



UvA-DARE (Digital Academic Repository)

In the Shadow of the Sheraton: imagining localities in global spaces in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Moyer, E.M.

[Link to publication](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Moyer, E. M. (2003). In the Shadow of the Sheraton: imagining localities in global spaces in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

General rights

It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations

If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: <http://uba.uva.nl/en/contact>, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.

Glossary

- amani (n)** – peace; also used as a greeting
- bana (v)** – to squeeze; used colloquially to imply the day-to-day struggle to get by
- basha (n)** – man who takes dominant position in male-to-male sexual relations; also, rapist, protector, lover (slang)
- baya (adj)** – bad
- biashara (n)** – business; often implies informal economic activities
- bibi (n)** – respectful term of address for older woman; also, grandmother
- Bongo (n)** – Dar es Salaam or Tanzania; literally, brain
- bwana (n)** – respectful term of address for man; also, husband; formerly “master”
- buzi (n)** – male lover whose primary purpose is to provide financial support; from *mbuzi* (Sw.), or goat (slang)
- chai (n)** – tea; also, bribe (slang)
- chama (n)** – official party or association
- dada (n)** – term of familial address for female age mate; also, sister, nurse, nun
- daladala (n)** – local city bus; usually converted minivans
- deiwaka (n)** – contracted daily labor; from the English “day worker” (slang)
- dudu (n)** – mosquito; also, AIDS (slang)
- fimbo (n)** – stick
- jando (n)** – male initiation process
- jitegemea (v)** – to rely on oneself, to be self sufficient
- kabila (n)** – ethnic group, tribe
- kashata (n)** – sesame sweet most often eaten with coffee
- kasheshe (n)** – violence, trouble, sudden outburst or uprising
- kazi (n)** – work
- Kibongo(bongo) (n)** – Dar es Salaam street Kiswahili, heavily inflected with slang
- kifo (n)** – death
- kijana (n)**
- (vijana, pl.)** – youth
- kijiweni**
- (vijiweni, pl.) (n)** – place where youth hang out, associated with informal employment
- kimada (n)** – mistress
- kipindi (n)** – period of time
- kisasa (adj)** – modern; also, (n) modernity
- kitambilisho (n)** – identification papers, card
- Kosovo (n) (n,v)** – violence (slang)
- mabondeni (n)** – low income neighborhoods located in low-lying river valley; literally, places in the valleys

machinga (n)	
(wamachinga, pl.)	– informal economy street and sidewalk vendors, usually operating without permits
mafumbo (n)	– metaphorical references
maisha (n)	– life
majuu (n)	– wealthy foreign countries
mambo (n)	– affairs or matters; also used as an informal greeting equivalent to “what’s up?”
maskani (n)	– place where youth hang out, primarily centered around social activities
maskini (n)	– poverty
matusi (n)	– insults, insulting language
mawaya (n)	– electrical wires; also, AIDS (slang)
mbege (n)	– banana beer
mhindi (n)	
(wahindi, pl.)	– someone of South Asian descent
mhuni (n)	
(wahuni, pl.)	– hooligans, troublemakers
mitumba (n)	– second hand clothing.
mjela (n)	– someone who has spent a lot of time in jail (slang)
mkahawa (n)	– coffee vendor
msengi (n)	– man who occupies the passive position in male-to-male sex; also, anyone participating in activities considered unmanly
mtaa	
(mitaa, pl) (n)	– street
mtu (watu, pl.) (n)	– person
mzungu	
(wazungu, pl.) (n)	– someone of European descent
ngoma (n)	– drum, performance, dance, music; also, hero in (slang), AIDS (slang) or gun (slang)
nyumbani (n)	– home
ramani (n)	– map
roho (n)	– spirit, soul, essence
rukasa (n)	– permission, liberty
sterehe (n)	– pleasurable leisure activities, often seen as the opposite of <i>kazi</i> , work
taarab(u) (n)	– coastal Swahili musical form marked by Arab, Indian and Egyptian influences; also, woman’s buttocks (slang), anal sex (slang)
-tafuta (v)	– to search for; look for
Ujamaa (n)	– African socialism
UKIMWI (n)	– HIV/AIDS
Ulaya (n)	– Europe; can also include the United States, Australia, Japan, and other countries perceived of as wealthy
unga (n)	– flour; also, heroin

upendo (n)	– love
uswahililini (n)	– underdeveloped low-income neighborhoods with few amenities; literally, the place of the Swahili people
uswazi (n)	– see uswahilini
uzunguni (n)	– upper and middle class neighborhoods; literally, the place of the Europeans
Wakubwa (n)	– big people; also, wealthy citizens, the newly rich.
wanene (n)	– fat people; also, wealthy citizens
waombaomba (n)	– beggars
wapiga debe (n)	– young men who bang the side of local busses and call out destinations to attract customers in exchange for nominal fees from bus drivers
zungu (n)	– drug trafficker, dealer; from mzungu (Sw.) (European)
zuri (adj)	– good

