

FACTSHEET

21



PARLIAMENT OF KENYA
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Place of Kiswahili in Legislative Work

2nd Edition

Factsheet No. 21

THE PLACE OF KISWAHILI IN
LEGISLATIVE WORK

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Purpose and Acknowledgement

This Factsheet is part of the Kenya National Assembly Factsheets Series that has been developed to enhance public understanding and awareness, and to build knowledge on the work of the Assembly, and its operations. It is intended to serve as a guide for ready reference by Members of Parliament, staff and the public. The information contained here is not exhaustive and readers are advised to refer to the original sources for further information.

This work is a product of the concerted effort of all the Directorates and Departments of the National Assembly and the Parliamentary Joint Services. Special thanks go to the members of the *National Assembly Taskforce on Factsheets, Speaker's Rulings and Guidelines*, namely, Mr. Kipkemoi arap Kirui (Team Leader), Mr. Rana Tiampati, Mr. Kennedy Malinda, Ms. Anna Musandu, Mr. Samuel Kalama, Mr. Salem Lorot, Ms. Fiona Musili, Mr. Benson Inzofu, Ms. Laureen Wesonga, Ms. Anne Shibuko, Mr. James Maina Macharia, Mr. Morrice Shilungu, Mr. Finlay Muriuki, Ms. Rabeca Munyao and Mr. Stephen Omunzi.

FACTSHEET NO. 21

The Place of Kiswahili in Legislative Work



Hon. Justin B. Muturi (The Speaker of The National Assembly - 12th Parliament) hands over a copy of the Kiswahili Standing Orders to HE Uhuru Kenyatta (4th President of The Republic of Kenya) at an official ceremony.

1.0 Background

The use of Kiswahili language in Kenya is anchored in Article 7(1) & (2) of the Constitution which provides that:

- (1) The national language of the Republic is **Kiswahili**
- (2) The official languages of the Republic are English and **Kiswahili**.

Further, Article 120 of the Constitution provides as follows:

*“The official languages of Parliament shall be Kiswahili, English and Kenyan Sign Language, and the business of Parliament may be conducted in English, **Kiswahili** and Kenyan Sign Language”.*

2.0 Brief history on the use of Kiswahili in legislative work

The place of Kiswahili in parliamentary business has had a rich history. During the period between 1907 to July 4, 1974, English was the main language of transacting debates in the Legislative Council and the National Assembly. The golden period that Kiswahili enjoyed a hallowed status was between July 1974 to May 1979.

In his paper *The Nationalization of Swahili in Kenya*, Lyndon Harries writes that on 4th July 1974, President Jomo Kenyatta declared that from that day forward Kiswahili was to be the national language of Kenya. Harries further writes that in 1969, the President was reported as saying that *‘We are soon going to use Swahili in Parliament, whether people like it or*

*not*¹. Earlier in September, 1974, in a speech at State House, Mombasa, President Kenyatta is reported as saying, '*A nation without culture is dead, and that is why I decreed that Swahili would be the national language*'². These two Presidential decrees marked the beginning point of entrenchment of the place of Kiswahili in legislative work.

In 1970, the Governing Council of the ruling party (KANU) announced its plans for 'radical changes in language use by both individuals and institutions in order to extend the use of Swahili as an official language'. This decision was intended to actualize the pronouncements made by the President in 1969 and 1974 regarding use of Kiswahili in Parliament. During the second phase of implementation, which extended to 1974, it was required that 'The President, Ministers, and Government officials shall communicate to all people, whether Kenyans or foreigners or aliens, in Swahili, using an interpreter if necessary'. However, there were difficulties in implementing the 1970 plans, including the fact that the resolutions of the Party had no legal status that would bind State institutions and the nation at large.

On 5th July 1974, when Parliament was debating a motion concerning the proposal to set up an *Impartial body to oversee Land Transactions*, Speaker Fred Mati issued a Communication from the Chair on the use of Kiswahili as official language of Parliament. In his communication, the Speaker stated as follows –

*Before Mr. Mutiso-Muyu stands to reply, I have an important announcement to make. I have spoken to His Excellency the President on the question of this House switching from English to Swahili. I have explained to him the difficulties we have in switching over to Swahili but it is his feeling that we should as an experiment start straightaway, but we shall in due course start sorting out our difficulties. He is going to listen to what Hon. Members are going to say in Swahili. So, all the other problems which we have, like the question of our palantypists and the Constitution, are taken into account. However, he would like to hear Swahili spoken right away, to see that we make a start, so, as from now, I am afraid Mr. Mutiso-Muyu will have to reply to his Debate in Swahili'*³.

The Speaker's order was necessitated by the President's decrees on the use of Kiswahili in the National Assembly. Immediately following the Speaker's order, Members began debating in Kiswahili. From that day, Parliament was treated to drama as MPs attempted to make contributions in the language. In a bid to encourage the use of Kiswahili in Parliament, President Kenyatta addressed Parliament in Kiswahili in 1974. The Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Robert Stanley Matano, himself a native Swahili speaker, was among Members who pushed hard for the recognition of Kiswahili, but it was a move that caught many MPs unawares and appeared to have spread confusion in the first days. Debate was thus laced with raw humour as MPs struggled to pick appropriate words to translate parliamentary jargon to Kiswahili, which attracted points of order from several MPs. For instance, the Member for

1 The Daily nation, September 1, 1969

2 The Standard, Nairobi, September 14, 1974)

3 National Assembly Hansard, 5th July 1974

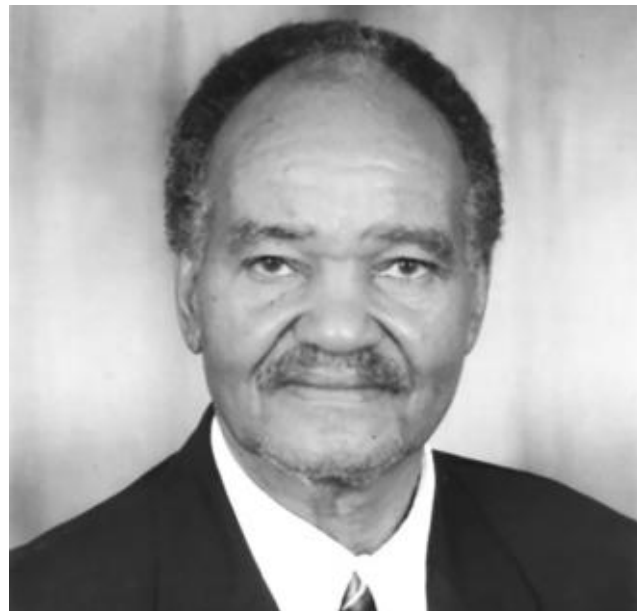
Kikuyu, Mr. J. K. Gatuguta wanted to know appropriate words to use for 'point of order', and if they would address the Speaker as '*Mwenyekiti*' or '*Msemaji*', but no one had an answer. In successive Parliaments, the House was thus treated to drama as Members proffered varied translations of the Standing Orders to Kiswahili in the course of their debates. In fact, in the 12th Parliament, Nominated Senator Dr. Agnes Zani did suggest and proceeded to refer to the Speaker as '*Mzungumzishi*' in her debate in Kiswahili.

Indeed, this was uncharted waters for the House and the Members alike. In an effort to fill the gap, some MPs offered misleading translations. For example, one MP said whenever his constituents went to the Ministry of Lands to ask why the issuance of title deeds was being delayed, they were always told to check again '*mwezi ujao*'. He wanted to know what the officials at the Ministry meant by '*mwezi ujao*' which never came. In an attempt to answer the question, Hon. G. G. Kariuki, the Assistant Minister for Lands and Settlement said: "Kwa Kiswahili, *mwezi ujao* ni sawa sawa na 'as soon as possible' katika lugha ya Kiingereza." Another MP shot up in protest and said, "*I don't know whether this is the correct translation, or whether it is just applicable to his Ministry.*"

Given the difficulties of expression in Kiswahili, there was some resistance towards the President's order as conveyed by the Speaker. Certain Members attempted to exploit procedural technicalities to move the Speaker to set aside the order. A case in mind was the attempt by the Member for Butere, Hon. Martin Shikuku, who felt that the MPs were breaking the law by debating in Kiswahili because the Standing Orders stipulated that debate should be in English. He suggested that the House ought to have first suspended the Orders before proceeding to debate in Kiswahili. However, Hon. G. G. Kariuki responded by saying: "*The President, as we all know, is above all laws, now, he has already decided that we must speak in Kiswahili. We agreed yesterday and now, Mzee is demanding to know why we are not speaking in Kiswahili, I would like us to go on as planned even though some words are hard to pronounce.*"



Hon. Martin Shikuku



Hon. G.G. Kariuki

During the same debate, Hon. George Anyona said he had difficulties expressing himself in Kiswahili. A Member shouted that he should then speak in his Gusii language. The same fate befell MP for Makuyu, Hon. Wachira Waweru, who spoke about shortage of a particular drug in hospitals. But he said he did not know what the drug was called, and the MP for Kisumu Central, Hon. Grace Onyango, advised him to speak in Kikuyu. He started explaining in his mother tongue but was cut short by loud laughter. Hon. Charles Njonjo had difficulty in comprehending the Kiswahili language, when Hon. Ronald Ngala spoke in Kiswahili and asked him to explain how the Government would deal with religious sects that broke the law. He said: *“Mr Speaker Sir, I am afraid my Kiswahili is very limited and frankly speaking, I must confess that I did not understand a single word from the Honourable Member’s question.”* Hon. Ngala had to repeat his question in English.



Hon. Charles Njonjo



Hon. Ronald Ngala

Despite the difficulties of expressing themselves in Kiswahili, the MPs endeavoured to articulate themselves in Kiswahili. The Hansard⁴ from 5th July 1974 were then transcribed in Kiswahili. However, the major challenge arose when MPs mixed English and Kiswahili in their debates. This became so common that the Hansard staff would occasionally express difficulties in transcribing debates where Members mixed the two languages. The Speaker brought the concerns of staff to Members and gave a firm order that Members must not mix the two languages (Kiswahili and English).

In 1975, the National Assembly made a major milestone in mainstreaming Kiswahili in parliamentary business through a Constitutional amendment. The House passed the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Act (No. 1 of 1975) which amended the Constitution by repealing section 53 of the then Constitution thus providing that the proceedings of the National Assembly

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The Hansard is the official verbatim record of Parliamentary debates

shall be conducted in Kiswahili. However, English would still be in use for Bills, every Act of Parliament, all financial resolutions and documents and every amendment. The amendment also provided that in all proceedings of the National Assembly which involved the discussion of the instruments referred to previously, their wording would be quoted in English.

Four years later, in 1979, the National Assembly passed another constitutional amendment (the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Act (No. 1 of 1979)). This amendment provided for the use of either English or Kiswahili in parliamentary debates. The amendment read as follows –

Section 53 of the Constitution was amended by deleting subsection (1) and substituting the following: “(1) Subject to the provisions of this section the official languages of the National Assembly shall be Kiswahili and English and the business of the National Assembly may be conducted in either or both such languages.”

The amendment commenced on 2nd May 1979. To a large extent, the amendment reversed the gains that had been made in promoting the use of Kiswahili in legislative work when Kiswahili was the exclusive language of debate because with the option for English, majority of Members preferred English to Kiswahili. Since then, the Hansard then reverted to transcription of both English and Kiswahili unlike previously when it was transcribed in Kiswahili. The practice subsists to date.

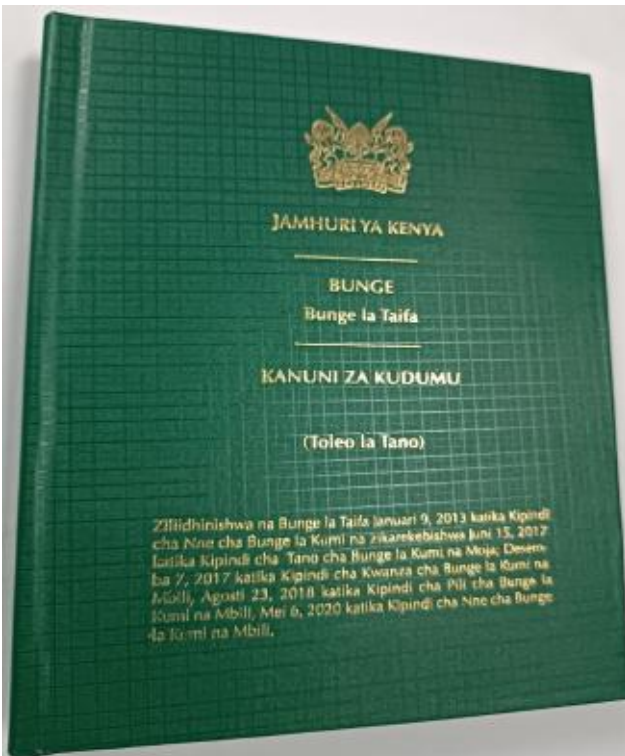
Although the Constitution and Standing Orders were amended to allow the use of both English and Kiswahili in parliamentary debates, over the years, the Standing Orders remained in English. Members who opted to debate in Kiswahili therefore had to make reference to the Standing Orders in English or use some loose Kiswahili translations of certain portions of the Standing Orders or parliamentary terminologies in speeches made in Kiswahili.

After the promulgation of Constitution of Kenya 2010 that made Kiswahili one of the languages of Parliament, the Standing Orders permitted Members to use either English or Kiswahili in their debates, provided that a Member began, continued and concluded their debate in one language. To this end, Standing Order 77 of the National Assembly Standing Orders provides that **“A Member who begins a speech in any of the languages provided for under paragraph (1) shall continue in the same language until the conclusion of the Member's speech”**.

Although Kiswahili was recognized in the Constitution and the Standing Orders and adopted as a language for legislative work, the Standing Orders were still in one language –English. Hence, a Member who debated in Kiswahili still had to apply the rules of procedure using the English version. Notwithstanding the monolingual nature of the Standing Orders, there was still a growing interest by Members to debate in Kiswahili or prosecute certain business in Kiswahili, particularly in the 11th and 12th Parliaments. This growing interest in the use of Kiswahili in Parliament made it necessary to have the Standing Orders in both English and Kiswahili so that Members who prefer Kiswahili could interpret, understand and use the Standing Orders in Kiswahili language.

Translation of Standing Orders to Kiswahili

a) Background to the Translation of the Standing Orders to Kiswahili



The process of translating the Standing Orders to Kiswahili in the National Assembly began in 2019. The rules of procedure were translated to Kiswahili to enable a wider understanding and use of the language in legislative business. This exercise, however, was not without a history. Whilst many parliaments in Africa have adopted English-only or French-only language policies in their parliaments, others have allowed the use of several indigenous languages in addition to a foreign language. For instance, the legislatures of South Africa and Rwanda have formalized the use of indigenous languages in their respective legislative work.

Kenya has had a chequered history in its attempts to mainstream Kiswahili usage in parliamentary proceedings and by other arms of Government. Kiswahili is increasingly spreading continentally and globally and is rapidly becoming more than just an ordinary lingua franca in the East African region. Until recently, this important African language played a limited role in the technical fields such as science, technology, higher education or public administration. Consequently, its use in Kenya's National Assembly was underdeveloped both in the colonial era despite the fact that since 1944 when the first African MP joined Parliament up to Independence in 1963 when many native Kenyans had been elected or nominated to Parliament with limited knowledge of English and in the post-independence era. However, as highlighted on the history, the use of Kiswahili in Parliament of Kenya continued to gain traction up to today.

Regionally, on 25th August 2016, the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) resolved that Kiswahili should be introduced as one of the official languages of the East African Community. The Resolution thus urged the Summit of the East African Community (EAC) to amend the Treaty for the Establishment of the Community to provide for Kiswahili as one of the official languages of the Community. The Resolution whose mover was Hon Abubakar Zein reiterated that embracing the Kiswahili language was also bound to increase the participation of the people of East Africa in the affairs of the Community as well as promote African culture. Kiswahili, according to Hon Zein, is flexible and has its root in Bantu languages. An overwhelming number of legislators rose in support of the Resolution and today, Kiswahili is a language of the Community. In addition, the EAC established the East African Kiswahili Commission (EACK) in May 2015 as part of its endeavour to promote the use of Kiswahili within the Community.

In addition, Article 137 provides that the official language of the Community shall be English and that Kiswahili shall be developed as a lingua franca of the East African Community. During the 35th Meeting of the March and 4th April 2017 at the East African headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania, the Council adopted the East African Legislative Assembly resolution on promoting the use of Kiswahili and adopting it as an official language of the Community in furtherance of Articles 137 and 119(d) of the Treaty.

Beyond the continent, Kiswahili also gained international recognition. In the 1950s, the United Nations established the Kiswahili language unit of United Nations Radio. Until the present time, Kiswahili is the only African language within the Directorate of the Global Communications at the United Nations. With the increasing international use, Kiswahili found a place in the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). At its General Conference held in Paris, France in November 2021, the UNESCO acknowledged that Kiswahili was one of the most widely used languages of the African family, and the most widely spoken in sub-Saharan Africa. UNESCO also observed that it was among the ten (10) most widely spoken languages in the world, with more than 200 million speakers and one of the *lingua franca* in many countries within East, Central and Southern Africa as well as in the Middle East. It is also taught across major universities and colleges globally.

In addition, UNESCO noted that Kiswahili language is one of the official languages of the African Union (AU), Southern African Development Community (SADC) and East African Community (EAC), hence an indispensable tool in achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 and in facilitating regional integration particularly in the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA).

It is against this background that the 41st Session of the General Conference of UNESCO adopted a resolution that recognized the role of Kiswahili in promoting cultural diversity, creating awareness and fostering dialogue among civilizations and noted the need to promote multilingualism as a core value of the United Nations and an essential factor in harmonious communication between peoples, which promotes unity in diversity and international understanding, tolerance and dialogue. The resolution proclaimed 7th July of each year as *World Kiswahili Language Day*. This proclamation makes Kiswahili the first African language to be recognized in such a manner by the UN.⁵

In addition, at the 35th Ordinary Session of the African Union Assembly held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia between the 5th and 6th February 2022, the Heads of States and Governments approved the use of Kiswahili as an official Language in places of work in the Union. This milestone agreement has served to bolster the place of Kiswahili in governance, which includes legislative work.

Articles 7 and 120 of the current Constitution and National Assembly Standing Orders 77 and 223 leave no doubt that Kiswahili should be the language of use in the Houses of Parliament.

5

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/search/56cc1ce3-9961-4b16-a3cf-1eead0ce646e>

Article 7 provides that Kiswahili is the national and official language of the Republic. Article 120 provides that “the official languages of Parliament shall be Kiswahili, English and Kenyan Sign Language, and the business of Parliament may be conducted in English, Kiswahili and Kenyan Sign Language”. Standing Orders 77 and 223 buttress the use of Kiswahili in the House. Standing Order 77 provides that “A Member who begins a speech in any of the languages provided for under paragraph (1) shall continue in the same language until the conclusion of the Member's speech”. It is also important to note that Article 259(2) provides that “If there is a conflict between different language versions of this Constitution, the English language version prevails”. Article 120(2) also provides that “In case of a conflict between different language versions of an Act of Parliament, the version signed by the President shall prevail”. While Members have been keen to use Kiswahili while filing business, while debating in the House and committees and, too, while preparing reports, the development of the parliamentary language register had not yet been well developed until 2019 when the initiative to translate the Standing Orders to Kiswahili was commenced.

b) Establishment of a Taskforce on Translation of the Standing Orders to Kiswahili

The Standing Orders were translated by the *Taskforce on Translation of the National Assembly Standing Orders* to Kiswahili, which was set up by the Clerk of the National Assembly in February 2019. The team developed a Draft version of the Translation of the Standing Orders in Kiswahili, which was to be subjected to internal review, and later to an external (both local and regional) peer review, and validation by Kiswahili language experts and translators. The Taskforce comprised of the following members: Mr. Kipkemoi arap Kirui, Deputy Director of the Legislative and Procedural Services (Chairperson), Mr. Salem Lorot (Legal Counsel), Mr. Benson Inzofu (Clerk Assistant), Ms. Anne Shibuko (Clerk Assistant) Mr. Mwang'ombe Mwamboo (Hansard Reporter), Mr. Mike Mwangi (Hansard Reporter) Ms. Rebecca Munyao (Personal Secretary) and Ms. Assumpta Mbugua (Office Assistant).

In addition, the Taskforce received peer review support from various parliamentary staff with flair of parliamentary procedure and knowledge of Kiswahili language. They included Mr. Michael Sialai, CBS (Clerk of the National Assembly) Mr. Jeremiah Ndombi, MBS (Deputy Clerk), Mr. Samuel Njoroge (Director, Directorate of Legislative and Procedural Services), Mr. Rana K. Tiampati (Principal Clerk Assistant), Dr. Phillip B. Buchere (Deputy Executive Director, CPST), Mr. Ken Angwa (Hansard Reporter), Ms. Dorcas Ambuto (Principal Public Communications Officer) and Ms. Nelly Jarah (Legal Clerk). The Taskforce also co-opted Parliamentary Interns namely, Ms. Sheila Lisa Muchiri, Mr. Boniface Mutuku, Mr. Brian Wechabe, and Mr. Maxwell Koome.

The Taskforce developed the initial harmonized Draft of Translation of Standing Orders to Kiswahili and sought approval of the Clerk to reach out to Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania for expert review, given Tanzania's long history of use of Kiswahili in Parliament.



ABOVE: H.E. The 4th President of Kenya Uhuru Kenyatta signs a copy of bilingual Standing Orders shortly after he launched the publication after delivering his State of the Nation Address to Parliament, as the Deputy President and Speaker of the National Assembly look on

RIGHT: H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta receives copies of the Kiswahili Standing Orders from the Speaker of the National Assembly during the launch of the publication.

BELOW: The Clerk of the National Assembly (12th Parliament), Mr. Michael Sialai who was the master of ceremony during the launch of the Bilingual and Kiswahili Standing Orders





ABOVE: The Kiswahili Standing Orders launched by H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta during the State of the Nation Address event.

RIGHT: The Deputy President, H.E. (Dr.) William Ruto follows the launch ceremony of the Kiswahili Standing Orders after the State of the Nation Address in Parliament



BELOW: From left, Mr. Kipkemoi Arap Kirui (Deputy Director L & P) Senate Speaker, Rt. Hon. Kenneth Lusaka, H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta, the Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon. Justin Muturi, H.E. (Dr.) William Ruto, and the Clerk of the National Assembly, Mr. Michael Sialai hold the new bilingual and Kiswahili Standing Orders during the launch.





The team behind the translation of the Standing Orders to Kiswahili and the Publication of the bilingual Standing Orders, pose for photos during the launch of the publications.



c) Review by Experts from Parliament of Tanzania and Baraza la Kiswahili Tanzania (BAKITA)

Following a request by the Clerk of the National Assembly, the Clerk of the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania released Mr. Athman Hussein (Director Committee Services) and Mr. Mossy Lukuvi (Legal Counsel), both from the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania, and obtained the support of Ms. Vidah Mutasa from the Baraza la Kiswahili la Tanzania (BAKITA) to offer expert review of the translated Kiswahili Standing Orders.

The Taskforce held preliminary engagements with the experts at the Parliament of Tanzania in Dodoma from 13th to 16th August 2019.

The Taskforce in collaboration with the experts from the Parliament of Tanzania and BAKITA held an extensive review of draft translation of the Standing Orders from 25th August to 7th September 2019 in Kisumu. It is from this workshop, with the invaluable input of the experts from Parliament of Tanzania and BAKITA, that the taskforce developed the final version of both a Kiswahili-only version and a bilingual (English-Kiswahili) version of the National Assembly Standing Orders.

d) Approval of the Kiswahili and Bilingual Standing Orders by the Procedure and House Rules Committee and the House

The Kiswahili-only and bilingual (English-Kiswahili) versions of the Standing Orders developed by the Taskforce were submitted to the Procedure and House Rules Committee for consideration. This is the Committee responsible for matters relating to the Standing Orders. The Committee adopted the translated Standing Orders on 28th October 2019 and made the following recommendations to the House:

- (i) the House adopts the Kiswahili Translation of the National Assembly Standing Orders;
- (ii) the Clerk of the National Assembly:
 - (a) obtains views of additional local Kiswahili experts on the Kiswahili Translation of the National Assembly Standing Orders within sixty (60) days of the adoption of the Report; and
 - (b) incorporates any relevant changes under paragraph ii (a) to the Kiswahili Translation of the National Assembly Standing Orders before the commencement of the 4th Session of the 12th Parliament;
- (iii) the commencement of the usage of the Kiswahili Translation of the National Assembly Standing Orders be deferred to the 4th Session of the 12th Parliament.

On 1st November 2019, the National Assembly approved the recommendations of the Procedure and House Rules Committee and effectively adopted the first-ever version of the Standing Orders in Kiswahili. This was an undoubtedly remarkable milestone by the National Assembly in mainstreaming Kiswahili as a language of legislative business in the history of Kenya.

e) Standardisation by Kenyan Kiswahili language experts

Following the decision of the House on 1st November 2019, the Clerk of the National Assembly facilitated the Taskforce to proceed to engage Kiswahili language and translation experts. The

National Assembly requested for and received expert support from the University of Nairobi, Moi University, Kenyatta University and Africa Translingual Translators in harmonization workshops held in January and May 2020. They were Prof. Iribe Mwangi, Chairman of the Department of Kiswahili and Dr. Prisca Jerono (the University of Nairobi); Dr. Robert Oduori and Mr. Vincent Magugu (*Moi University*); Prof. Geoffrey Kitula King'ei and Dr. Miriam Osore (*Kenyatta University*) and Prof. Clarah Momanyi and Mr. Nuhu Bakari, independent local Kiswahili experts and translators (*Africa Translingual Translators*).

The standardization process culminated in the publication of the final versions of both a Kiswahili-only version and an English-Kiswahili version. The Kiswahili Standing Orders were launched by H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta on 12th November 2020 in Parliament. History was re-written because the journey of mainstreaming the use of Kiswahili in legislative work in Parliament of Kenya was begun by the Founding President, the Late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and the first ever Kiswahili Standing Orders intended to facilitate the use of Kiswahili was launched by his son, President Uhuru Kenyatta.

3.0 Conclusion

Translation of the Standing Orders to Kiswahili marked a turning point on shaping the use of Kiswahili in parliamentary work. The Standing Orders have been translated and a glossary of commonly used terms duly prepared. It is anticipated that at a later stage, the Speaker's Rules and other procedural documents will be translated to Kiswahili as well. Indeed, it is expected that, with the Rules of Procedure being available in Kiswahili, a lot more Motions, Questions, Statements, Petitions and Bills will be published and processed in Kiswahili.

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Annex: Commonly used parliamentary terms and phrased in Kiswahili

Abstain – zia

Appropriation Bill- Mswada wa Kuidhinisha Matumizi ya Fedha

Article (of the Constitution)- Ibara

Bill- Mswada

Bill Withdrawn- Mswada uliondolewa

Clause- Kifungu

Commencement- Mwanzo wa Kutumika

Committed to - kabidhiwa

Committee of the whole House- Kamati ya Bunge Zima

Consolidated Fund Bill- Mswada wa Hazina Kuu

County Allocation of Revenue Bill- Mswada wa Kutenga Mapato kwa Kaunti

Custody of Bills- Uhifadhi wa Miswada

Debate adjourned - mjadala Mjadala uliahirishwa

Debate arising - Mjadala kuibuka

Debate interrupted resumed - mjadala Mjadala uliositishwa ulirejelewa

Defer - ahirisha

Delegate (verb)- Kasimisha

Division of Revenue Bill- Mswada wa Kugawa Mapato

Drop - tibuliwa

Equalization Fund Bill- Mswada wa Hazina ya Usawazishaji

First Reading- Mswada Kusomwa Mara ya Kwanza

House assembled at - Bunge la Taifa lilijumuika saa

House rose - Kikao kiliahirishwa

I beg to move - Naomba kutoa Hoja

In the Chair — Kitini Kwenye Kiti

I propose the question - napendekeza Napendekeza Hoja

I put the question - Natoa hoja iamuliwe kwamba

Interpretation- Ufafanuzi

Leader of Majority Party- Kiongozi wa Chama cha Walio Wengi

Leader of Minority Party- Kiongozi wa Chama cha Walio Wachache

Legislative Proposal- Pendekezo la Mswada

Long title- Anwani ndefu

Mediation Committee- Kamati ya Upatanisho

Motion- Hoja

Motion made and question proposed - Hoja ilitolewa na kupendekezwa- Hoja iliafikiwa na kupendekezwa

Mover- Mtoa Hoja

Mover replied - Mtoa Hoja alihitimisha

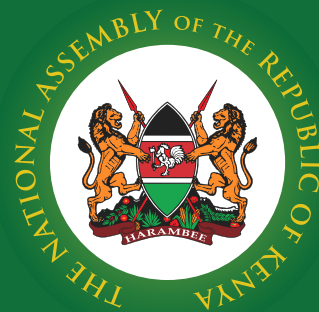
National Assembly- Bunge la Taifa

One third- Thuluthi moja

Paper - Waraka

Papers Laid - Nyaraka Kuwasilishwa (Juu ya meza ya Bunge la Taifa)

Parliament- Bunge



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