary of terms. this way can be facilitate discovering the meaning of the terms.

4.2 Examples from English and Swahili.

Describe the meaning by examples from English or Swahili. This is a way of explain the term.

5. Conclusion

Grammatical terms in Simplified Swahili, which comes in Glossary Grammatical terms, without synonymy from Swahili. The study illustrated that some of the terms have a synonymy from. Swahili.

The study described the author's approach in writing grammatical terms which help to clarify the meaning of some grammatical terms which in Simplified Swahili. These methods are:

- Explaining by Describe The meaning.
- Explaining the concept of the terms.
- Explaining by Definition.
- Explaining by Describe the way of using the term.
- Explaining the meaning of the term by *giving* example.
- Explaining the meaning of the term by *a Synonymy*.
- Explaining by choice of vocabulary that can help in explaining the meaning.

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