

LA SOCO AF SOOMALIGA



STUDENT'S BOOK

34

LA SOCO

AF SOOMALIGA

(Go Along with the Somali Language)

STUDENT'S BOOK

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Illustrated by Keith Miller

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To each one of you:

MAHADSANID

(THANK YOU)

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INTRODUCTION

This Somali language course is an intensive course for beginners, to be taught by a Somali teacher. It has been set up using second language learning methods and techniques, and the aim of the course is to make language learning as functional as practical and as interesting as possible.

AURAL / ORAL EMPHASIS

Because of this, the main emphasis is on aural and oral skills, i.e., listening and speaking. From the beginning the students will be encouraged not to write anything, or read anything before first listening. The first step is to listen, then to try to understand what was said, then to try to reproduce it. This doesn't necessarily mean understanding every word. The emphasis is on training the ear to work, rather than relying on the eye and the written word. That will come later after adequate aural and oral preparation. At first this may be frustrating for some students. But they should be aware that as their aural powers increase, they will come to understand more and more.

The students will be encouraged from the beginning to use what they have learned, even if they do make mistakes. Communication is important. One of the aims is to help the student feel confident in using the language, and to enjoy learning it.

IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT INTONATION

In the classroom, the students should be encouraged to participate and interact as much as possible. They will listen to the Somali teacher and then repeat the words, paying attention to pronunciation, stress and rhythm as well as intonation. This is a very important part of trying to speak Somali correctly and understandably.

GENERAL APPROACH

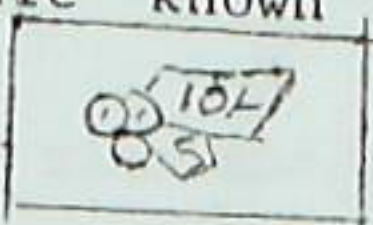
The emphasis of the course is not on grammar. That is, it does not follow the traditional grammatical method of teaching. Grammar will be taught, though, through, the activities in the classroom and through the Worksheets in the Student's Book. Memorizing conjugations of verbs will take place after the words and concepts have been heard, understood and reproduced. The teacher should try to avoid translating into English what is being said in Somali or what is being pictured or demonstrated before the students. The students should be encouraged to use their imaginations even if they sometimes make mistakes. Imagination plays a large part in language learning. The teacher should encourage the students to look for and recognize recurring sounds, patterns and signs in the language. This will help them to learn it more quickly. Summary Sheets of Grammatical points are found on Pages 95-113.

USE OF TEACHING AIDS

One of the key aids in learning will be the use of real things and pictures. This could be the real objects connected with the teaching of each lesson.

Intro.... Contd....

If this is to do with "shopping", objects like money, purse, basket etc., will be brought to the classroom. Each one will be taught by its Somali name only. The English word will not be mentioned. This is to avoid the use of the middle "known" language and to use the "direct method". When students see money = lacag".



Verbs are also taught through demonstration or through pictures. This picture should immediately elicit the response "Wuu ordayaa". This method will help the students to think in Somali, without first translating the words and concepts in their minds.



The 75 Worksheets in the Student's Book have also been prepared as Teaching Aids. They contain pictures relevant to the material being taught, Substitution Tables for oral practice, and sometimes written exercises.

UNIT DIVISION

The course is divided into 20 Units, each covering about 4 hours of instruction. The total would be about 80 hours of language learning. The course is meant to be intensive, and the pace fairly fast, with numerous changes of activity to maintain the students' interest. A cumulative method of teaching is used. This means that material introduced in one Unit is repeated in following units with new material added.

HOMEWORK

Homework is to study and try to absorb the material given in class. Each unit's work is built on the work of the previous units, so it is important to put time into study outside of class. A Tape Recorder can be used in the classroom to record drills and reading exercises, and these can then be listened to at home. At least one hour each day should also be spent with a Somali language helper practicing the oral exercises and conversing with him or her.

CONTENT OF THE COURSE

This course covers 80 hours of class work. By the end of that time, the students should not only know something about the pronunciation of the new and different sounds in Somali, some grammar rules, and some basic sentence structure, but they should also have an elementary grasp of the following ideas and concepts.

1. greet people in several ways;
2. understand and give basic commands, instructions and requests;
3. talk about themselves;
4. ask others for information about themselves;
5. tell where they are going and what they are doing;
6. go shopping; order food in a restaurant;

Intro..... Contd...

7. tell the time and ask the time;
8. understand the counting system;
9. speak about actions which are done regularly;
10. use time words and days of the week;
11. adapt the dialogues to different situations;
12. ask questions for information;
13. talk about events that happened in the past;
14. explain needs and advise others what they need;
15. express feelings and needs;
16. give reasons for feelings and needs;
17. describe things and people;
18. follow simple directions and ask for directions;
19. name parts of the body and speak about aches and pains;
20. explain position of people and things;
21. talk about things which belong to people; and
22. understand simple stories.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

Throughout the course the teacher will add any cultural information the students should know regarding the lessons they are learning. Language and culture cannot be separated. The teacher and students should also try to visit places together where they can observe language and culture in action, e.g., the local market.

COMPLETION OF COURSE

The students need to realise that completing this course is only the first step in learning Somali. From there on, it is up to them to build on this foundation by using what they have learned and by adding to it. If they show an interest in speaking Somali, they will receive encouragement and help from the Somali people. Every interchange received and understood is a brick on which to build further and an encouragement to giver and receiver.

OTHER CURRENT LANGUAGE LEARNING BOOKS

- (1) "ISKA WAX U QABSO" (SELF HELP)

A Somali Language Learning Manual
Original written by U.S. Peace Corps.
Revised and adapted in 1982.

Intro... Contd....

-- The first 8 pages on pronunciation, phonological rules and Somali dialects, are very helpful.

2. "SOMALI GRAMMAR" VOLUMES 1, 2 and 3

By John Warner

-- A comprehensive grammar containing noun and verb lists, verb conjugations, grammar rules, and sentences for translation from Somali to English and English to Somali.

All these books are available from:

P.O. Box 16406
NAIROBI, Kenya

3. "LANGUAGE ACQUISITION MADE PRACTICAL" (LAMP)

-- A comprehensive "how-to" book for learning any language.

By E. Thomas Brewster Ph.D

Elizabeth S Brewster Ph.D

Published by Lingua House, 135N Oakland + 114,
Pasadena, Ca. 91100, U.S.A

Order from: Academic Publications
Summer Institute of Linguistics
7500 Camp Wisdom Road
DALLAS, TX 75236, U.S.A.

EXPLANATIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHY: A complete list of books consulted in the preparation of this course will be given in the Teacher's Book.

REFERENCES: The following were used to check Somali spelling:

-- "Qaamuuska Af-Soomaaliga" by Yaasiin C. Keenadiid

-- "Somali Grammar" by John Warner.

VARIATIONS: As there are a number of variations in spelling, vocabulary and pronunciation due to location or to personal preferences, it is impossible to include them all or to please everyone. It is suggested that you adapt the material in this Book to your own situation or location making changes in spelling, vocabulary (and pronunciation) as needed. Remember that the Book is intended to encourage oral skills, so we ask you to overlook any other imperfections you may find.

FEED-BACK: Any comments, suggestions, or further ideas are welcome.

GUIDELINES FOR STUDENTS

1. Decide that you are really going to learn Somali.
2. Be positive about it, even when you think you are making no progress.
3. Use your ears and your eyes. Listen and look.
4. Try to reproduce the sounds and intonation patterns you hear.
5. Gradually try to understand what is being said; then try to respond.
6. Listen well before you write anything.
7. Try to get the "idea" of what is said. It is not necessary to understand every word.
8. Do not try to analyse everything. Some things cannot be analysed.
9. Use your cassette machine. Bring it to class and record the Somali teacher in class. Then listen to it at home.
10. Make time to study and to absorb the vocabulary and grammatical structures you learn in class.
11. Make vocabulary and verb lists, or a Dictionary, and keep adding new words as you learn them. Flash Cards are useful "learning aids" too.
12. Use the Dialogues, Worksheets and Substitution Tables in the Book to practice asking and answering questions.
13. When you learn new word or phrase, try to use it as soon as possible.
14. Make friends with Somali people and learn from them.
15. Don't be afraid to ask questions or to ask someone to repeat what he or she said.
16. Don't be afraid to make mistakes. We learn from our mistakes.
17. Set goals for yourself and try to meet them. Test yourself from time to time.
18. Don't try to compete with others too much. Remember that every person learns at a different rate.
19. Learn from your fellow students as well as from the Somalis.
20. Encourage and help each other.

THE DIALOGUES

- Greetings and other expressions used in these dialogues can be replaced by locally used greetings and expressions.
- In some cases, an alternative expression or word has been given in brackets on the right hand side.
- The words underlined can be replaced by other words of the same part of speech.
- There are no Dialogues with Units 3, 8, 11 and 18
- These Dialogues are recorded on the cassettes which go with this book
- Try to learn the Dialogues by heart.

DIALOGUE 1MEETING AND GREETINGWITH UNIT 1Waxaa hadlaya Cali iyo Caasha.

- A: Nabad miyaa ? (Ma nabad baa ?)
- B: Nabad weeye. (Haah, waa nabad.)
- A: Magacaygu waa Cali
Adigu magacaa ?
- B: Magacaygu waa Caasha.
- A: Barasho wanaagsan Caasha.
- B: Barasho wanaagsan Cali.
- A: Waa yahay. Nabad gelyo.
- B: Nabad gelyo. (Nabaaddiino)

DIALOGUE 2VISITINGWITH UNIT 2Waxaa hadlaya Cali iyo Caasha.

- A: Hooddi! (Hoodayn!)
- B: Waa kuma ? (Waa tuma ?)
- A: Waa aniga. Waa Cali. (Waa ayo ?)
- B: Soo dhowow. (Waan dhowahay)
Soo gal walaal.
- A: Nabad miyaa ? Iska warran ?
- B: Waa nabad, alxamdullilah
Fadhiiso.
- A: Mahadsanid.
- B: Adaa mudan.

DIALOGUE 3AT WHAT TIME?WITH UNIT 4Waxaa hadlaya Cali iyo Caasha.

A: Nabad sow ma aha?

B: Nabad weeye.

A: Maxamed baan rabaa.

(Maxamed baan doonayaa.)

B: Maxamed ma joogo.
Berrito kaalay.

(Berrito u kaalay.)

A: Meeqa saac?

(Immisada?)

B: Saddex saac iyo bar kaalay.

(Saddexda iyo badhka kaalay.)

A: Subaxdii mise galabtii?

B: Subaxdii.A: Waa yahay.
Berrito subax, saddex saac iyo nus.

(Saddexda iyo badhka.)

B: Waa sidaas.
Nabad gelyo.DIALOGUE 4SHARING INFORMATIONWITH UNIT 5Waxaa hadlaya Cali iyo Susan.A: Subax wanaagsan.B: Subax wanaagsan.A: Magacaygu waa Cali.
Adigu magacaa?B: Magacaygu waa Susan.

A: Shaqadaadu waa maxay?

B: Anigu macallimad baan ahay.

A: Xaggeed ka shaqaysaa?

(Xaggaad ka shaqaysaa?)

B: Ducsi baan ka shaqeeyaa.

A: Dalkaygu waa xaggee?

B: Maraykanad baan ahay.

(Dalkaygu waa Maraykan.)

A: Waa fiican tahay.
Nabad gelyo.

(Maraykan weeye)

B: Nabad gelyo.

DIALOGUE 5GOING SOMEWHEREWITH UNIT 6

Waxaa hadlaya Cali iyo Caasha.

A: Ma faydaa ?

B: Waa fayaa.

A: Xaggeed tegaysaa ?

(Xaggaad tegaysaa ?)

B: Suuqa baan tegayaa.

(Suuqaan tegayaa.) *

A: Maxaad ka rabtaa ?

(Maxaad ka doonaysaa ?)

B: Muus baan ka rabaa.
Adigu xaggeed tegaysaa

(Muus baan ka doonayaa.)
(Adigu xaggaad tegaysaa ?)

A: Dukaanka baan tegeyaa.

(Dukaankaan tegayaa.) *

B: Saabbuun baan rabaa.

(Saabbuun baan doonayaa.)

B: Waa yahay.
Maalin wanaagsan.

A: Maalin wanaagsan.

DIALOGUE 6SHOPPINGWITH UNIT 7

Waxaa hadlaya dukaanlaha iyo Caasha.

A: Soo dhowow.
Maxaad rabtaa ?

(Maxaan kaa iibiyaa ?)

B: Sonkor baan rabaa.

(Sonkor baan doonayaa.)

A: Waa tan sonkor wanaagsan.

B: Waa meeqa ?

(Waa immisa ?)

A: Halkii kiilo waa toban shilin.

B: Waa yare qaali!

A: Haye, siddeed shilin keen.

B: Waa yahay. Waa hagaag.
Hoo lacagta.

A: Mahadsanid.

* Dialogue 5: Suuqaan tegayaa. This kind of contraction is very common in spoken Somali.

DIALOGUE 7TRAVELLINGWITH UNIT 9

Waxaa hadlaya Caasha iyo Cali.

A: Haye, nabad sow ma aha ?

B: Nabad weeye.

A: Xaggeed ku socotaa ?

(Xaggaad ku socotaa ?)

B: Xafiiska Kenya Airwayska.

(Xaggaad u socotaa ?)

A: Maxaad ka rabtaa ?

(Maxaad ka doonaysaa ?)

B: Tigidh baan gadanayaa.

(Tigidh baan goosanayaa.)

A: Yaa dhoofaya ?

B: Anigaa dhoofaya.

A: Xaggee?

(Xaggeed u socotaa ?)

B: Ilaa Muqdisho.

(Ilaa Xamar)

A: Goormaad dhoofaysaa ?

B: Axadda ayaan dhoofayaa.

A: Haye, safar wanaagsan.

B: Mahadsanid.

Note: You will have to change the verb endings if you change "Anigaa".

DIALOGUE 8WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE ?WITH UNIT 10

Waxaa hadlaya Cali iyo Caasha.

A: Hooddi! Maad joogtaa ?

B: Haah, waan joogaa.
Soo dhowow.

A: Sidee tahay ?

B: Waa nabad iyo caafimaad.
Fadhiiso.

A: Waad mahadsan tahay

B: Maxaan kuu keenaa,
Wax qabow mise wax kulul ?

A: Wax kulul baan jeclahay

B: Shaah maad jeceshahay ?

A: Haah, shaah renji ah baan jeclahay. (Shaah bigeys ah.....)

B: Haye, waan kuu keeraayaa.

Waxaa hadlaya Caasha iyo Shaqaalaha.

A: Ma barideen?

B: Waan barinay.
Soo gal oo fadhiiso.
Maxaan kuu keenaa?

A: Koke maad haysaa?

B: Maya, Koke ma hayno, laakiin Faanta waan haynaa.

A: Haye, hal Faanta ii keen.

(Hal Faanta ah ii keen)

B: Wax la cuno maan kuu keenaa?
Baasta ama bariis?

A: Nus baasta ii keen.

(Nus baasta ah ii keen)

B: Waa yahay.

A: Lacag meeqaan ku siiyaa?

(Lacag immisaan ku siiyaa?)

B: Toban shilin weeye.

A: Hoo lacagta.

B: Mahad sanid.

Waxaa hadlaya Caasha iyo Cali.

A: Ii warran.
Maad jirran tahay maanta?

(Maad buktaa ~~maanta~~?)

B: May, waan daallanahay.

A: Maxaa dhacay?

(Waayo?)

B: Xalayto aroos baan tegay.
Ilaa siddeed saac baan soo jeeday.

(Ilaa siddeedii baan soo jeeday)

A: Maanta shaqada maad tegaysaa?

B: Maya, caajis baan ahay maanta.
Waan nasanayaa.

A: Maad qayilaysaa?

B: Maya, ma qayilayo.
Maamulaha u sheeg, maanta ma imanayo.

A: Waa yahay.

DIALOGUE 11I'M HUNGRY! ‡WITH UNIT 14Waxaa hadlaya Cali iyo Xaakiisa.

- A: Reerku ma ladan yahay ?
- B: Haah, waa ladan nahay.
- A: Qado ma diyaar baa ?
Waan gaajoonayaa.
- B: Maxaad u gaajoonaysaa ?
Qadadii waa weli.
Toddoba saac ma gaadhin. (Toddobadii ma gaadhin.)
- A: Saaka aad baan u shaqeeyey.
Dukaanka baan joogay. (Dukaankaan joogay.)
- B: Maanta maxaad u shaqaynaysaa ?
Waa Sabti.
- A: Maanta dukaanka baan joogay. (Maanta dukaankaan joogay.)
Berrito shaqo kale baan qabanayaa. (Berrito shaqo kalaan qabanayaa.)
- B: Haye, fadhiiso.
Wax baan kuu keenyaa..

DIALOGUE 12I'VE LOST IT!WITH UNIT 15Waxaa hadlaya Caasha iyo Cali.

- A: Maxaa dhacay ?
Waad werwersan tahay, maanta.
- B: Haah, lacag baa iga hallowday. (Lacag baa iga luntay.)
- A: Shalayto miiska baan dul dhigay. (Shalayto miiskaan dul dhigay.)
Haddeer ma taallo. (Imminka ma taallo.)
- A: Meeqa shilin bay ahayd ?
- B: Shan boqol oo shilin.
- A: Haye, ha werwerin
Waan helaynaa.
- B: Waxaan ka raadiyey miiska dushiisa, (Waxaan ka doondoonyay.....)
dhiniciisa, iyo hoostiisa.
- A: Gadaashiisana ? (Dabadiisana ?)
- B: Maya, haddeer waan fiirinayaa. (Imminka waan eegayaa.)
Alxandullilah, waan helay.

DIALOGUE 13WHERE IS IT ?WITH UNIT 16Waxaa hadlaya Caasha iyo Cali

- A: Raalli iga ahow.
Waxaan rabaa dukaanka Cali Xuseen.
Waa xaggee ? (Waxaan doonayaa dukaanka Cali Xuseen.)
- B: Xafiiska weyn maad arkaysaa ?
- A: Haah, waan arkaa.
- B: Hore u soco ilaa xafiiskaas.
Markaa midigta u leexo.
Dukaanka waad arkaysaa.
- A: Ma fog yahay ?
- B: Maya, ma foga.
Waa ilaa shan daqiiqadood. (Waa ilaa shan minidh.)
- A: Waa yahay, ilaa xafiiska weyn,
ka bacdi midigta
- B: Waa sax.
- A: Mahadsanid walaal!

DIALOGUE 14WHAT'S THE MATTER ?WITH UNIT 17Waxaa hadlaya Caasha iyo Cali.

- A: Waa maxay ?
Maxaa ku helay ?
Maad xanuunsanaysaa ? (Maad jirran tahay ?)
- B: Haah, waan xanuunsanaysaa. (Maad buktaa ?)
- A: Halkee ku xanuunaysa ?
- B: Calooshaa i socota, oo aad ii xanuunaysa.
- A: Meeqa maalmood ? (Immisa cisho ?)
- B: Ilaa shalayto.
- A: Wax xun maad cuntay ?
- B: Maya, laakiin shalayto caano geel baan dhamay.
- A: Caanaha geelu way fiican yihiin,
laakiin iska jir.
Shuban bay keenaan.
- B: Haah, waan ogahay!

DIALOGUE 15IT DOESN'T WORKWITH UNIT 19Waxaa hadlaya Dukaanlaha iyo Caasha.

A: Subax wanaagsan.
Maxaan kuu sameeyaa ?

B: Subax wanaagsan.
Saacaddaydu way joogsatay.
Haddeer ma socoto.

(Imminka ma socoto.)

A: Ii dhiib, waan fiirinayaa.

(Ii dhiib, waan eegayaa.)

B: Hortii way degdegaysay.
Ka bacdi way gaabinaysay.

A: May dhacaday ?

B: Maya, way cusub tahay.
Adigaan kaa gatay saddex bilood ka hor,

(Adigaan ka iibsaday....)

A: Haah, waan xusuustaa.

B: Maad ii hagaajinaysaa ?

A: Haah, berrito u soo noqo.

B: Waa yahay.

DIALOGUE 16MY FAMILYWITH UNIT 20Waxaa hadlaya Cali iyo Caasha.

A: Nabad miyaa ? Magacaa: ?

B: Magacaygu waa Caasha.

A: Xaas/aqal maad leedahay ?

B: Maya, ma lihi. Doob/gashaanti baan ahay. (Haah, waan leeyahay.)

A: Hooyo iyo aabbo may nool yihiin ?

B: Haah, way nool yihiin. (Maya, ma noola.)

A: Walaalo maad leedahay ?

B: Haah, waan leeyahay. (Maya, ma lihi.)

A: Meeqaad leedahay ?

B: Waxaan leeyahay lix walaalo ah.

A: Meeqa wiil baad walaalo tihiin ?

B: Mid baan walaalo nahay. (midna.)

A: Meeqa gabdhood baad walaalo tihiin ?

B: Shan baan walaalo nahay.

A: Maasha Allah! Allah ha kuu daayo!

GREETINGS

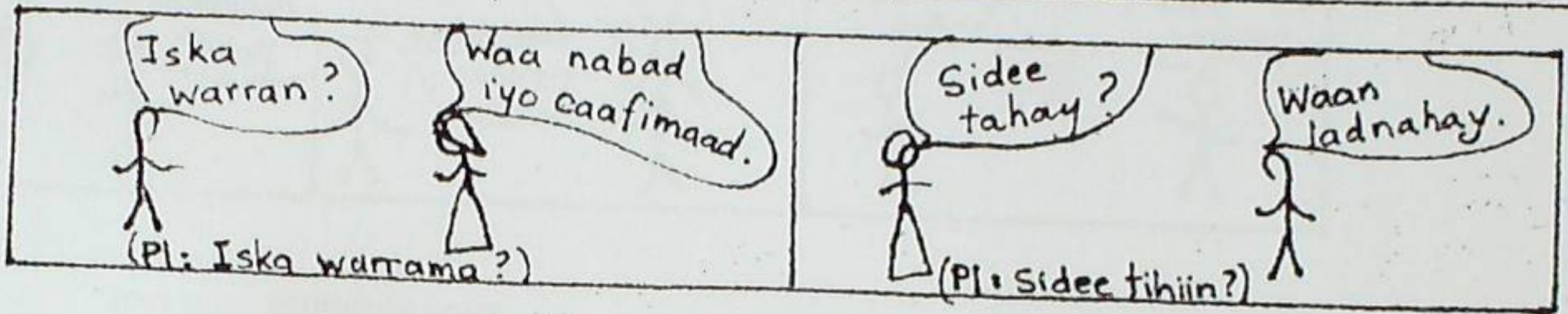
UNIT 2

GREETINGS 1



UNIT 3

GREETINGS 2



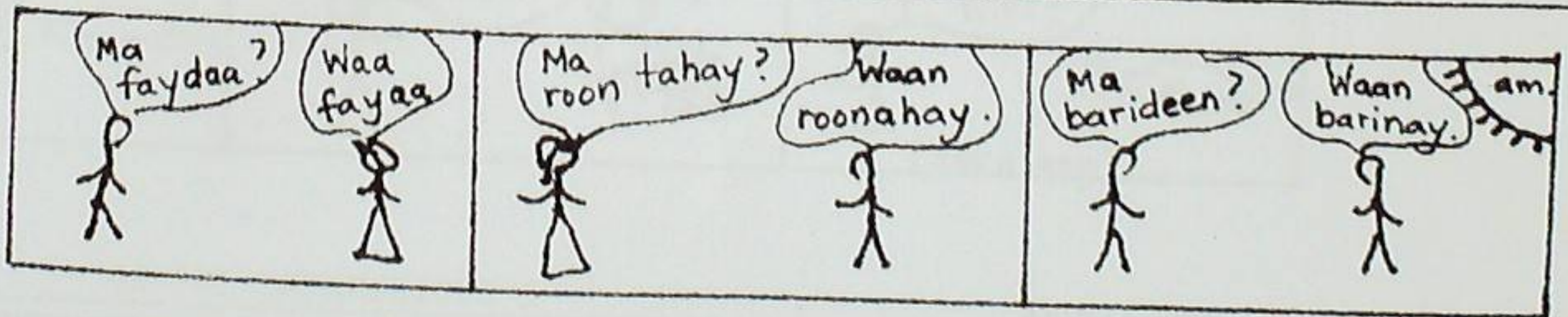
UNIT 4

GREETINGS 3



UNIT 5

GREETINGS 4



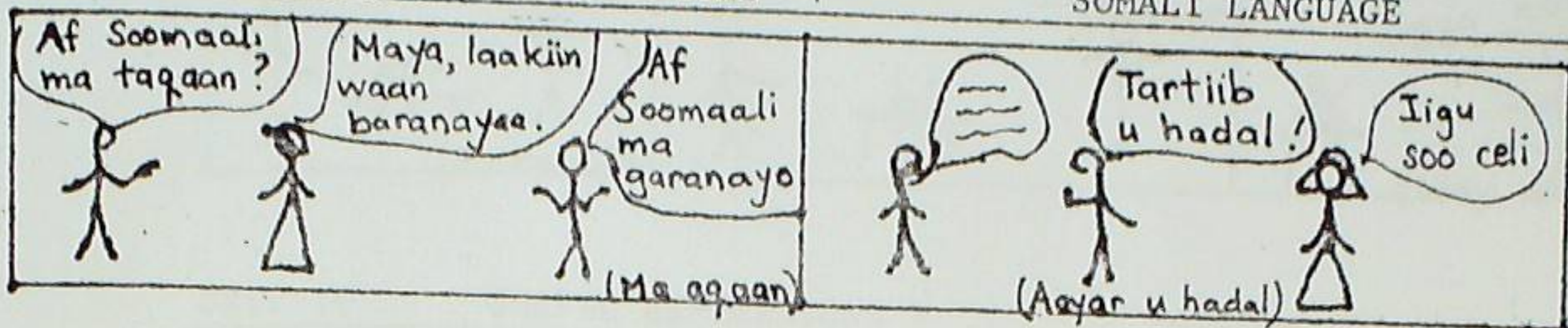
These are only a few of the many greetings there are in Somali. Get to know the ones which are used in your area.

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 1-5

UNIT 6

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 1

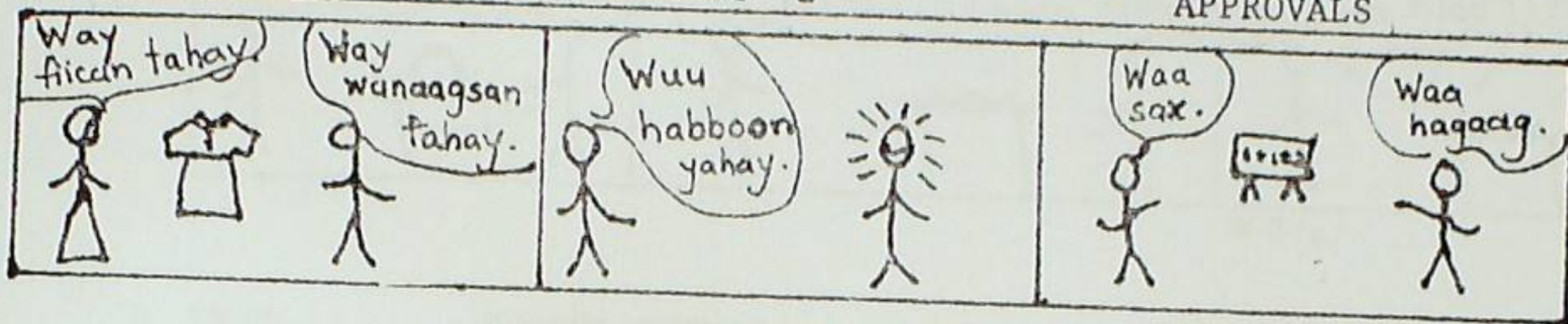
SOMALI LANGUAGE



UNIT 7

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 2

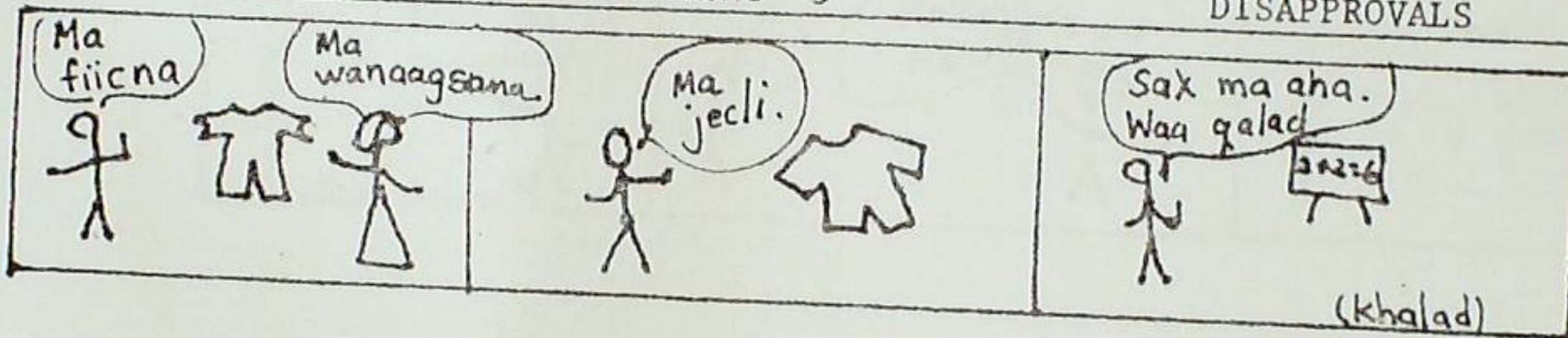
APPROVALS



UNIT 8

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 3

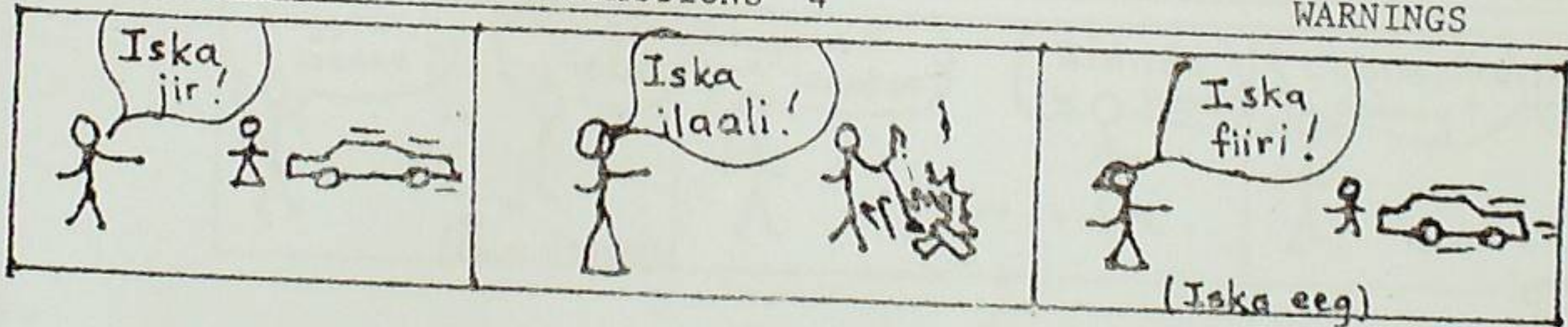
DISAPPROVALS



UNIT 9

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 4

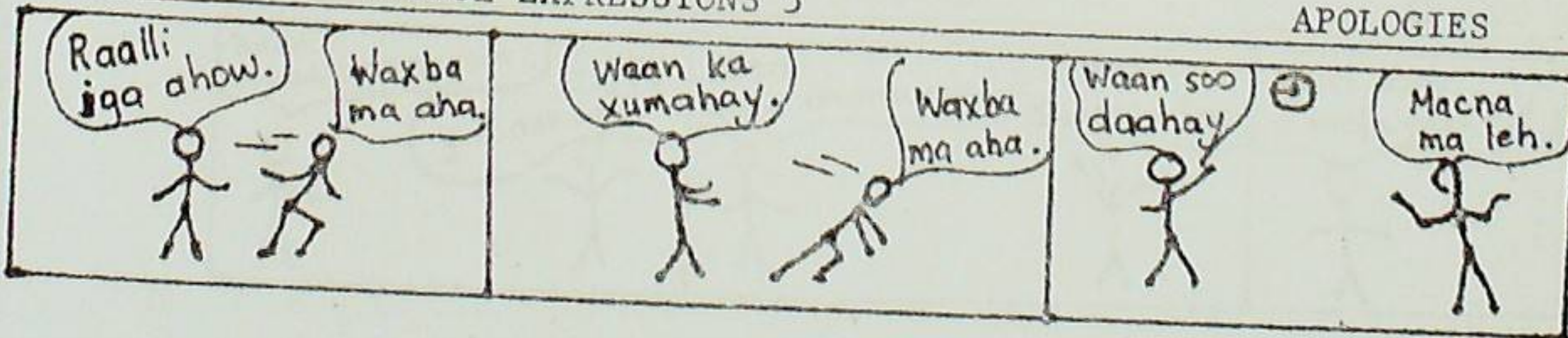
WARNINGS



UNIT 10

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 5

APOLOGIES



USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 6-10

UNIT 11

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 6

THERE ISN'T ANY!

<p>Shaah baan rabaa.</p> <p>(F = Ma jirto)</p>	<p>Ma jiro. Ma leh.</p>	<p>Sonkor baan rabaa.</p>	<p>Way dhammaatay.</p>	<p>Dhalady waa eber.</p> <p>(Way madhan tabay)</p>
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UNIT 12

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 7

A LOT, A LITTLE, ENOUGH

<p>Inteed rabtaa?</p>	<p>In badan baan rabaa.</p>	<p>Inteed rabtaa?</p>	<p>In yar baan rabaa.</p>	<p>*Bas! Wuu igu filan yahay!</p> <p>*Bis!</p>	<p>Waa yahay.</p>
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UNIT 13

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 8

SURPRISE!

<p>Ma run baa? Been ha sheegin?</p> <p>(Run miyaa?)</p>	<p>Maxaad tidhi?</p>	<p>Walleh! Waa yaab!</p>
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UNIT 14

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 9

DIRECTIONS!

<p>Xaggaan u socdaa?</p> <p>(Ma u jeeso)</p>	<p>*Midigta u leexo.</p>	<p>Xaggaan u leexdaa?</p>	<p>Bidixda u leexo.</p>	<p>Cisbitaalku aaway?</p>	<p>Hore u soco.</p> <p>(Saani u soco) Toos</p>
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UNIT 15

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 10

IF GOD WILLS!

<p>Berri maad imanaysaa?</p>	<p>Haddi Ilaah yidhaahdo.</p>	<p>Berri muu imanayaa?</p>	<p>Haddi Ilaahhi idmo.</p>	<p>Berri may dhoofayaan?</p>	<p>Haddi Alle ka dhigo.</p>
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USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 11-15

UNIT 16

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 11

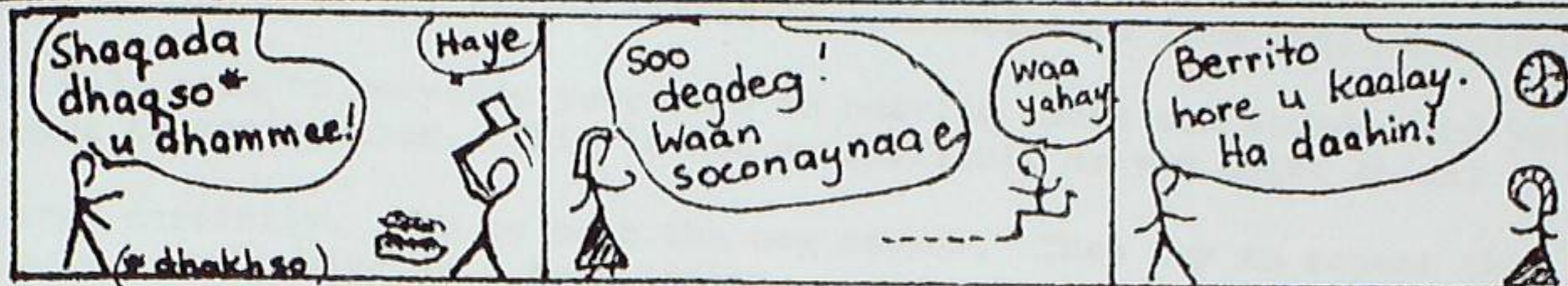
LET'S GO!



UNIT 17

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 12

HURRY UP!



UNIT 18

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 13

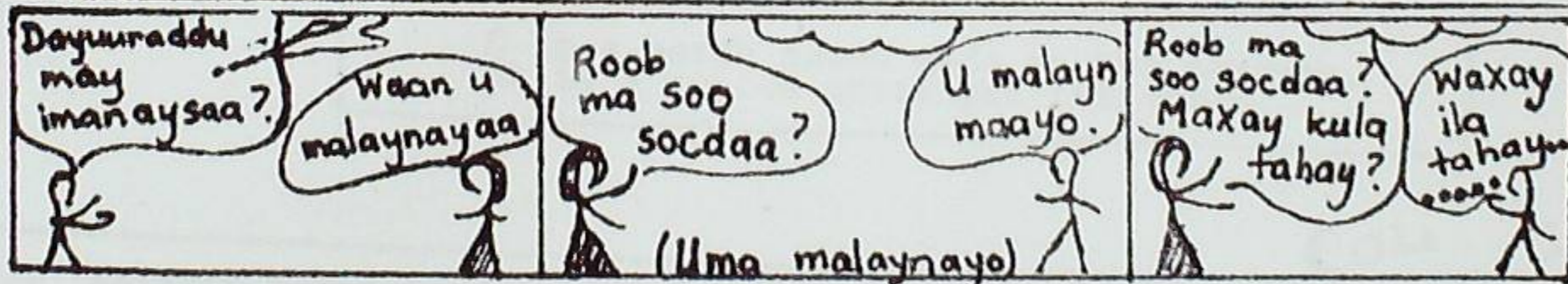
ALL, ALONE, NOBODY



UNIT 19

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 14

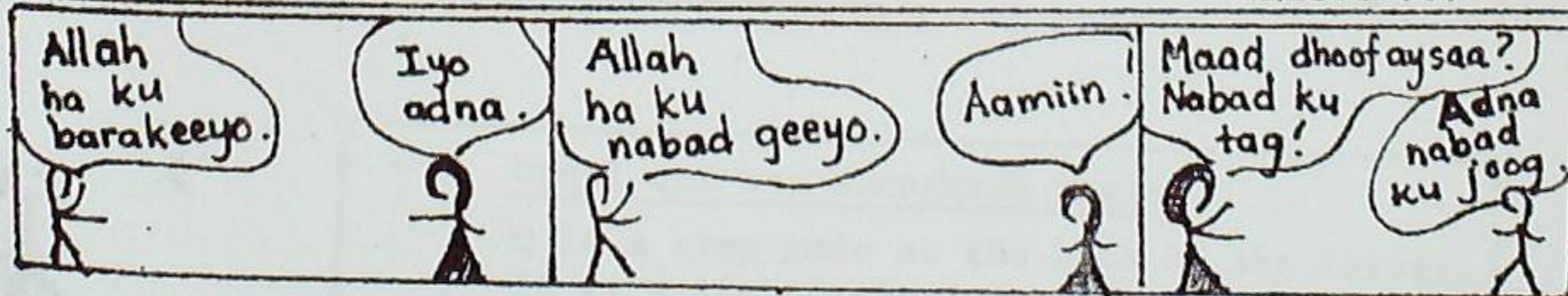
I THINK SO!



UNIT 20

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS 15

BLESSINGS!



ABOUT THE SOMALI LANGUAGE

The Somali language is a Cushitic language, but it contains some sounds especially associated with the Arabic language. It also contains some Arabic words.

There are 6 unfamiliar consonant sounds in Somali of which 5 are not found in English. They are all represented by alphabetical signs familiar to the English alphabet, but having different pronunciation from English values.

You will need to accustom your ears to hearing these new sounds, and your tongue to saying them. This is not as difficult as you might think.

Listen carefully. Try to hear the new sounds. Then try to repeat them slowly. Don't give up. Keep trying.

THE 6 UNFAMILIAR CONSONANT SOUNDS

1. Khadija Khamiista khudrad bay keenaysaa.

Kh is an aspirated sound made in the throat.
It is an unvoiced velar fricative.

Most words contain the "Kh" sound are borrowed from the Arabic language.

This letter

This letter is called "ayn".

2. Cali iyo Caasha macallinkii bay raaceen.

C is a harsh sound made in the pharynx.
It is a voiced pharyngeal fricative.

Cali Caasha

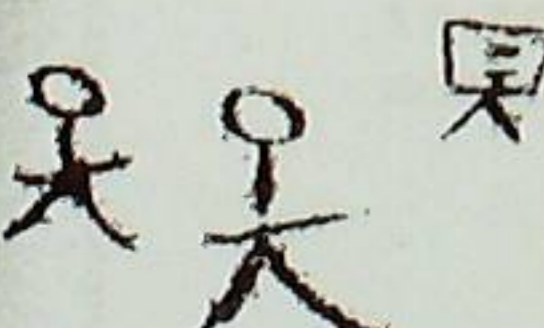


3. Xalayto xafiiska lama xidhin.

X is an aspirated sound made in the pharynx.
It is an unvoiced pharyngeal fricative.

4. Boqol qof baa shangqadh maqlay.

Q is a stop made at the back of the throat.
It is a light voiced uvular stop.



Cont....

WORKSHEET 1

5. Gabartu dharkii oo dhan bay dhaqday.

(Gabadhu dharkii oo dhan bay maydhay.)

Dh is made by curling the tongue up and backward.
It is post-alveolar voiced stop; often implosive.

In some areas the "Dh" becomes a rolled "r", when in final position
eg. gabadh → gaba


This letter is called "Hamsa" and it does exist in English speech (though it is not called "Hamsa".)

6. Lo' la'aan waa luqmad la'aan.

' is made by quickly closing and opening the glottis. It is a glottal stop.

THE SOMALI ALPHABET

CONSONANTS:

B T J X KH D R S SH DH C G F Q K L M N W H Y ' 

VOWELS:

SHORT VOWELS

a e i o u

LONG VOWELS

aa ee ii oo uu

-- For an explanation of the vowel system in Somali read pages ii and iii in the introduction to "Iska Wax u Qabso", Somali Language Learning manual.

-- In Somali words, long vowels are usually stressed
e.g., xafiiska wanaagsan la'aan etc.

TONE: Somali is said to be a semitonal language and its tones are related to grammar. Some words, though spelt in the same way are distinguished by tone alone, but usually the context removes any ambiguities. A good example of the connection between tone and grammar are the differences between masculine and feminine nouns in the singular. In these pairs of words, the high even tone is represented by the acute accent, and the high falling tone by the grave accent.

gèes	(M) horn	gées	(F) side, direction
gácan	(M) elephant's trunk	gacán	(F) hand
damèer	(M) M. donkey	daméer	(F) F. donkey

Note that when the accent is placed over the first vowel letter, it applies to the whole vowel, and not just to its first part.

UNIT 1:2,3WORKSHEET 2

- There are pairs of words in Somali which differ from each other only by one consonantal sound. Try to distinguish carefully these contrasting sounds in the following pairs of words.
- First, repeat all the words after the teacher. Begin with Group A. Read the word in Column 1, then the word in Column 2, e.g., qal khal.
- Then the teacher will say a word. He or she will tell you which group it is from. You must decide if the teacher is saying a word from Column 1 or Column 2.
- Now you try. You say a word from one of the groups. The teacher will try to guess what you are saying.
- Now practice in pairs, with the person sitting next to you.
- Use the pre-recorded cassette for Homework practice.

<u>Group A:</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>Group B:</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	qal	khal		cag	ag
	kátaas	khalaas		tacsi	tagsi
	caqli	akhri		nicmo	nimo
<u>Group C:</u>			<u>Group D:</u>		
	dal	dhal		xal	hal
	dan	dhan		lix	leh
	had	hadh		subax	subag
	xir	xidh		waxan	wacan
<u>Group E:</u>			<u>Group F:</u>		
	gal	qal		lo'	loox
	lug	luuq		ba'ay	bay
	tagaan	taqaan		la'	la

Note:

Although these are true Somali words, it is not necessary to know their meanings for the purpose of this lesson. The aim of this lesson is to hear differences between similar words, and also to give practice in saying them.

UNIT 1:5WORKSHEET 3ATIRO

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	kow							6	lix
2	laba							7	toddoba
3	saddex							8	siddeed
4	afar							9	sagaal
5	shan							10	toban

UNIT 2:1WORKSHEET 3B

etc.	11	kow iyo toban	(kowbyo toban)	30	soddon
	12	laba iyo toban	(labyo toban)	40	afartan
	13	saddex iyo toban	etc.	50	konton
	14	afar iyo toban		60	lixdan
	15	shan iyo toban		70	toddobaatan
	16	lix iyo toban		80	siddeetan
	17	toddoba iyo toban		90	sagaashan
	18	siddeed iyo toban		100	boqol
	19	sagaal iyo toban		1,000	kun
11	20	labaatan		1,000,000	malyuun

Also:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

SOME SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS,
REQUESTS OR COMMANDS

SINGULAR IMPERATIVE

PLURAL IMPERATIVE

<p>1A</p> <p>Halkan kaalay.</p> <p>(Ino)</p> <p>Waa yahay.</p>	<p>1B</p> <p>Halkan kaalaya.</p> <p>Waa yahay.</p>
<p>2A</p> <p>Tag halkaas</p> <p>Haye</p>	<p>2B</p> <p>Taga halkaas.</p> <p>Haye</p>
<p>3A</p> <p>Keen buugga.</p> <p>Waa kan buuggii.</p>	<p>3B</p> <p>Keena buugga.</p> <p>Waa kan buuggii.</p>
<p>4A</p> <p>Halkan ku sug.</p> <p>Waa yahay.</p>	<p>4B</p> <p>Halkan ku suga!</p> <p>Waa yahay.</p>
<p>5A</p> <p>Hooddi!</p> <p>Soo gala</p>	<p>5B</p> <p>Hooddi!</p> <p>Soo gala</p>
<p>6A</p> <p>Albaabka fur!</p> <p>Waa yahay.</p>	<p>6B</p> <p>Albaabka fura!</p>

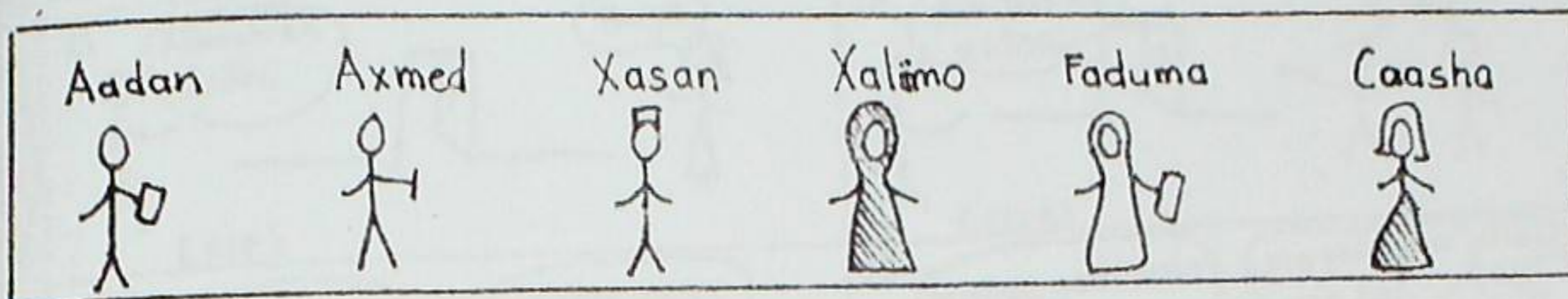
* This is used only in some areas.

What do you notice about:

1. the Singular and Plural Imperative endings?
2. the responses to them?
3. commands given by a Male to one person, and to more than one?
4. commands given by a Female to one person, and to more than one?





What "rules" can you form about Singular and Plural Imperatives?

IS IT? YES ... NO ...



Vocative: used when we call someone: } M: (add "ow") Aadanow, Axmedow, Xasanow.....
 } F: (add "oy" or "ay") Xalimoy, Fadamoy, Caashay.....

SU'AALO

1. Kani ma Axmed baa? 
2. (Kani) ma Xasan baa? 
3. *Tani ma Caasha baa? 
4. (Tani) ma Xalimo baa? 


JAWAABO







Haah, waa Axmed.

Haah, waa Xasan.

Haah, waa _____.

_____, _____.

Or: 1. Kani Axmed miyaa? 

- B:
1. Kani ma Xasan baa? 
 2. (Kani) ma Axmed baa? 
 3. Ma Aadan baa? 
 4. Tani ma Xalimo baa? 
 5. *Tani ma Caasha baa? 
 6. Ma Faduma baa? 

Maya, (Xasan) ma aha.

Maya, (Axmed) ma aha.

Maya, (Aadan) ma aha.

Maya, (Xalimo) _____.

Maya, (_____) _____.

_____, (_____) _____.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Practice these questions and answers orally in pairs.
2. Cover the answers. Now try again.
3. Use the questions about people in the class.
4. Add a second part to the answers in number 2.

e.g., Ma Faduma baa? Maya, Faduma ma aha. Waa Caasha.

* You may sometimes hear a question like this, "Tani ma Caashaa?" which is a contraction of "Caasha" and "baa".

WORKSHEET 7

UNIT 2:5

MORE SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS

PLURAL IMPERATIVE

SINGULAR IMPERATIVE

<p>7A</p> <p>Albaabka Xidh.</p> <p>(Xir)</p> <p>Haye</p>	<p>7B</p> <p>Albaabka xidha.</p> <p>(xira)</p> <p>Haye</p>	<p>Group 1</p>
<p>8A</p> <p>Magacaaga ii sheeg.</p> <p>Magacaygu waa Cali</p>	<p>8B</p> <p>Magacyadiinna ii sheega.</p> <p>Magacaygu waa Cali</p> <p>Magacaygu waa Xaana.</p>	
<p>9A</p> <p>Fadhiiso.</p> <p>(Fariiso)</p> <p>Mahadsanid</p>	<p>9B</p> <p>Fadhiista</p> <p>(Farlista)</p> <p>Mahadsanid</p>	<p>Group 2</p>
<p>10A</p> <p>Dhegayso.</p> <p>Waa yahay.</p>	<p>10B</p> <p>Dhegaysta.</p> <p>Waa yahay</p>	
<p>11A</p> <p>Fiiri.</p> <p>(Eeg)</p> <p>Haye.</p>	<p>11B</p> <p>Fiiriya.</p> <p>(Eega)</p> <p>Haye.</p>	<p>Group 3</p>
<p>12A</p> <p>Shaqee.</p> <p>Haye.</p>	<p>12B</p> <p>Shaqeeya.</p> <p>Haye</p>	

QUESTION: These Instructions are divided into 3 groups. Can you see why?

ANSWER: Group 1 words end with a consonant.
Group 2 words end in "o".
Group 3 words end in "i", "ii", "ee" and rarely "aa".

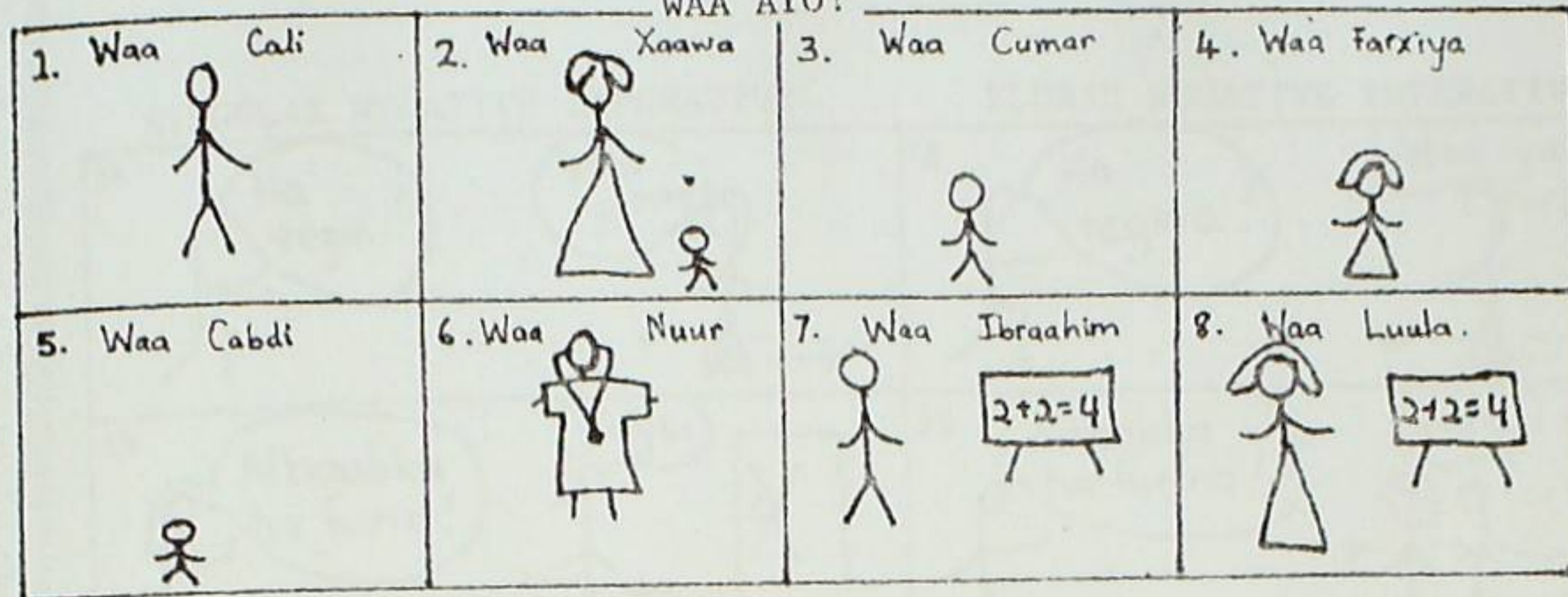
QUESTIONS: 1. How does each group form the plural imperative?
2. What do you notice about the responses for singular and plural?

UNIT 2:6

WORKSHEET 8

WAA KUMA? WAA TUMA?

WAA AYO?



ABOUT THE PICTURES

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Kani waa Cali. | Cali waa nin. | (ninka) |
| 2. Tani waa Xaawa. | Xaawa waa xaas. (naag) | (xaaska) |
| 3. Kani waa Cumar | Cumar waa wiil. | (wiilka) |
| 4. Tani waa Farxiya. | Farxiya waa gabar. (gabadh) | (gabarta) |
| 5. Kani waa Cabdi. | Cabdi waa ilmo. | (ilmaha) |
| 6. Kani waa Nuur. | Nuur waa takhtar. (dhakhtar) | (takhtarka) |
| 7. Kani waa Ibraahim. | Ibraahim waa macallin. | (macallinka) |
| 8. Tani waa Luula. | Luula waa macallimad. | (macallimadda) |

FOR ORAL PRACTICE. USE THE PICTURES TO ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS.

- Waa kuma? (No. 1) Waa Cali.
Waa tuma? (No. 2) etc. Waa Xaawo.
- Ninka i tus. Waa kan ninkii. (No. 1)
Wiilka i tus. etc. Waa kan wiilkii. (No.3)
- Aaway ninka? Waa kan ninkii.

Ma	nin	baa?
Haah, waa	wiil naag ilmo takhtar macallin Cali ⋮	
Maya		ma aha

Instructions:

- Make questions and answers using this Substitution Table.
- You can add other nouns or names to the middle column.
- Talk about other people you know.

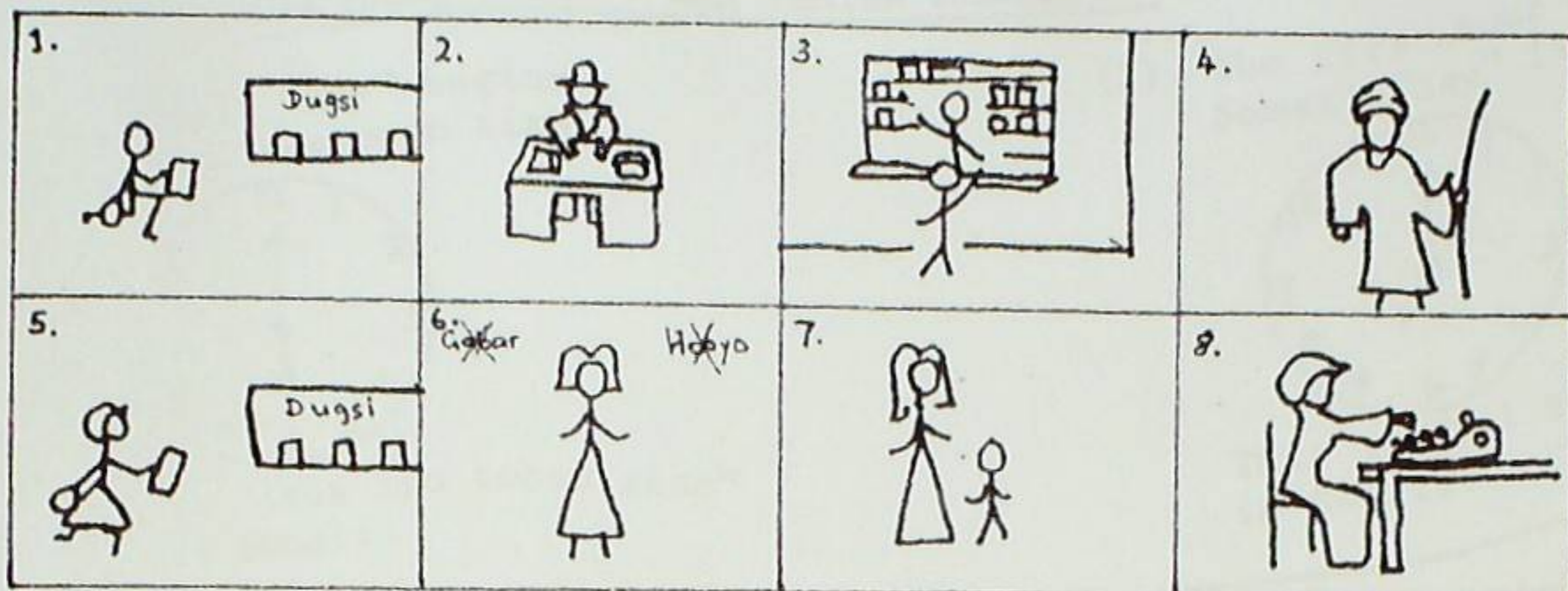
SINGULAR NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE

PLURAL NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE

<p>1A</p> <p>Ha tegin!</p> <p>Waa yahay</p>	<p>1B</p> <p>Ha tegina!</p> <p>Waa yahay</p>	} 1	
<p>2A</p> <p>Albaabka ha furin!</p> <p>Haye.</p>	<p>2B</p> <p>Albaabka ha furina!</p> <p>Haye.</p>		
<p>3A</p> <p>Halkan ha ku sugin!</p> <p>Waa yahay.</p>	<p>3B</p> <p>Ha ku sugina halkan.</p> <p>Waa yahay.</p>		
<p>4A</p> <p>Halkan ha iman!</p> <p>Haye</p>	<p>4B</p> <p>Halkan ha imanina!</p> <p>Haye</p>		} 2
<p>5A</p> <p>Ha fadhiisan!</p>	<p>5B</p> <p>Ha fadhiisanina!</p>		
<p>6A</p> <p>Ha fiirin!</p> <p>Waa yahay.</p>	<p>6B</p> <p>Ha fiirina!</p> <p>Waa yahay</p>		
<p>7A</p> <p>Halkan ha ka shaqayn!</p> <p>Haye!</p>	<p>7B</p> <p>Halkan ha ka shaqaynina!</p> <p>Haye!</p>		

WHO ARE THEY?

IDENTIFYING MORE PEOPLE



Use the pictures to review the Questions "Waa ayo?" and "Kani wiil miyaa?" (Kani ma wiil baa?)

ABOUT THE PICTURES

1. Isagu waa arday.	Kaasi waa kuma?	Waa ardaygii.
2. Isagu waa maamule.	Kaasi waa kuma?	Waa maamulihii.
3. Isagu waa dukaanleh.	Kaasi waa kuma?	Waa dukaanlihii.
4. Isagu waa sheekh.	Kaasi waa Kuma?	Waa sheekhii.
5. Iyedu waa ardayad.	Taasi waa tuma?	Waa ardayaddii.
6. Iyedu waa gashaanti.	Taasi waa tuma?	Waa gashaantidii.
7. Iyedu waa hooyo.	Taasi waa tuma?	Waa hooyadii.
8. Iyedu waa xoghaye	Taasi waa tuma?	Waa xoghayadii.

FOR ORAL PRACTICE. USE THE PICTURES TO ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS.

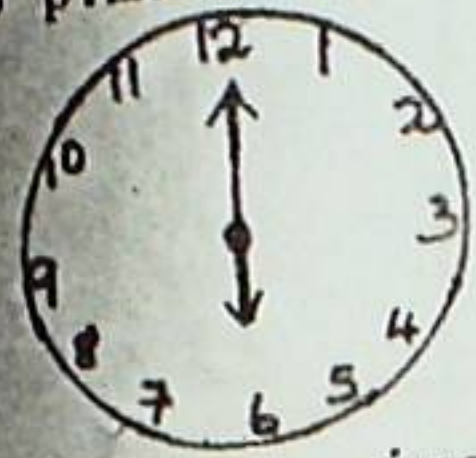
- A: (1) Isagu ma arday baa? Haah, waa arday.
 (7) Iyedu ma hooyo baa? etc. Haah, _____.
- B: (2) Isagu ma arday baa? Maya, arday ma aha.
 (6) Iyedu ma hooyo baa? etc. Maya, _____.
- C: (1) Kaasi ma arday baa? Haah, kaasi waa arday.
 (6) Taasi ma gashaanti baa? Haa, (_____) _____.
 (5) Taasi ma hooyo baa? etc. Maya, (_____) ma aha.
- D: Sheekha aaway? (4) Waa kaas sheekhii.
 Aaway ardayadda? etc. (5) Waa taas ardayaddii.

NOW USE THESE WORDS TO TALK ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW.

WORKSHEET 11

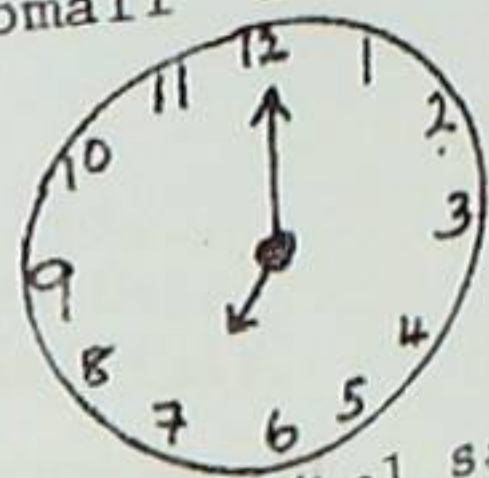
WAA MEEQA SAAC? WAA IMMISA SAACADDOOD?

The Somali "day" begins at 6 p.m. European time.



This is "laba iyo toban saac" (12) in Somali.

(2) The first hour of the Somali "day" is 7 p.m.



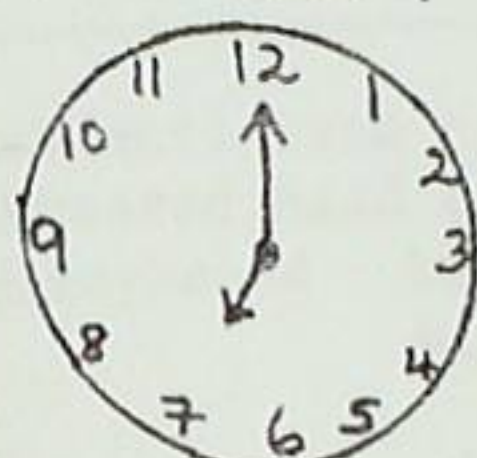
This is "hal saac" (1) in Somali.

3) It is midnight European time.



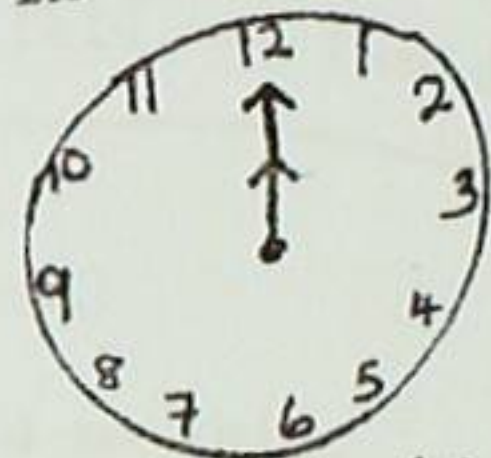
This is "lix (6) saac" in Somali.

(4) It is 7 a.m. European time.

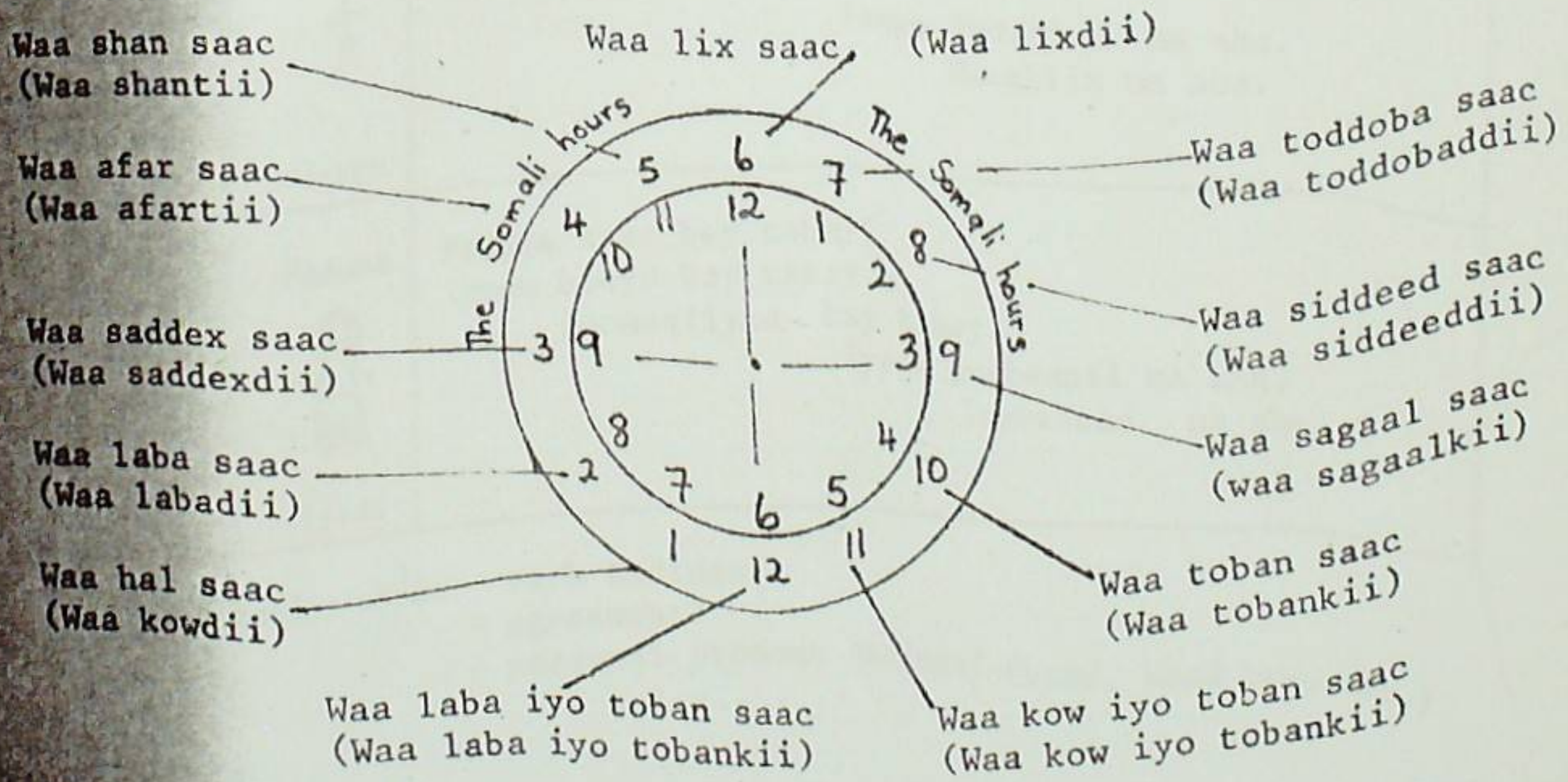


This is "hal saac" (1) in Somali.




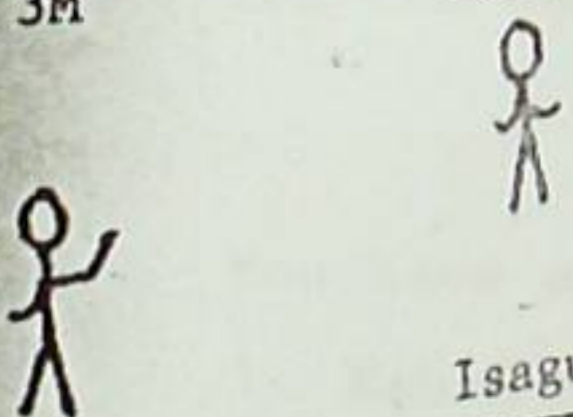
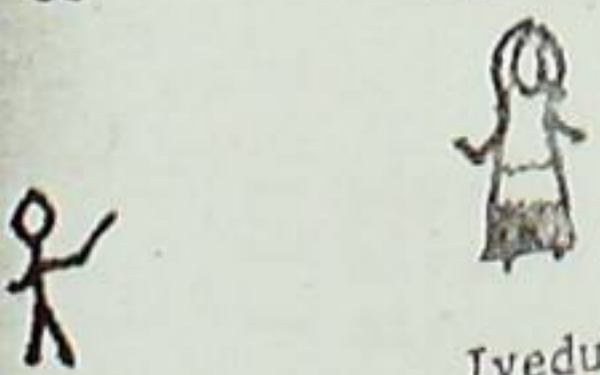
(5) It is noon (midday) in European time.



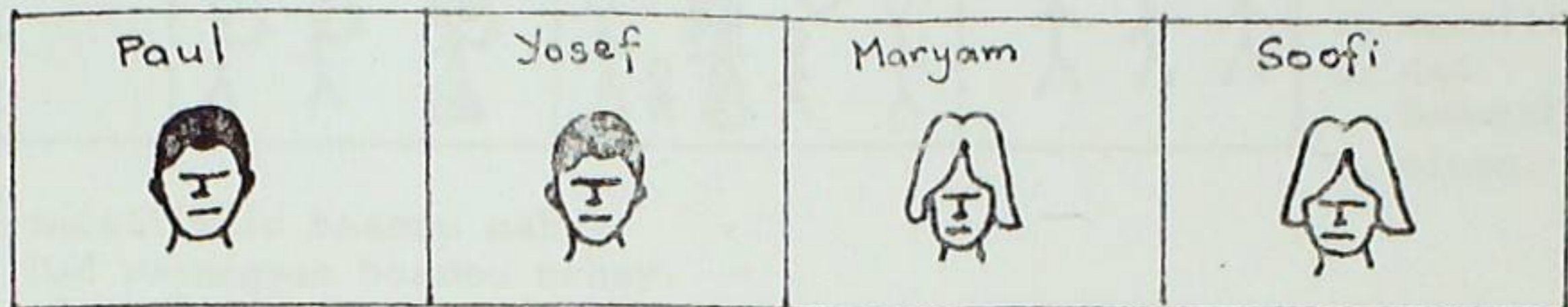
This is "lix saac" (6) in Somali.



ABOUT OURSELVES AND OTHERS

<p>1. Anigu</p> 	<p>Anigu macallin baan ahay. Nin baan ahay. Soomaali baan ahay. Anigu takhtar ma ihi. Maraykan ma ihi. (mi ihi).</p>
<p>2A Anigu Adigu</p> 	<p>Adigu arday baad tahay Nin baad tahay. Maraykan baad tahay. Adigu takhtar ma ihid. Soomaali ma ihid. (mi ihid, ma tihid)</p>
<p>2B Anigu Adigu</p> 	<p>Adigu gashaanti baad tahay. Takhtarad baad tahay. (dhakhtarad) Maraykanad baad tahay. Adigu Soomaaliyad ma ihid. Xaas ma ihid. (mi ihid, ma tihid)</p>
<p>3M</p>  <p>Xasan</p> <p>Isagu</p>	<p>Xasan maamule buu yahay. Isagu takhtar buu yahay. Carab buu yahay. Isagu Maraykan ma aha. Macallin ma aha.</p>
<p>3F</p>  <p>Faduma</p> <p>Iyedu</p>	<p>Faduma xaas bay tahay. Iyedu hooyo bay tahay. Soomaaliyad bay tahay. Iyedu gashaanti ma aha. Ingriisad ma aha.</p>

What do you notice about - verb endings?
 - agreement?
 - personal pronoun endings? (baan, baad buu, etc.)

PAUL YUU YAHAY? MARYAM YAY TAHAY?USING THE VERB TO BEFor Oral Practice in PairsInstructions: S1 = Student 1 S2 = Student 2USE THESE PICTURES TO ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS

- S1 and S2 both write 3 sentences about each person.
e.g., "Paul takhtar buu yahay. Ingrid buu yahay....."
Do not let your partner see what you wrote.
- S1 - now try to find out the information S2 has written.
To do this, you must ask S2 questions. e.g., "Paul, macallin muu yahay?"
etc. (Or: Paul, ma macallin buu yahay?)
- S2 - must answer fully and correctly e.g., "Maya, macallin ma aha";
or "Haah, takhtar buu yahay," or, "Haah, wuu yahay."
- Now change. S2 can ask the questions and S1 can answer.
- You can make more pictures about more people.

MAKING QUESTIONS/INTERROGATIVES

- You have already learned that we can ask a simple question in 2 ways:
1. Nabad miyaa? 2. Ma nabad baa?
- When we combine the interrogative word "ma" in Q2, with the personal pronoun indicators (-aan, -aad, -uu, -ay) we make the question words:

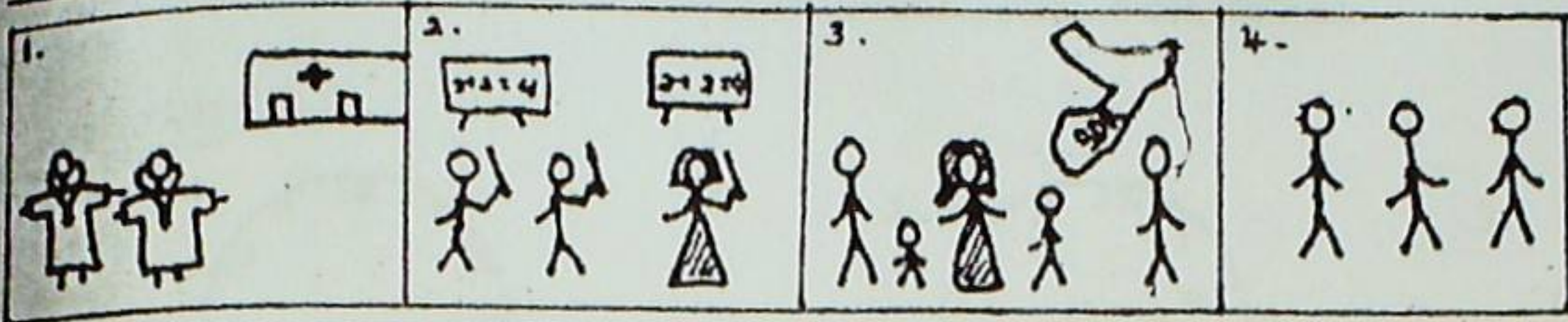
-- miyaan?	- Takhtar miyaan ahay?	<u>Short Forms</u> maan?
-- miyaad?	- Takhtar/takhtarad miyaad tahay?	maad?
-- miyuu?	- Takhtar miyuu yahay?	muu?
-- miyay?	- Takhtarad miyay tahay?	may?

- In this book we will be using the short form (maan? maad? muu? may?) etc.
But you need to recognize the longer form, if someone asks you a question using it.

ANNAGA AND INAGA

INSTRUCTIONS: Look at the pictures. Listen to the Teacher.

KUWANI WAA:



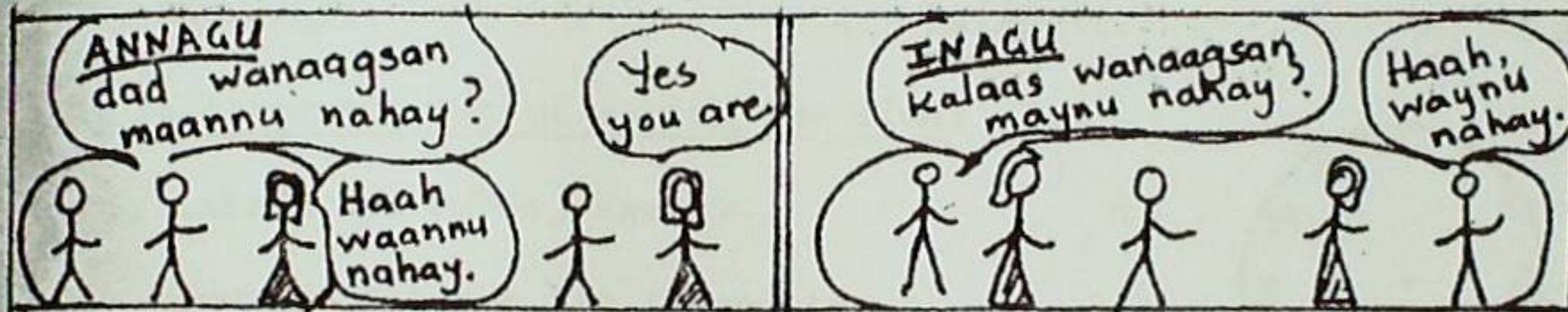
1. takhaatiir. (takhtarro).
2. macallimiin.
3. dad Soomaali ah.
4. niman.

1. Annagu macallimiin baannu nahay.
Dad wanaagsan baannu nahay.
Niman baannu nahay.

Annagu takhaatiir ma ahin. (mi ihin)

2. Inagu kalaas wanaagsan baynu nahay.
Dad wanaagsan baynu nahay.
Soomaali iyo Maraykan baynu nahay.

Inagu takhaatiir ma ahin. (mi ihin)



ANNAGU (Exclusive)

INAGU (Inclusive)

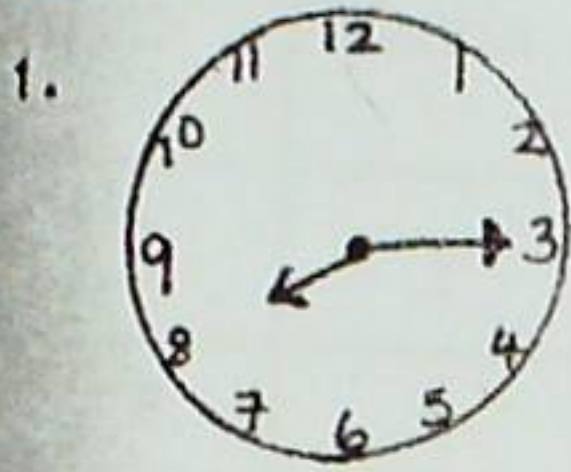
Notes: 1. Although there are two forms and meanings for "We" in Somali (Exclusive and Inclusive); in this book we will use only "Annagu".

FOR ORAL PRACTICE IN PAIRS

Annagu	macallimiin Soomaali takhaatiir (takhtarro)	maannu (maan)	nahay	?
	dad wanaagsan Maraykan	baannu (baan)		.
	niman : :	ma	ahin	.

2. "Baannu" and "Maannu" will also be shortened to "baan" and "maan" which is the same as 1st person singular "I".

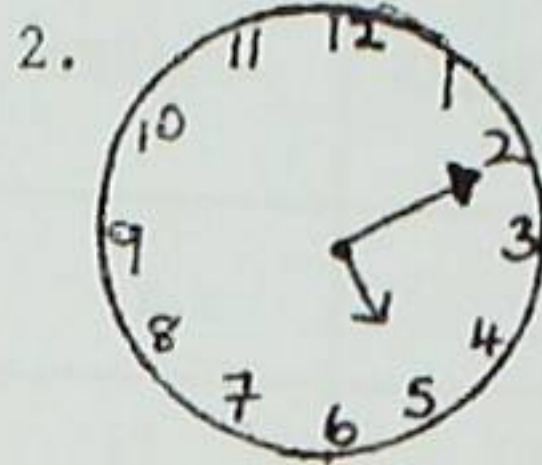
3. The answer to a "We" (Annagu) question is sometimes "Yes, we..." and sometimes "Yes, you"

WAA MEEQA SAAC? WAA IMMISADII?AKHRI:

A: Laba saac iyo rubi kaalay*.

B: Subaxdii mise galabtii?

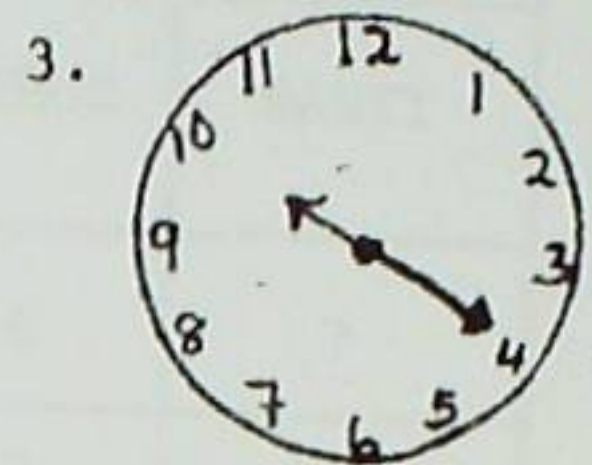
A: Subaxdii.



A: Kow iyo toban saac iyo toban tag*.

B: Subaxdii mise galabtii?

A: Galabtii.



A: Sug ilaa afar saac iyo labaatan*.

B: Subaxdii mise galabtii?

A: Subaxdii.

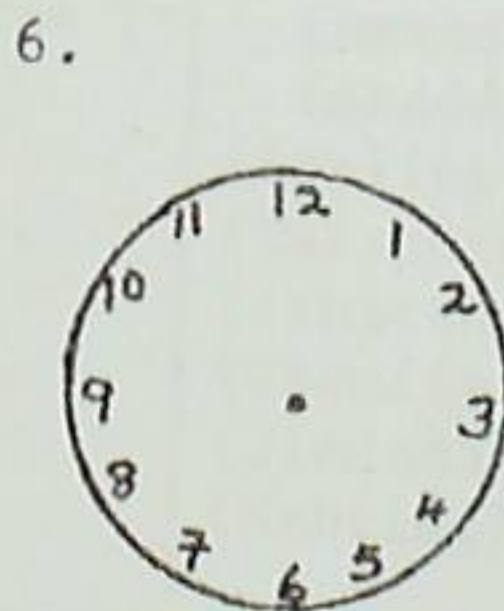
* An alternate way of saying the time:

1. Labada iyo rubuc, kaalay.
2. Kow iyo tobanka iyo toban, tag.
3. Sug ilaa afarta iyo labaatan.

ADIGU AKHRI OO BUUXI: 4,5,6 iyo 7:

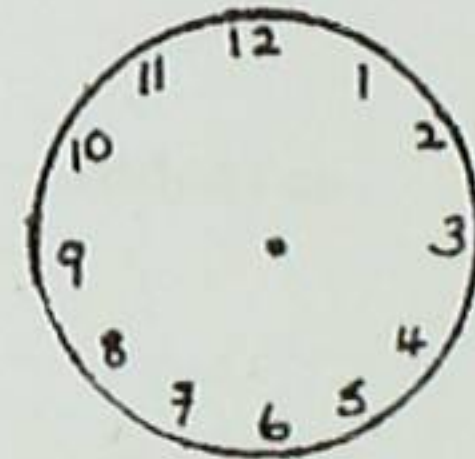
Lix saac iyo shan kaalay.

(Lixda iyo shan kaalay)

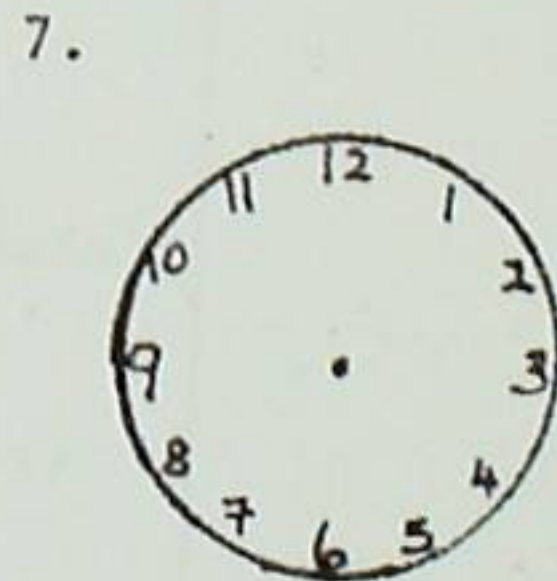


Albaabka xir saddex saac iyo nus.

(Saddexda iyo nus albaabka xidh.)



Hal saac iyo rubi keen. (Kowda iyo rubuc keen.)



Laba iyo toban saac iyo shan iyo labaatan xafiiska fur.

(Laba iyo tobanka iyo shan iyo labaatan xafiiska fur.)

WAA TAARIIKH

Example: the month of July 1984

LUULYO 1984						
AXAD	ISNIIN	TALAADA (Salaasa)	ARBACO	KHAMIIS	JIMCE	SABTI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

1. Tani waa taariikh.
2. Sannadkan waa 1984. (Sannaddan)
Waa kun iyo sagaal boqol iyo afar iyo siddeetan.
3. Bishan waa Luulyo.

SU'AALO IYO JAWAABO

Maanta Berrito Berri dambe (saa dambe) Saa kuun	waa	maalintee ? Axad. Isniin. Talaada. Arbaco. Khamiis. Jimce Sabti	(ayaan ma ?) (Axadda) (Isniinta) (Talaadada) Salaasada) (Arbacada) (Khamiista) (Jimcada) (Jimcaha) (Sabtida)
---	-----	--	---

- NOTES:
1. All the days are feminine, but Jimce is sometimes masculine.
 2. The suffix is often added - e.g., Axad - Axadda - Axaddii
Isniin - Isniinta - Isniintii

MORE INSTRUCTIONS

DO IT!

DON'T DO IT!

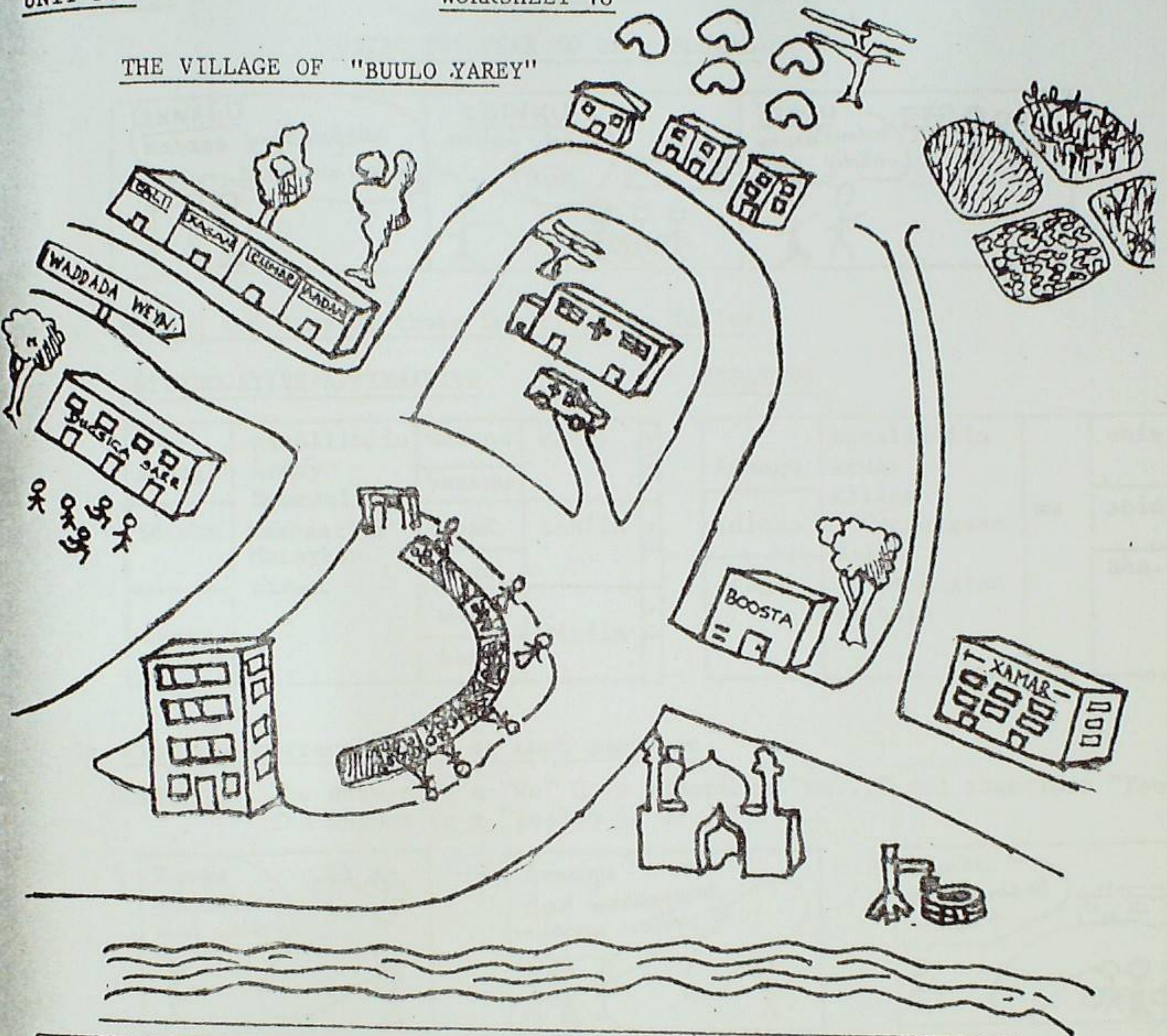
<p>1A</p> <p>(qora)</p>	<p>1B</p> <p>(Ha qorina)</p>
<p>2A</p> <p>(Cuna!)</p>	<p>2B</p> <p>(Ha cunina)</p>
<p>3A</p> <p>(Soo iibsada)</p>	<p>3B</p> <p>(Ha iibsanina)</p>
<p>4A</p> <p>(Socda!)</p>	<p>4B</p> <p>(Ha soconina)</p>
<p>5A</p> <p>(Sameeya!)</p>	<p>5B</p> <p>(Ha samaynina)</p>
<p>Cali</p> <p>(Siiya)</p>	<p>Cali</p> <p>(Ha siinina)</p>

NOTES:

3A: Soo iibso - An alternate word is "Soo gado".
Soo gado, (Soo gata) Ha gadan. (Ha gadanina)

5A: Samee - An alternate word is "Suubi"
Suubi. (Suubiya) Ha suubin. (Ha suubinina)

THE VILLAGE OF "BUULO YAREY"



Q1:	* Xaggeed tegaysaa?
A:	Suuqa Ceelka Dugsiga Cisbitaalka Makhaayadda * Hudheelka Boostada Masaajidka Waddada weyn :
	baan tegayaa.

Q2:	Goormaad tegaysaa?
A:	Maanta Berrito Berri dambe (Saa dambe) Saa kuun Galabta Axadda Laba saac :
	baan tegayaa.

(*Hoteelka) * "Xaggeed" is also pronounced "Xaggaad".

USING THE VERB TO BE - PLURAL

A:

B: Make Q and A using these Substitution Tables

INTERROGATIVE/AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

Annagu	macallimiin arday	maannu	nahay	?
	Soomaali	baannu		
Idinku	takhaatiir	maad	tahiin	?
	Maraykan	baad		
Iyagu	niman	may	yihiin	?
	:	bay		
	:			
	:			

Annagu	macallimiin arday	ma	ahin.
Idinku	kalaas wanaagsan		ahidin
Iyagu	dad wanaagsan walaalo		aha.
	:		
	:		

C: Find the correct answer to each question.

Remember: The answer to a "We" Q. is sometimes "We..." and sometimes "You..".
The answer to a "You" Q. is We...."

1. Iyagu takhaatiir may yihiin?

2. Annagu dad wanaagsan maannu nahay?

3. Idinku arday maad tahiin?

4. Annagu xaas maannu nahay?

5. Maraykan maad tahiin?

6. Iyagu walaalo may yihiin?

b. Maya ma ahidin.

t. Haah, waad tahiin.

j. Maya, ma ahin.

x. Haah, way yihiin.

kh. Maya ma aha.

d. Haah, waannu nahay.

UNIT 5:4

WORKSHEET 20A

COUNTING MONEY IN SOMALI

Lacagta Cali waa meeqa?
Waa _____

Lacagta Xaawo waa meeqa?
Waa _____

Lacagta Xalimo waa meeqa?
Waa _____

Write here the local names of the coins and notes:
e.g., 5c is called-
10c is called-

UNIT 5:5

WORKSHEET 20B

MADAXA - THE HEAD.

Waa weji. (wejiga)

Waa san. (sanka)

Waa af. (afka)

Waa ilig. (iligga)

Waa carrab. (carrabka)

Waa timo. (timaha)

Waa madax. (madaxa)

Waa il. (isha)

Waa dheg. (dhegta)

A: Join the two parts of these sentences together to make a correct statement and response.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Hooddi! | b. Haah, macallin baan ahay. |
| 2. Cisbitaalka i tus. | t. Galab wanaagsan. |
| 3. Waxaasi waa maxay? | j. Waa lix saac iyo rubi. |
| 4. Macallin maad tahay? | x. Waa yahay. |
| 5. Waa meeqa saac? | kh. Cisbitaalka baan tegayaa. |
| 6. Magacaa? | d. Mahad sanid. |
| 7. Fadhiiso walaal. | r. Waa kan cisbitaalka. |
| 8. Galab wanaagsan. | s. Magacaygu waa Maxamed. |
| 9. Berrito suuqa ha tegin. | sh. Maya, iyeda ma aha. |
| 10. Laba saac iyo nus kaalay. | dh. Waa buug buluug ah. |
| 11. Xaggeed tegaysaa? | c. Waa kuma? |
| 12. Ma Faduma baa? | g. Subaxdii mise galabtii? |

B: Make 7 correct sentences from these mixed-up words (I, you, etc.)

- | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|----------|---------|-------|-------|
| tahay | Maraykan | bay | 1. | _____ | |
| Iyagu | Iyedu | tahay | baad | 2. | _____ |
| nin | takhtar | maamule | | 3. | _____ |
| nahay | macallimad | Annagu | | 4. | _____ |
| baad | yihiin | Soomaali | | 5. | _____ |
| buu | Anigu | ahay | tihiiin | 6. | _____ |
| Isagu | bay | xaas | | 7. | _____ |
| baannu | macallimiin | Adigu | | | _____ |
| yahay | baan | Idinku | | | _____ |

Look at these two groups of sentences. (A and B).
They both have the same meaning.

- What is the same about the sentences?
- What is different?

A	B
(Anigu) takhtar baan ahay. (Adigu) macallin baad tahay. (Isagu) nin buu yahay. (Iyedu) xaas bay tahay. (Annagu) macallimiin baannu nahay. (Idinku) Soomaali baad tihiin. (Iyagu) Maraykan bay yihiin.	Waxaan ahay takhtar. Waxaad tahay macallin. Wuxuu yahay nin. Waxay tahay xaas. Waxaannu nahay macallimiin. Waxaad tihiin Soomaali. Waxay yihiin Maraykan.
Berrito suuqa baan tegayaa. Laba saac baan imanayaa.	Berrito waxaan tegayaa suuqa. Waxaan imanayaa laba saac.






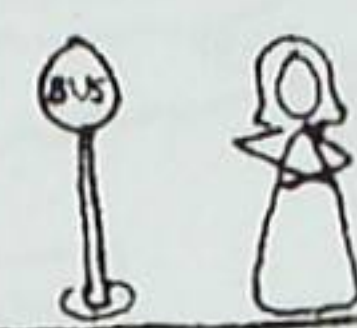

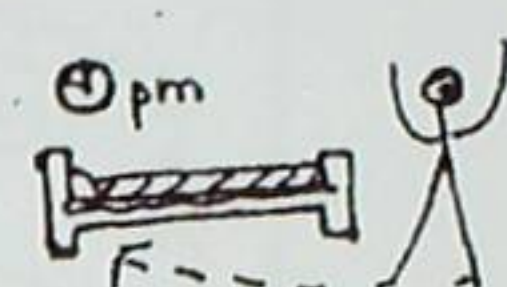



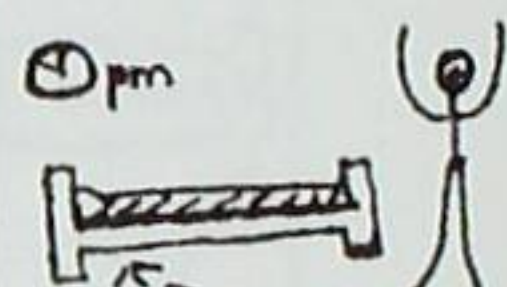


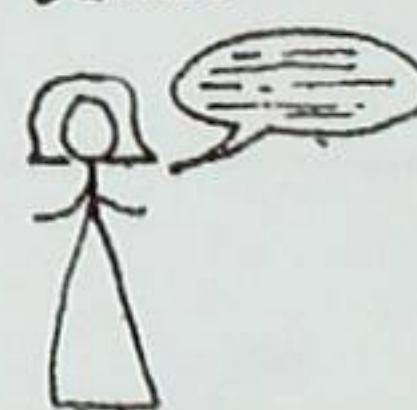

- NOTE: A: When we put the noun first, e.g., takhtar, macallin, it must be followed by the "baa" particle, (plus the P.P.I.)
- B: When we begin with the "waxaa" word, the object, time or "information word" must come at the end.

SAY/WRITE THESE SENTENCES ANOTHER WAY

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Cali Soomaali buu yahay. | Wuxuu _____ . |
| 2. (Iyagu) macallimiin bay yihiin | _____ macallimiin. |
| 3. (Adigu) maamule baad tahay | _____ tahay _____ . |
| 4. Waxaannu nahay dad wanaagsan. | (_____) dad _____ nahay. |
| 5. (Iyedu) waxay tahay gashaanti. | _____ bay _____ . |
| 6. (Idinku) waxaad tihiin Maraykan. | Maraykan _____ . |

WORKSHEET 23

UNIT 6:1

<p>Maxaad samaynaysaa? MAXAAD SAMAYNAYSAA?</p>		<p>MAXAAD SUUBINAYSAA?</p>	
<p>1A Anigu</p> 	<p>1B</p> 	<p>1C</p> 	<p>1D</p> 
<p>Maxaan samaynayaa? 2B</p>		<p>2C</p>	
<p>2A Adigu</p> 			<p>2D</p> 
<p>Muxuu samaynayaa? 3B Axmed</p>		<p>3C Faarax</p>	
<p>3A Cali</p> 			<p>3D Cumar</p> 
<p>Maxay samaynaysaa? Liin</p>		<p>4C Dahabo</p>	
<p>4A Xabiiba</p> 			<p>4D Cambaro</p> 

Maxaad samaynaysaa?

Muxuu samaynayaa?

Maxaan samaynayaa?

Maxay samaynaysaa?

1.	Waan	imanayaa. tegayaa. shaqaynayaa. akhriyayaa. (akhrinayaa)	2.	Waad	imanaysaa. sugaysaa. hadlaysaa. seexanaysaa.
3.	Wuu	cunayaa. tegayaa. shaqaynayaa. seexanayaa.	4.	Way	cunaysaa. sugaysaa. hadlaysaa. akhriyaysaa. (akhrinaysaa)

WHEN IS HE COMING? WHERE FROM?

Goormaad imanaysaa?

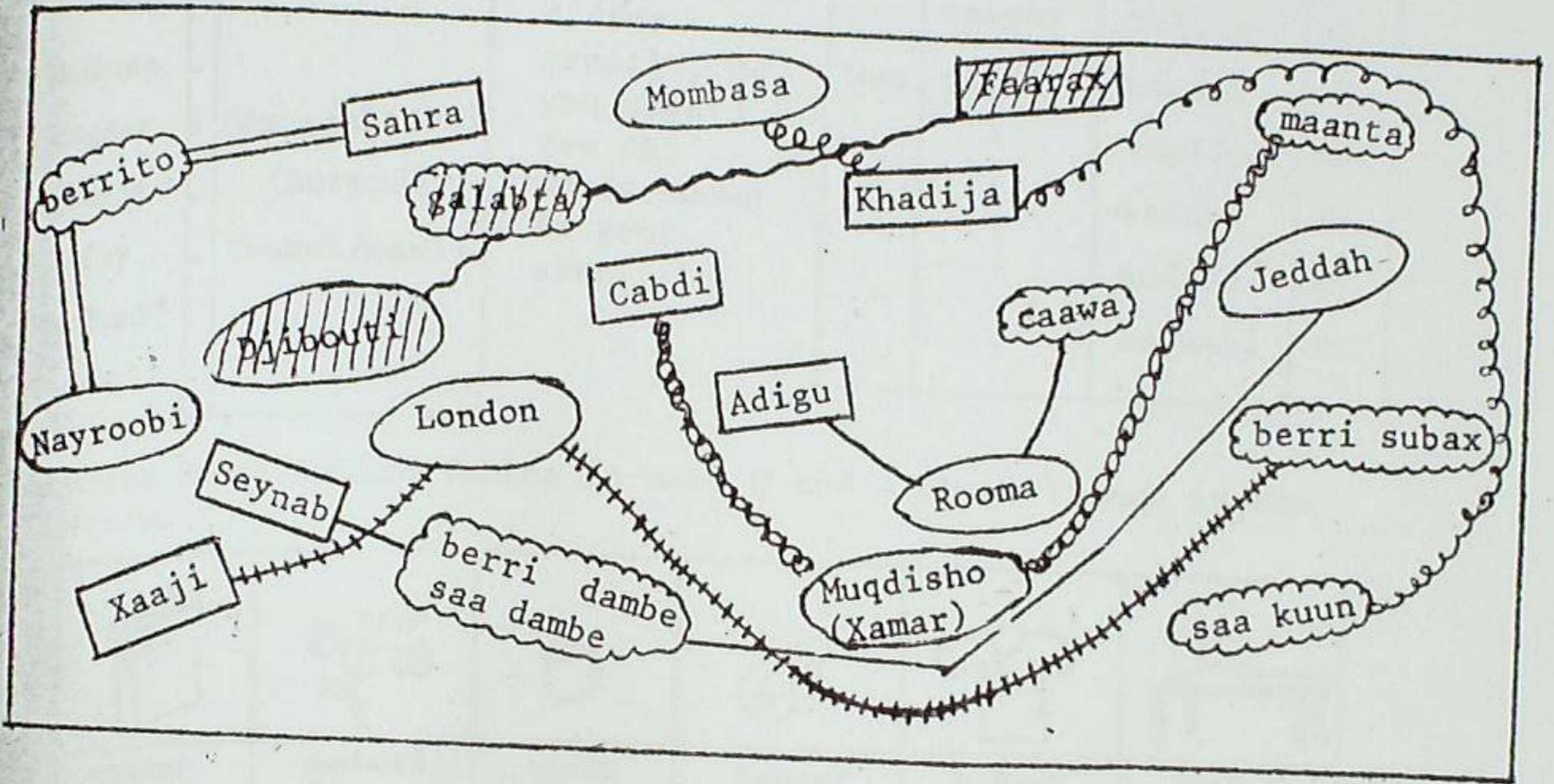
Xaggeed ka imanaysaa?

Goormuu imanayaa?

Xagguu ka imanayaa?

Goormay imanaysaa?

Xaggay ka imanaysaa?



INSTRUCTION FOR ORAL PRACTICE IN PAIRS

Find the person, the time he/^{she} is coming, and the place he/^{she} is coming from. The names of the people are in Start with the name of the person.

e.g.,

S1 asks: (Faarax) goormuu imanayaa?

S2 answers: Galabta buu imanayaa. (Wuxuu imanayaa galabta.)

S1 asks: Xagguu ka imanayaa?

S2 answers: Wuxuu ka imanayaa, Djibouti. (Djibouti buu ka imanayaa.)

S1 asks: Faarax, galabta Djibouti muu ka imanayaa?

S2 answers: Haah, galabta Djibouti buu ka imanayaa.

Write some of the sentences here!

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

When we ask the question:
"Waa midabkee?" ,

we answer like this:

Wuu	cad	yahay
Way	madow	tahay
	cas*	(dahay)
Waa	buluug	(doog/akhdar) (huruud) (bunni/cawl)
	cagaar	
	jaalle	
	kafay	
	guduud*	
	basaali	







NOTE: The names used for colours differ greatly, so you should use the words known in your area.







When we ask the question:
"Waa midabkee buuggu?" ,

we answer like this:

		cas.*	
	buug	cad.	
	shaati	madow.	
	xaashi	buluug	ah.
Waa	qalin	cagaar	ah.
	.	jaalle	ah.
	.	kafay	ah.
	.	guduud*	ah.
	.	basaali	ah.

A: Use these Substitution Tables to make Q and A about things in the classroom.

					
cagaar	guduud	jaalle	cagaar	buluug	kafay

					
buluug	cad	madow	kafay	cas	basaali

B:

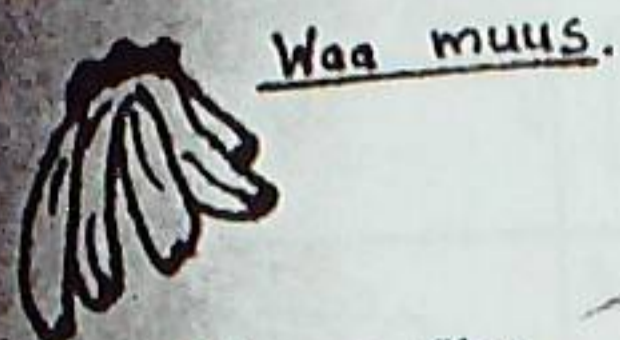
Tasawirta fiiri, weeraha akhri oo buuxi lambarka saddexaad:

Maryan, Khadija iyo Aadan waxay tegayaan dukaamada.

- Maryan waxay rabtaa kursi kafay ah, iyo shaati buluug ah, iyo qalin madow, iyo babbaay cagaar ah.
- Khadija waxay rabtaa dembiil buluug ah, iyo xaashi basaali ah, iyo ubax guduud ah, iyo basal cad.
- Aadan wuxuu rabaa _____ iyo _____ iyo _____

WORKSHEET 26

HAL KIILO WAA MEEQA?
XABBADDII WAA MEEQA?



Waa muus.

Xabbaddii waa Shs _____



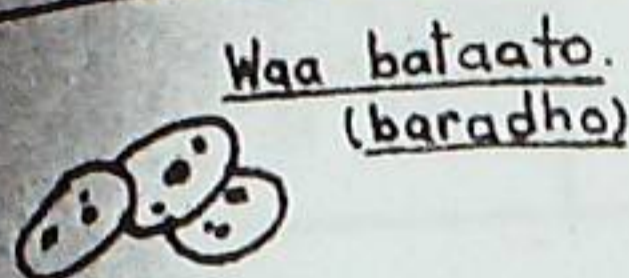
Waa babbaay.

Xabbaddi waa Shs _____



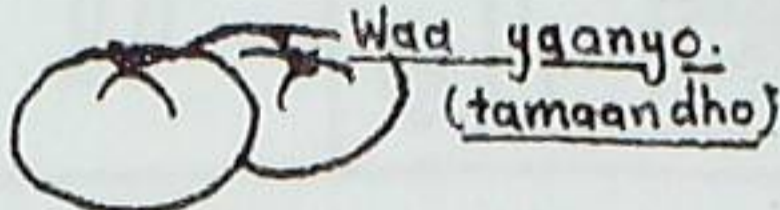
Waa cambe.

Xabbaddii waa Shs _____



Waa bataato.
(baradho)

Hal kiilo waa Shs _____



Waa yaanyo.
(tamaandho)

Kiilo waa Shs _____



Waa karoot
(dabacase)

(Hal) kiilo waa Shs _____



Waa basal.

(Hal) kiilo waa Shs _____



Waa toon.

Hal kiilo waa Shs _____



Waa bocor.
(dubbo)

Hal kiilo waa Shs _____



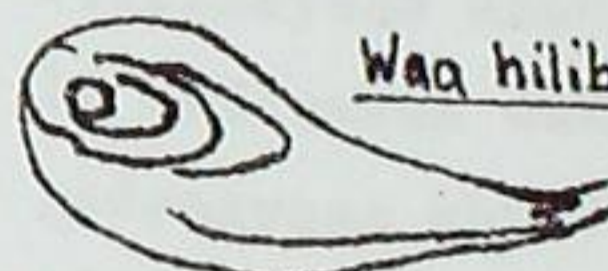
Waa ukun.
(beed)

Xabbaddii waa Shs _____



Waa liin macaan.

Hal kiilo waa Shs _____
(Xabbaddii waa Shs _____)



Waa hilib adhi

Hal kiilo waa Shs _____

Substitution Tables:

Hal kiilo Laba Shan :	oo ^	bataato	ah	waa	shilin.
		yaanyo	ah		
		karoot	ah		
		basal	ah		
		bocor	ah		
		hibib	ah		
:	:				
Xabbad		muus	ah	waa	shilin.
		babbaay	ah		
		liin macaan	ah		
		cambe	ah		
		ukun	ah		
	:	:			

Faduma's shopping list:

Iibka

Faduma suuqa bay tegaysaa.

Waxay rabtaa:

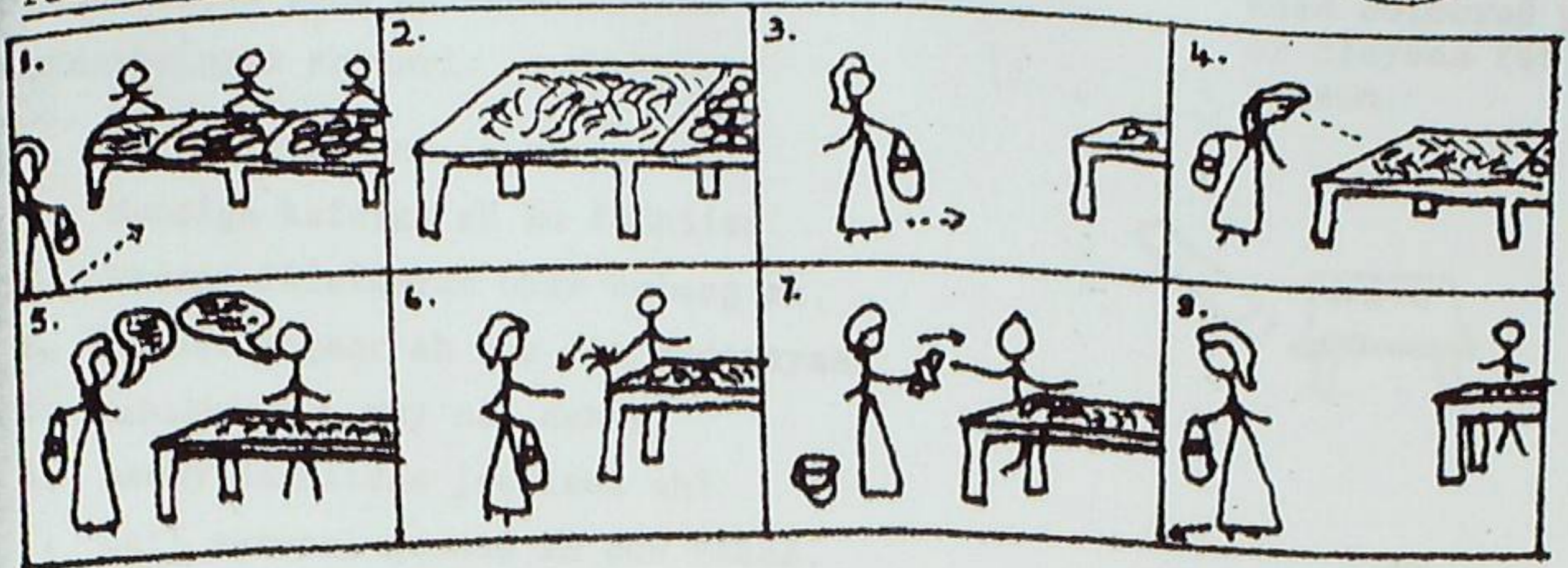
- 2 kiilo oo bataata ah _____
- 6 xabbadood oo ukun ah _____
- 10 xabbadood oo muus ah _____
- 2 kiilo oo hilib adhi ah _____
- nus kiilo basal ah _____
- 1 babaay oo wanaagsan _____
- kiilo iyo nus yaanyo ah _____

TOTAL: Shs. _____

FADUMA IN THE MARKET



A: Faduma khudrad bay gadanaysaa. (iibsanaysaa)



Waa laba saac oo subaxnimo.

Waa tuma?

1. Xaggay tegaysaa?
2. Maxay rabtaa? (doonaysaa?)
3. Maxay qaadanaysaa?
4. Maxay fiirinaysaa?
5. Ayay la hadlaysaa?
6. Maxay gadanaysaa? (iibsanaysaa?)
7. Maxay dukaanlaha siinaysaa?
8. Haddeer xaggay tegaysaa?

Waa Faduma.

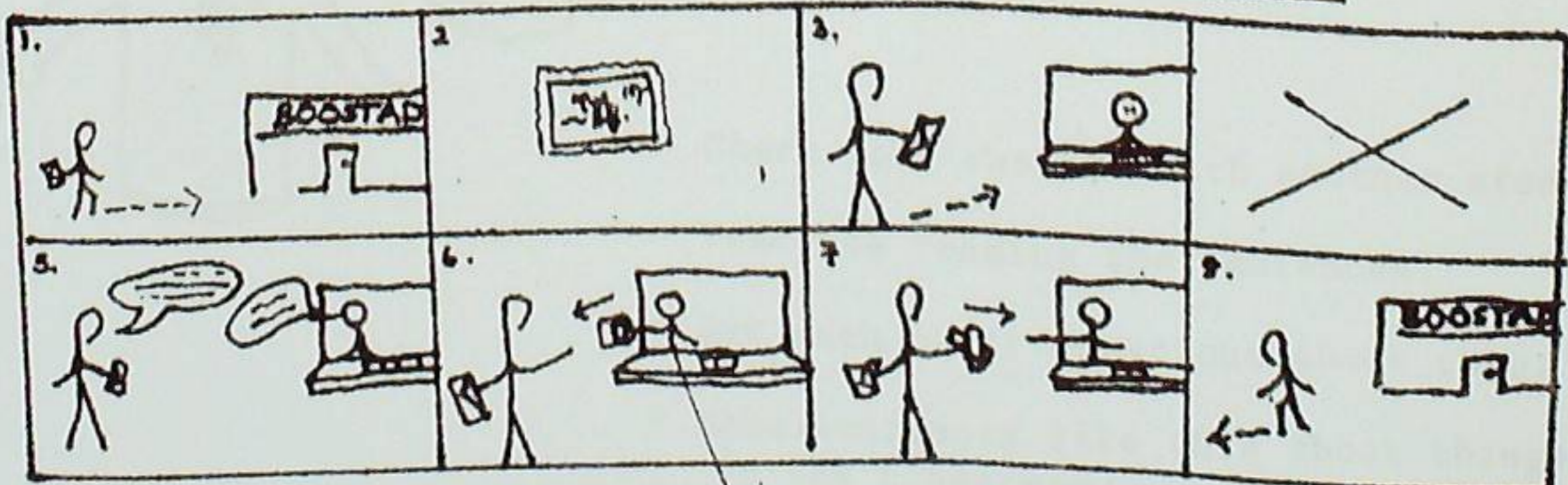
1. Waxay tegaysaa suuqa.
2. Waxay rabtaa khudrad.
3. Waxay qaadanaysaa danbiil.*
4. Waxay fiirinaysaa khudraddii.
5. Waxay la hadlaysaa dukaanlaha.
6. Waxay gadanaysaa khudrad.
7. Waxay siinaysaa isaga, lacag.
8. Waxay tegaysaa gurigeedii.

* (dembii)

B: Now make Q and A about Cali following the same pattern, e.g.,

1. Xaggu tegayaa?
2. Muxuu rabaa?

1. Wuxuu tegayaa _____
2. Wuxuu rabaa _____



5
tigidh

Waraaq

Boostaalaha.

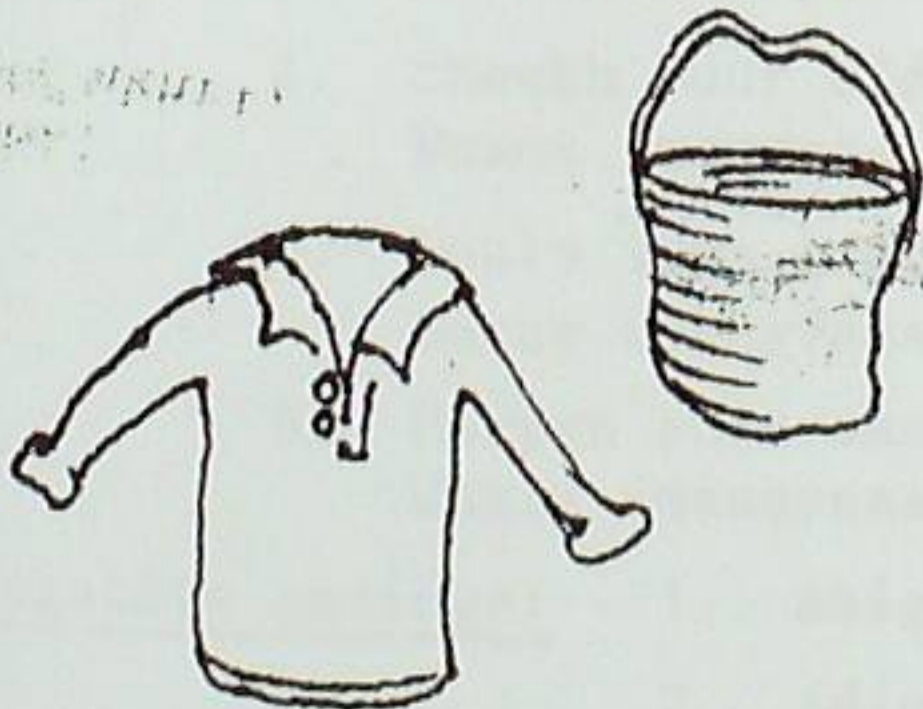
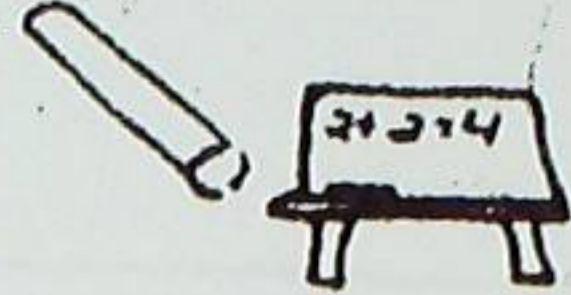
baqshad

gurigiishi

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Weeraha akhri.
2. Tasaawirta saxa ah raadi.
3. Midabka saxa ah mari.
 1. Buugga guduudan ii keen.
 2. Kursiga kafayga ah ku fadhiiso.
 3. Waxaan fiirinayaa ubax buluug ah.
 4. Shaati cagaar ah buu soo gadanayaa.
 5. Tabashiirtu way cad dahay.
 6. Aaway danbiisha jaallada ah?
 7. Cali surwaal guduud ah buu rabaa.
 8. Labada buug oo cagaarka ah halkan dhig.
 9. Qalinkaas wuu madow yahay.
 10. Koob buluug ah bay rabtaa.

NOTE: The students will need coloured pencils or crayons for this lesson.



- Check your answers with another student.
- Practise reading the sentences.
- Ask each other questions about them.
- Make sentences like this about things in the classroom.

UNIT 7:7WORKSHEET 29MAALINTII AXMED

Kani waa xusuusqorkii Axmed. Axmed waa maamule.
Xusuusqorka ku qor qofka imanayaa iyo saacadduu imanayo.

MAANTA

9:00		2:00	
10:00		3:00	
11:00		4:00	
12:00			

Akhri: Q: Saddex saac yaa imanayaa? etc.

1. Anigu (macallinku) saddex saac ma imanayo.
Waxaan imanayaa shan saac oo subaxnimo.
2. Adigu (ardaygu) lix saac ma imanaysid.
Waxaad imanaysaa sagaal saac oo galabnimo.
3. Dr Xasan hal saac ma imanayo.
Wuxuu imanayaa afar saac oo subaxnimo.
4. Sheekh Nuur siddeed saac ma imanayo.
Wuxuu imanayaa lix saac oo duhurnimo.
5. Luula laba saac ma imanayso.
Waxay imanaysaa toban saac oo galabnimo.
6. Maryan shan saac ma imanayso.
Waxay imanaysaa saddex saac.

Negative endings:

1. Anigu ma imanayo. or Anigu iman maayo.
2. Adigu ma imanaysid. Adigu iman maysid.
3. Isagu ma imanayo. Isagu iman maayo.
4. Iyedu ma imanayso. Iyedu iman mayso.

"20 QUESTIONS"GAMES FOR ORAL PRACTICE

INSTRUCTIONS: GAME 1: "What am I buying?" "Maxaan gadanayaa?" (iibsanaayaa?)

1. One S. is chosen, volunteers, or "draws a straw" to become the "leader" for the first game. (S.1.)
2. S.1. thinks of something he/she is going to buy/is buying e.g. koob
3. S.1. says: "Waxaan tegayaa dukaamada. Maxaan gadanayaa?"
4. Other Ss, try to guess what S.1. is buying by asking questions:
e.g., S2: Buug maad gadanaysaa? S.1: Maya, buug ma gadanayo.
S3: Qalin maad gadanaysaa? S.1: Maya, qalin ma gadanayo.
The question and the answer must be given in full.
5. The teacher keeps score. Students are allowed 20 questions to get the answer.
6. Any Student who gets the answer correct can be "S.1" for the next turn. If nobody gets the answer, S.1. can choose another to replace him/her.
7. All students should take part in asking questions.
8. This game can also be played in pairs or groups of three.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS FOR "20 QUESTIONS"

- GAME 2: What is Cali eating?
"Cali wax buu cunayaa. Muxuu cunayaa?"
- GAME 3: Where is Faduma going?
"Faduma meel bay tegaysaa. Xaggay tegaysaa?"
- GAME 4: When are you coming?
"Adigu waad imanaysaa. Goormaad imanaysaa?"
- GAME 5: What is Ismaaciil bringing?
"Ismaaciil wax buu keenayaa. Muxuu keenayaa?"
- GAME 6: What is Sahra looking at?
"Sahra wax bay fiirinaysaa. Maxay fiirinaysaa?"

Muus?

Baasta?

Suuqa?

Xafiiska?

Caawa?

Axadda?

Lacag?

Buug?

Ubaxa?

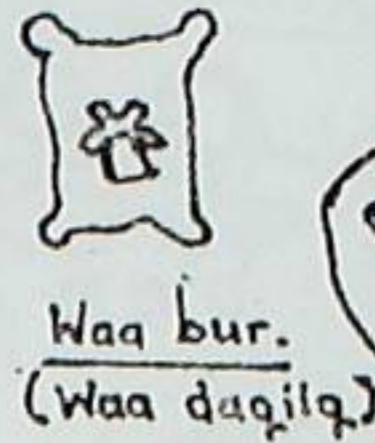
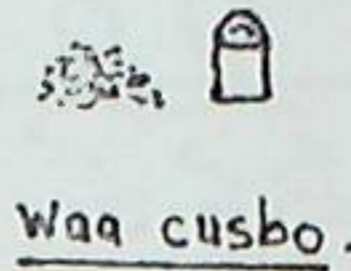
Xaashida?

Guriga?

Cuntada?

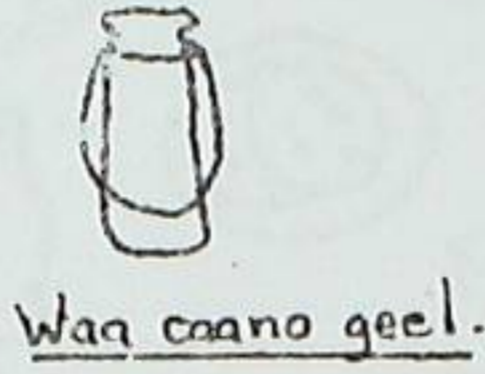
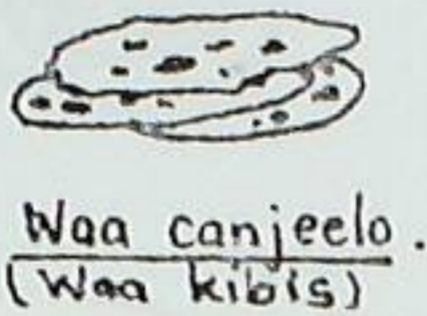
FATUMA'S PARTY (XAFLADDA FADUMA)

A: Akhri oo baro.



Waa Xawaash.

1. Waa heyl.
2. Waa qaranfuul.
3. Waa heyl dhegooleh.
4. Waa sinjibiil.
5. Waa filfil.



B: Maanta waa xaflad.

Dad badan baa guriga Faduma imanaya.
Faduma suuqa iyo dukaamada bay tegaysaa.
Waxay gadanaysaa khudrad iyo raashinka xafladda.
Maanta qado wanaagsan bay samaynaysaa.

Waxay karinaysaa:

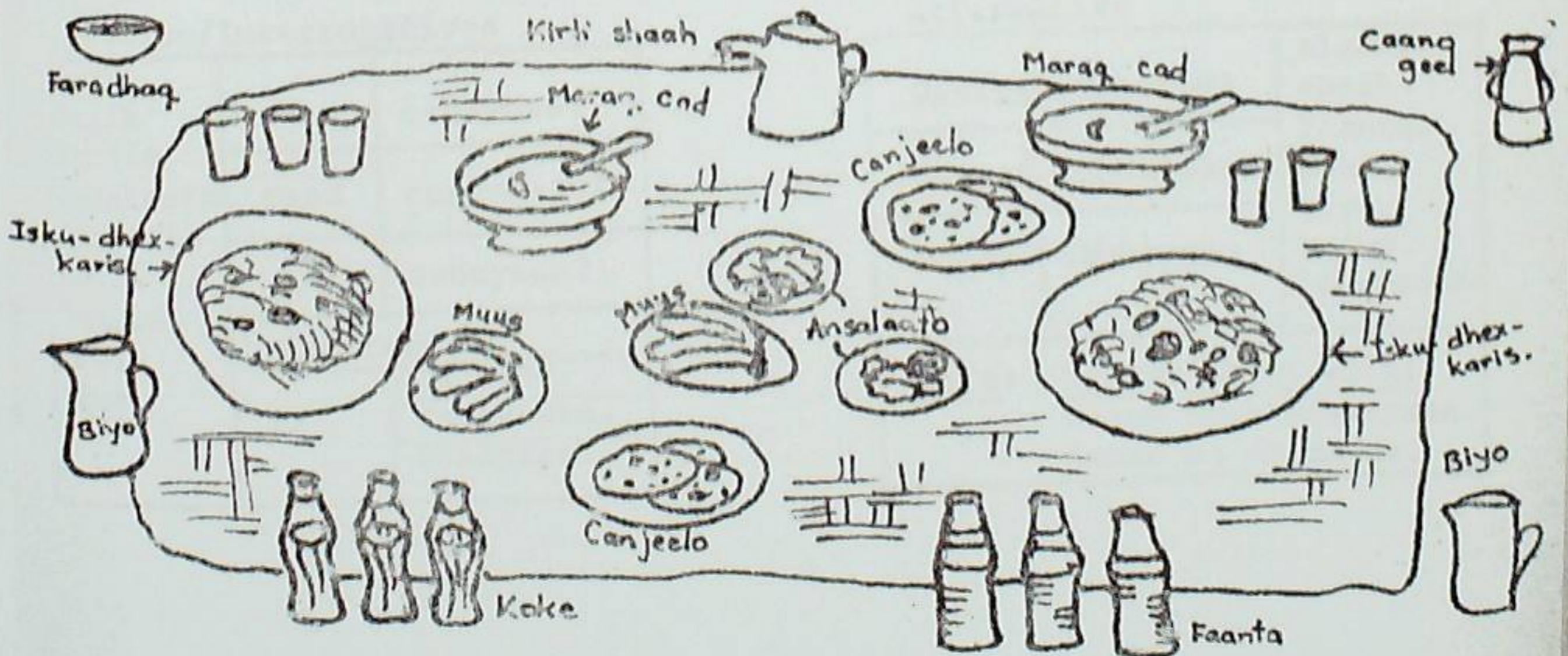
- Isku-dhex-karis. Waa bariis iyo hilib adhi iyo bataato iyo xawaash.
- Maraq cad. Waa khudrad iyo hilib iyo biyo badan.
- Canjeelo. Waa rooti Soomaali.
- Shaah. Waa caleen shaah iyo caano lo'aad iyo sonkor iyo xawaash.

Waxay samanyasaa:

- Ansalaato. Waa ansalaato, yaanyo, basal, cusbo iyo saliid.

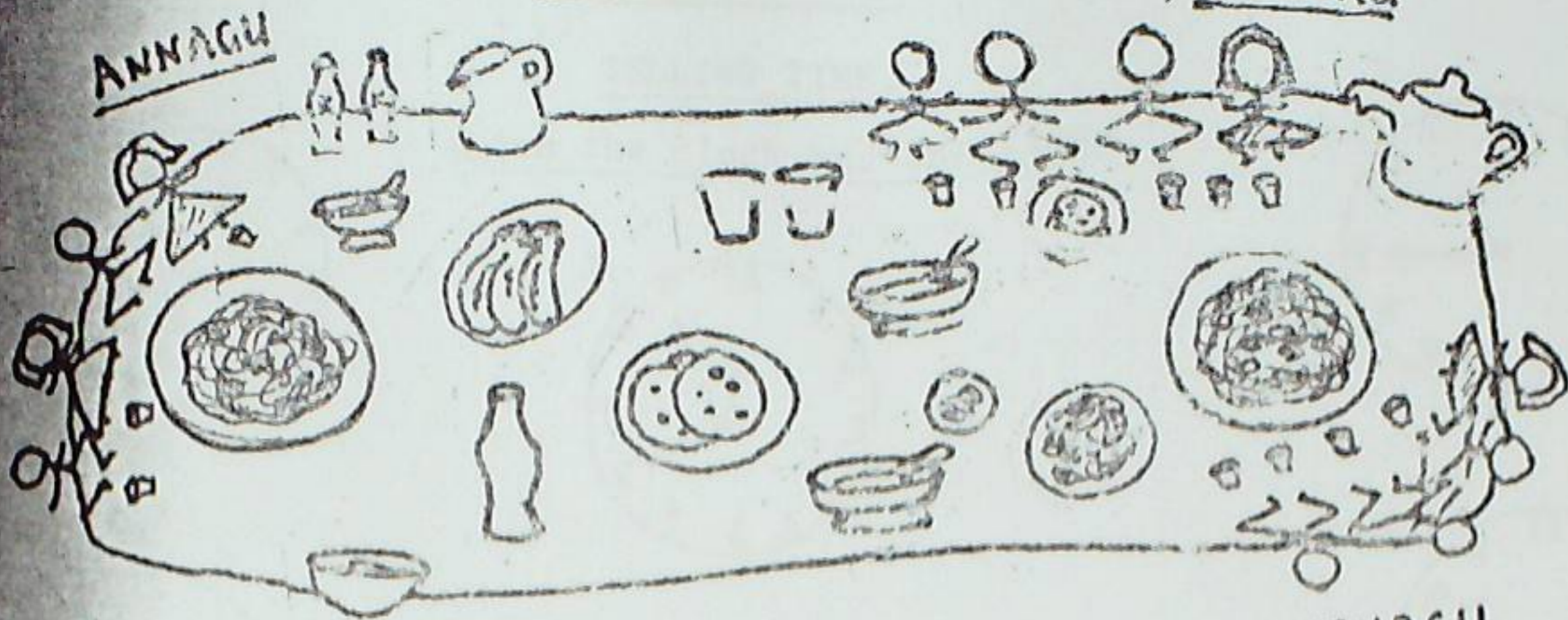
Cali wuxuu keenayaa caano geel iyo Faanta iyo Koke.

C: Waa xafladdii Faduma: Ka hadal.



QADO WANAAGSAN

IDINKU



Maxaan cunaynaa?

1. Annagu waxaan cunaynaa isku-dhex-karis.

Waxaan cabbaynaa biyo iyo Koke.

Annagu shaah ma cabbayno.

2. Idinku waxaad cunaysaan maraq iyo canjeelo.

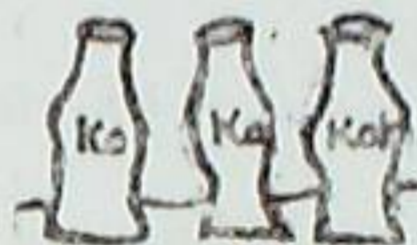
Waxaad cabbaysaan biyo iyo shaah.

Idinku ma cabbaysaan Faanta iyo Koke.

3. Iyagu waxay cunayaan isku-dhex-karis iyo ansalaato.

Waxay cabbayaan maraq.

Iyagu biyo ma cabbayaan.



Make Q and A using these substitution Tables.

Question/Interrogatives

Hilib	maan	cunaynaa?
Bariis	maad	cunaysaan?
Ansalaato	may	cunayaan?
Canjeelo	<u>Negative</u>	
Rooti		cunayno.
Baasta	ma	cunaysaan.
Muufo		cunayaan.
Ukun		
:		
:		

Affirmative

Waxaan	cabbaynaa	sigaar. shaah. Faanta.
Waxaad	cabbaysaan	Koke. biyo.
Waxay	cabbayaan	kafay. isbermuuto

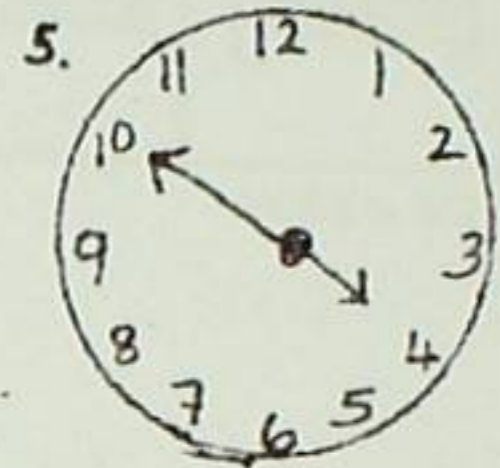
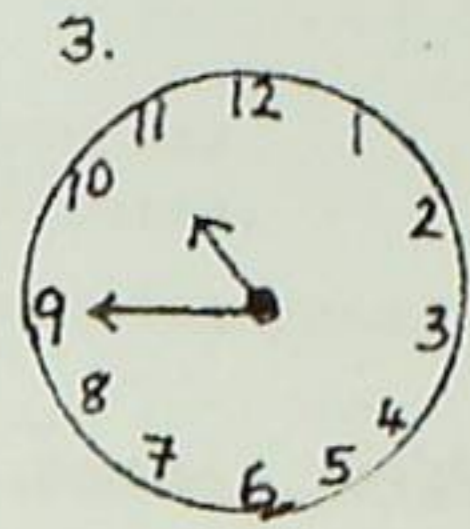
Note: We say about milk:
Caano wean dhamaynaa.
Caano ma dhamayno.

UNIT 8:5

WORKSHEET 33A

TELLING TIME.

Match the clock and the time.

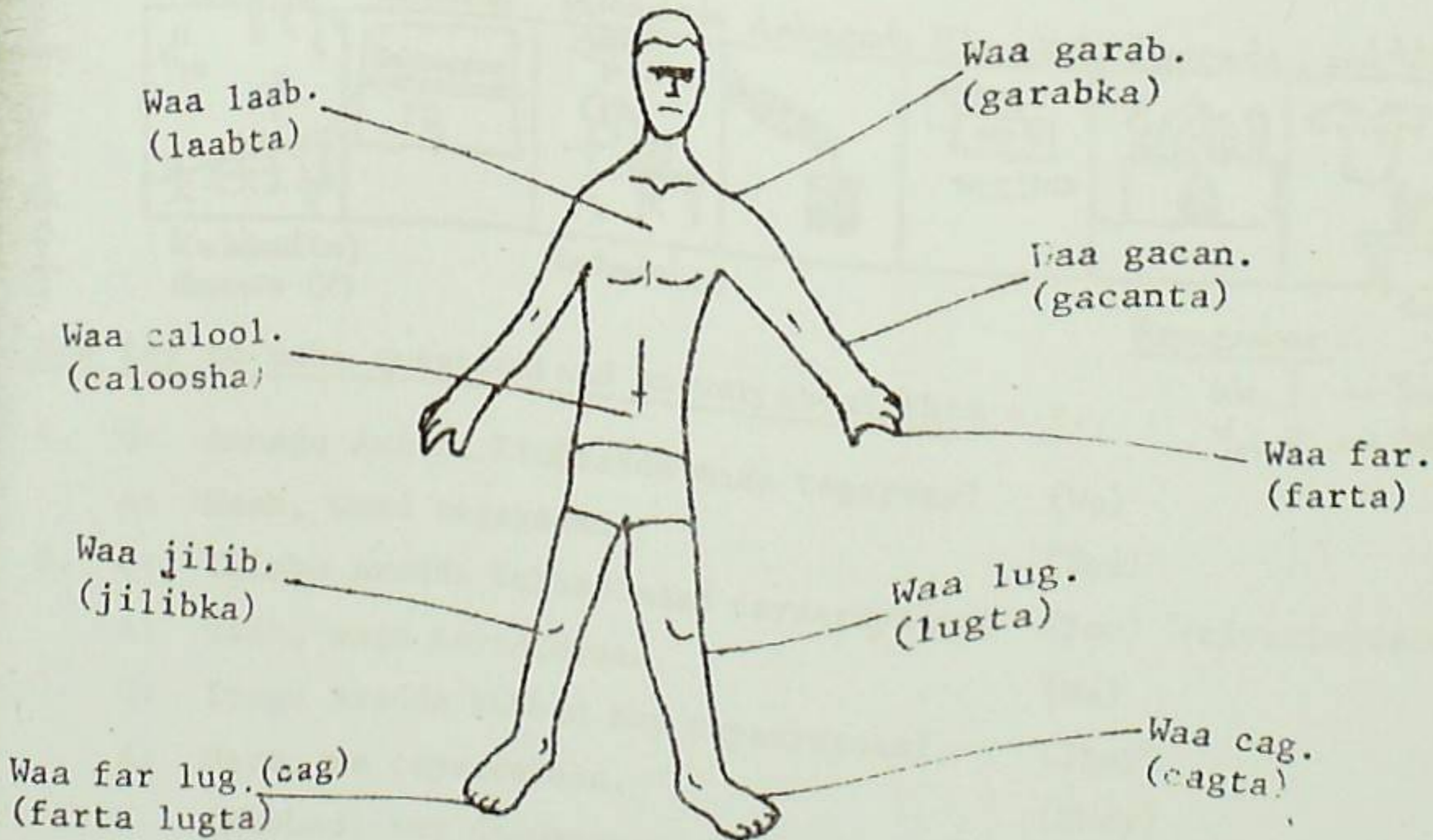


- b. Waa toban saac oo toban la'.
- t. Waa shan saac oo rubi la'.
- j. Waa hal saac oo shan iyo labaatan la'.
- kh. Waa lix saac oo shan la'.
- x. Waa kow iyo toban saac oo labaatan la'.

UNIT 8:6

WORKSHEET 33B

WAA QAYBAHA JIDHKA.










USING PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE PLURALS

1. Make a sentence for each picture. Some words to help you are written under the pictures.
e.g., Axadda Kaniisadda baan tegaynaa. (OR.... Waxaan tegaynaa)

A. Axadda Isniinta Talaadada Arbacada Khamista Jimcada Sabtida


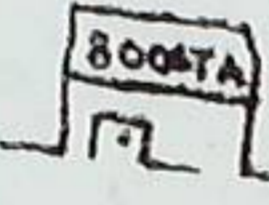





Annagu

						
kaniisadda (n)	daawo (v)	suuqa (n)				seexo (v)

e.g. Axadda kubbad baad cayaaraysaan.

B. Axadda Isniinta Talaadada Arbacada Khamista Jimcada Sabtida

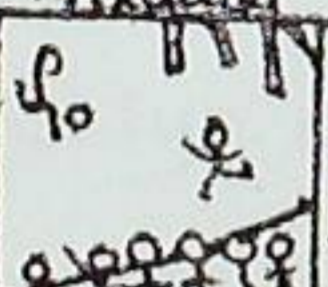





Idinku

						
kubbad (n) cayaar (v)		kari (v)		xafiis (n)		

e.g. Axadda kubbad bay daawanayaan.

C. Axadda Isniinta Talaadada Arbacada Khamista Jimcada Sabtida

Iyagu

						
kubbad (n) daawo (v)		la hadal (v)				tol (v)

2. Now try to make questions and answers about them e.g.,

Remember:
We...? — You...
You...? — We...

- A. Q: Annagu Axadda Kaniisadda maan tegaynaa? (We)
- A: Haah, waad tegaysaan.
- B. Q: Idinku Axadda kubbad maad cayaaraysaan? (You)
- A: Haah, waan cayaaraynaa. (You) ((ciyaaraysaan))
- C. Q: Iyagu Axadda kubbad may cayaarayaan? (We)
- A: Maya, ma cayaarayaan. (They)
- (Kubbad) way daawanayaan. (They)

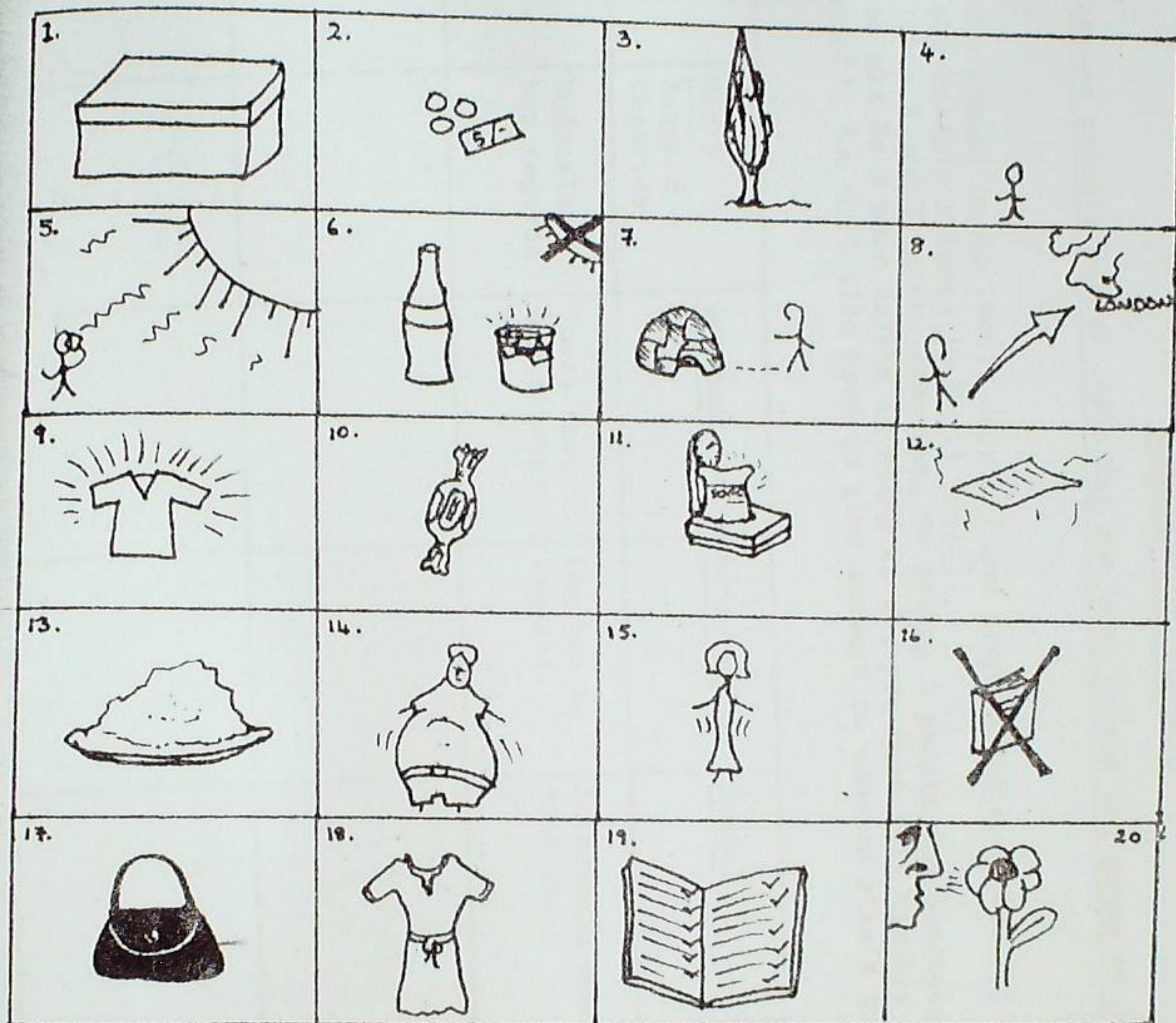
WORKSHEET 34B

WORD ORDER PRACTICE

INSTRUCTIONS: Cut out all the words and signs on this page. Then rearrange them to make correct sentences, questions and answers. There are many combinations which can be made.

- Anigu waxaan tegayaa suuqa maya, ma tegayo
 Adigu waxaad tegaysaa ceelka maya, ma tegaysid
 Isagu wuxuu tegayaa webiga maya ma tegayo
 Iyedu waxay tegaysaa xafiiska ma tegayso
 Annagu waxaan tegaynaa guriga ma tegayno
 Idinku waxaad tegaysaan dugsiga ma tegaysaan
 Iyagu waxay tegayaan cisbitaalka ma tegayaan
 Anigu masaajidka baan ka imanayaa Haah, maan ?
 Adigu Boostada baad ka imanaysaa Haah, maad ?
 Cali makhaayadda buu ka imanayaa Haah muu ?
 Hooyaday dukaanka bay ka imanaysaa may ?
 Anigu iyo adigu / Bangiga baan ka imanaynaa maan ?
 Adigu iyo Caasha / beerta baad ka imanaysaan maad ?
 Macallimiinta hudheelka bay ka imanayaan may ?
 ka ma imanayo waan Xaggaan ? maan ?
 ka ma imanaysid waad Xaggeed ? maad ?
 ka ma imanayo wuu Xagguu ? muu ?
 ka ma imanayso way Xaggay ? may ?
 ka ma imanayno waan Xaggaan ? maan ?
 ka ma imanaysaan waad Xaggeed ? maad ?
 ka ma imanayaan way Xaggay ? may ?

DESCRIBING THINGS



1. Sanduuqu wuu weyn yahay.
3. Geedkani wuu dheer yahay.
5. Qorraxdu way kulushahay.
7. Gurigani wuu dhow yahay.
9. Shaatigani wuu cusub yahay.
11. Jawaankani wuu culus yahay.
13. Bariisku wuu badan yahay.
15. Xaaskiisu way dhuuban tahay.
17. Boorsadani way madow dahay.
19. Shaqadani way fiican tahay.

2. Lacagtani way yar tahay.
4. Ninkani wuu gaaban yahay.
6. Faantadu way qabow dahay.
8. London way fog tahay.
10. Naacacu wuu macaan yahay.
12. Xaashidani way fuduud dahay.
14. Ninkani wuu buuran yahay.
16. Buuggani wuu xun yahay.
18. Kurdaddani way cad dahay.
20. Ubuxu wuu udgoon yahay.

Maxaad samaynaysaa galabta/caawa? (Finding out what others are going to do.)

Instructions:

1. Look at the prompt words (Meel? Goormaa?) and prepare the question for each one.
2. Look at the example answers in No. 1 (Cali).
3. Fill in lines 2 and 3 in the same way, by asking 2 people the questions.
4. Before you ask No 3 what he/she is going to do, you must tell him/her what No 2 is going to do.
5. Don't forget! You will also have to give answers to someone else's questions.

<u>Magac</u>	<u>Meel?</u>	<u>Goormaa?</u>	<u>Sidee ku?</u>	<u>Samee?</u>	<u>Cun?</u>	<u>Cab?</u>
Q Magacaa?	Xaggeed tegaysaa?					
1. Cali	Hudheelka buu tegayaa	Toban saac buu tegayaa.	Lug buu ku tegayaa.	Saaxiibkii buu arkayaa.	Bariis iyo hilib buu cunayaa.	Faanta buu cabbayaa.
2.						
3.						

Some useful questions and answers:

Q1: Sidaad ku tegaysaa?

A: Lug baan ku tegayaa.

B: Taksi baan ku tegayaa.

UNIT 9:5WORKSHEET 37CATEGORIES - A TEST (INTIXAAN)

Erayada hoosta ku qoran, afarta meelood u qaybi.

Put them in the right column.

	Dad	Midabo	Cunto	Meelo
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

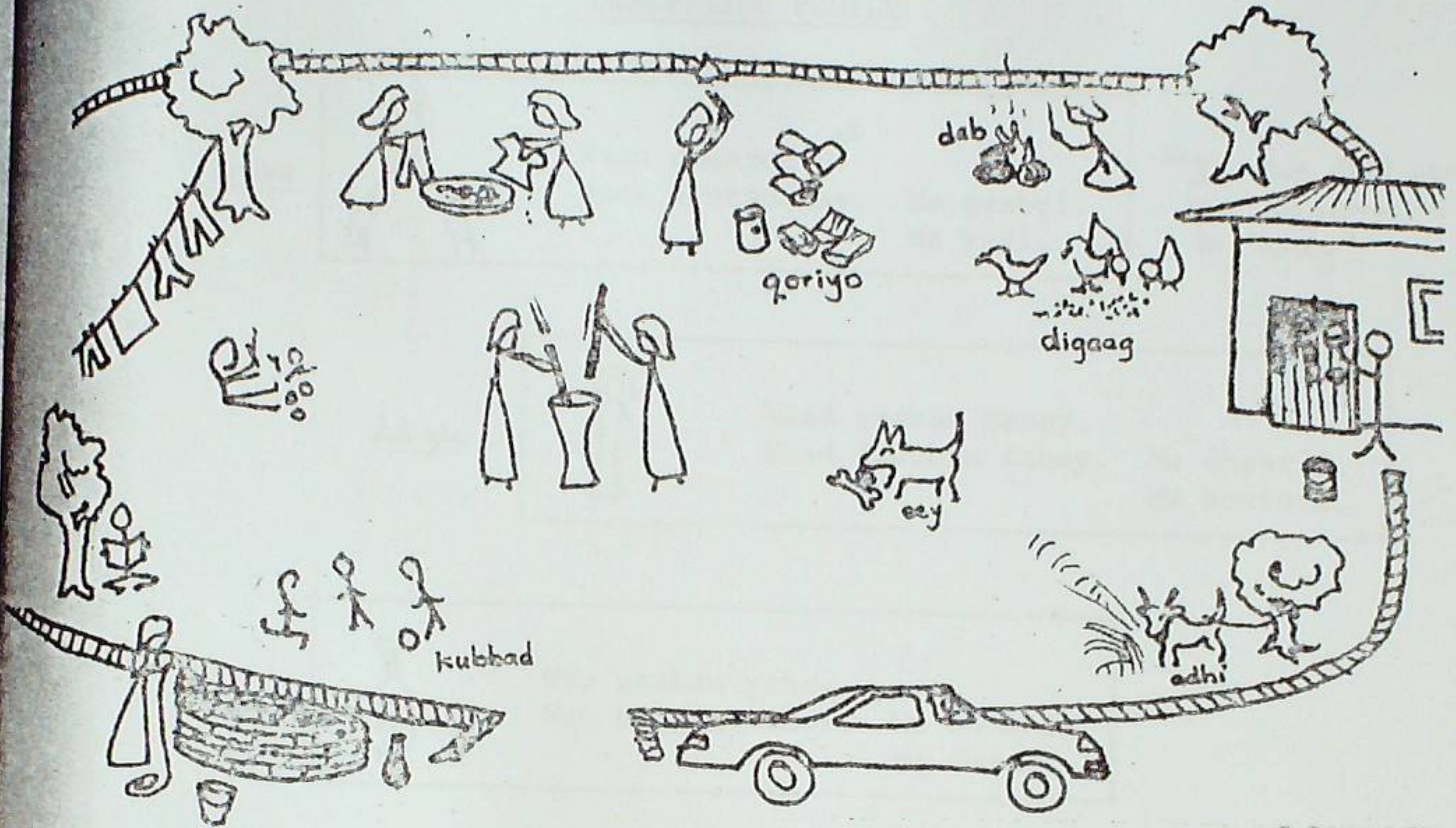
ilmo guri buluug arday takhaatiir
 rooti makhaayad canjeelo guduud
 maamule dukaan babbaay gabadh yaanyo
 webi bariis cagaar masaajid caddaan
 madow dukaanleh maraq jaalle dugsi

Now make four correct sentences using one word from each category:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Now check your answers with another student who has finished.

HADDEER (IMMINKA) MAXAY SAMAYNAYAAN?



Waa xaafaddii Xuseen Sheekh Cali.

Su'aalo

1. Saddex wiil kubbad bay cayaarayaan.
2. Laba gabdhood dhar bay dhaqayaan.
3. Naagi dab bay shidaysaa.
4. Wiil baa cashar akhrisanaya.
5. Afar digaag ihi wax bay cunayaan.
6. Nin baa gaadhiga wadaya.
7. Eey baa hilib cunaya.
8. Nin albaab buu rinjiyaynayaa.
9. Laba naagood waxay tumayaan meseggo.
10. Gabadh baa biyo dhaansanaysa.
11. Ilmo yar ul iyo dhagaxaan buu ku cayaarayaa.
12. Adhi baa ciyaya.
13. Naag baa qoriyo jaraysa.

Meeqa? Immisa?
 Muxuu/Maxay?
 Ayaa? Yaa?
 Aaway?
 Xaggee?
 Xagguu? Xaggay?

* The "baa" after the subject in some of these sentences, identifies the subject. Notice the verb which agrees with the subject ends with only one "a" e.g., Adhi baa ciyaya.

DESCRIBING PEOPLE

Anigu



Waan dheerahay.*
Waan buuranahay. Ma gaabni.
Ma yari.

* In the first person, the adjective is joined to "ahay."

Adigu



Waad gaaban tahay.
Waad dhuuban tahay. Ma dheerid.
Ma buurnid.

Isagu



Wuu gaaban yahay.
Wuu buuran yahay. Ma dheera.
Ma dhuubna.

Iyedu



Way fiican tahay.
Way yar tahay. Ma xuma.
Ma buurna.

Make sentences using these Substitution Tables:

Interrogative/Affirmative

Maan	yar	ahay	?
Waan	wanaagsan		.
Maad	dheer	tahay (dahay)	?
May	gaaban		.
Way	fiican		.
Waad	buuran	yahay	?
Way	dhuuban		.
Muu	dhow		?
Wuu	cad		.

Negative

Anigu	ma	dheeri. buurni.
Adigu		buurnid. dheerid.
Isagu		dheera. buurna.
Iyedu		weyna. fiicna.
		.

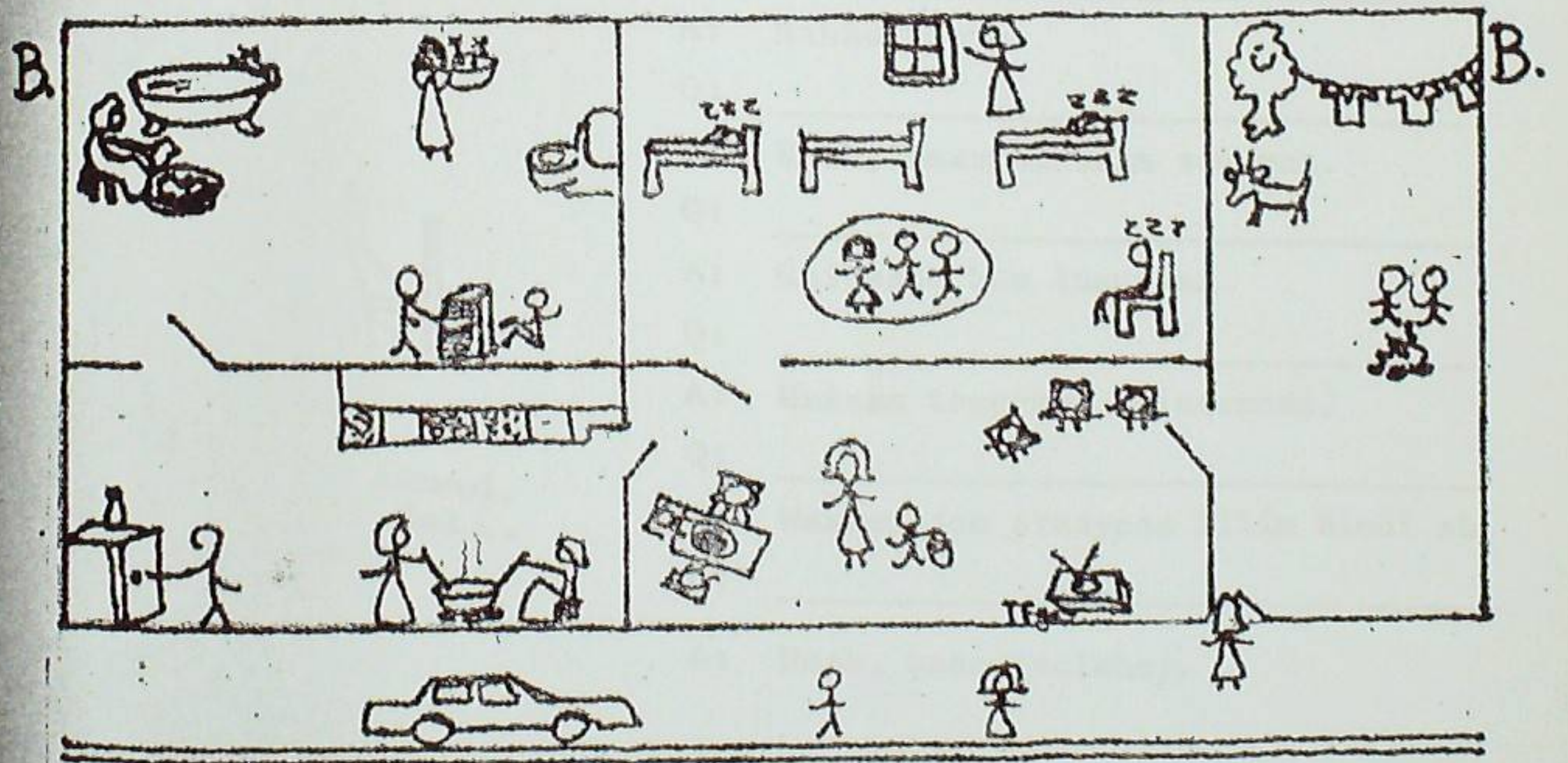
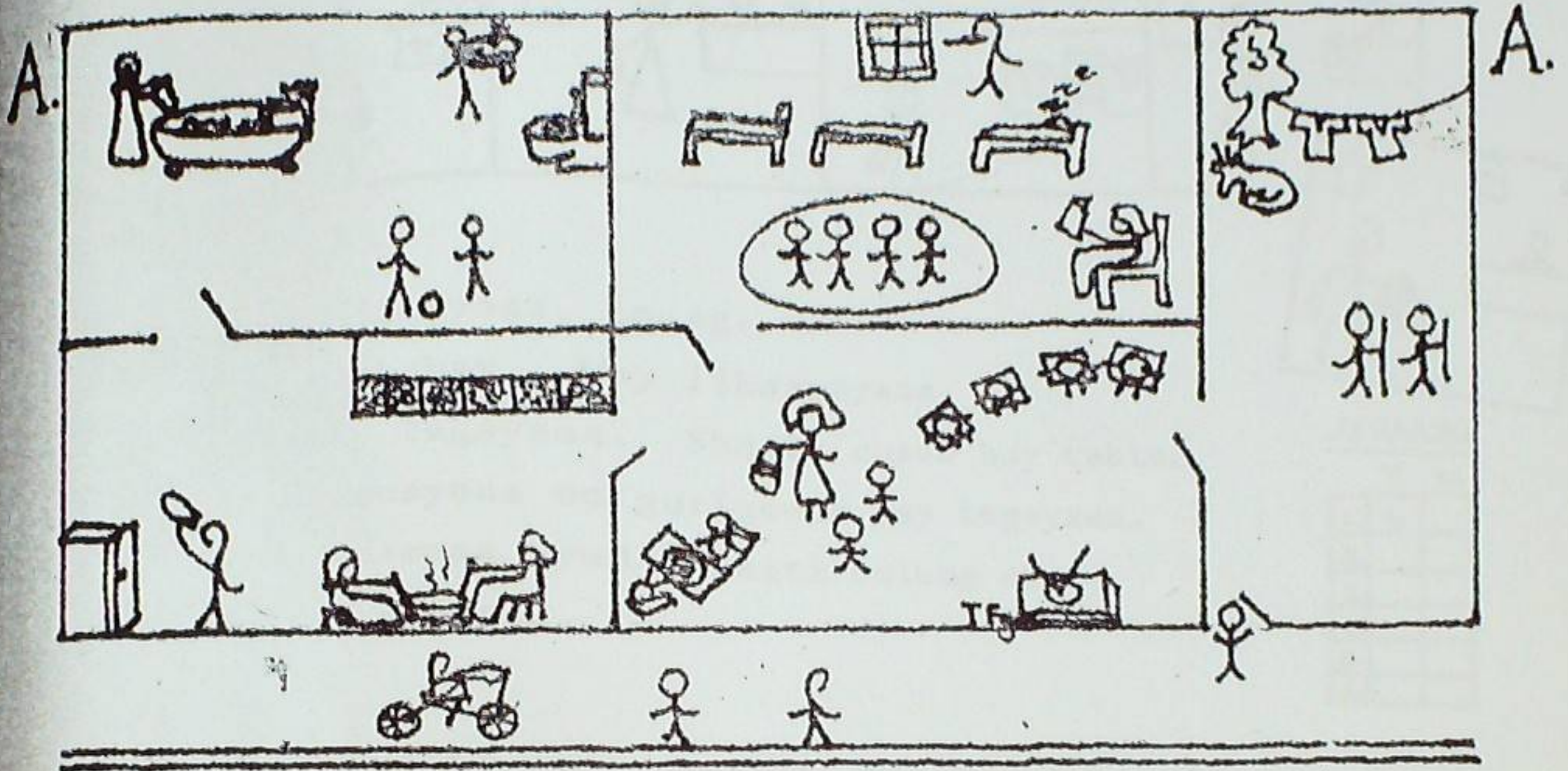
WORKSHEET 40

FIND THE DIFFERENCES

Musqusha	Qolka Hurdada	Jiddaga
Jikada	Qolka Fadhiga	

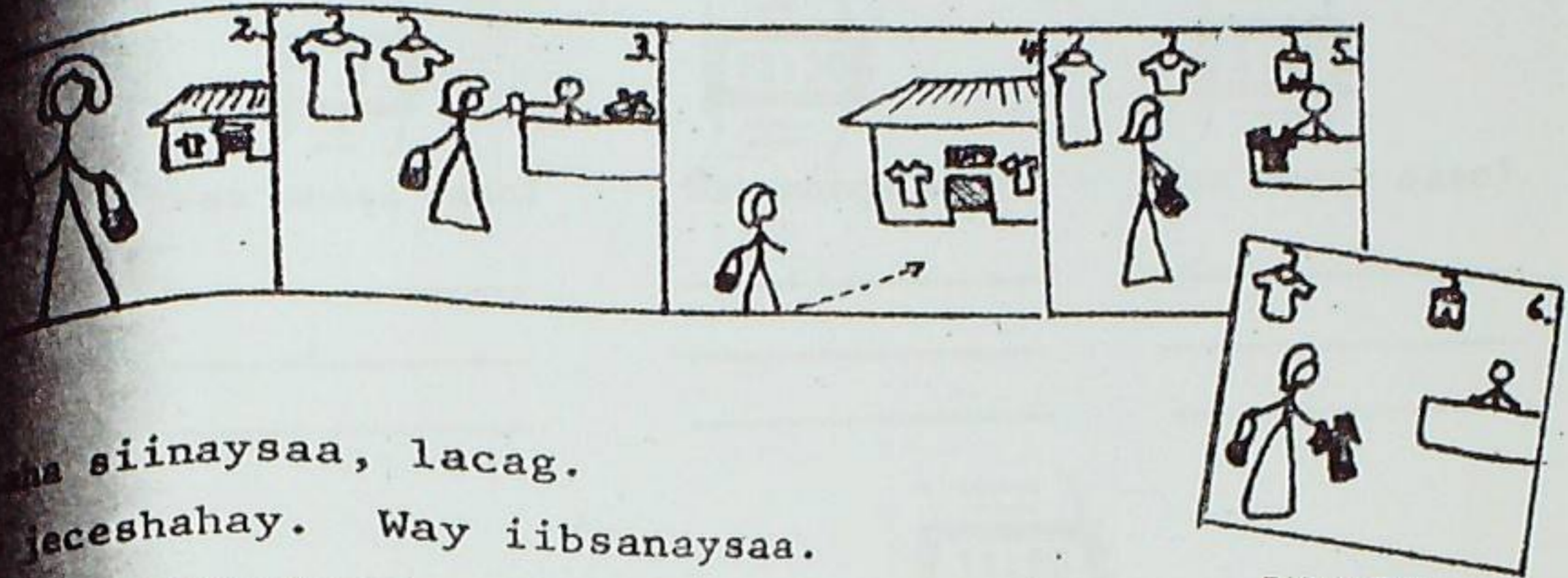
The rooms of the house.

INSTRUCTIONS: Work in pairs. S.1. look at Picture A. Cover Picture B. S.2. look at Picture B. Cover Picture A. Do not look at your partner's picture. Now make sentences and ask questions to find the differences between your pictures.



IMTIXAAN

Match the sentences and the pictures.
 sentences in the correct order to make a story.



na siinaysaa, lacag.
 jeceshahay. Way iibsanaysaa.
 bay tegaysaa. Shaati cusub bay rabtaa.
 qaadanaysaa oo gurigeeda bay tegaysaa.
 tuusayaa iyeda shaati buluug ah.
 boorsadeeda.

JAWAABO

T. W.	
1.	4.
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

Soomaali)

ii iyo Axmed
 ogaan.
 an.



stii Axmed.
 shii Cali.

Su'aalo iyo Jawaabo:

- Q: _____
 A: Nabad weeye.
 Q: _____
 A: Haah, Maxamed baan sugayaa.
 Q: _____
 A: Hal saac buu imanayaa.
 Q: _____
 A: Waxaan tegaynaa shineemada.
 Q: _____
 A: Waxaan soo arkaynaa filim Hindi ah.
 Q: _____
 A: Haah, waan jeclahay.

READING A DIGITAL WATCH

laha bannaan buuxbuuxi:



Waa meeqa saac?
Laha laba iyo
saac iyo
labatan.

2.



Waa meeqa saac?

3.



Waa meeqa saac?

4.



Waa meeqa saac?



Laha wuu daahay.
Laha fiiska waxaa la furayaa
Laha saac iyo nus.
Haddeer waa _____ saac

6.



Faduma way soo degdegtay.
Waxay bugaysaa, Caasha.
Caasha lix saac bay imanaysaa.
Haddeer waa _____ saac

Laha _____ minidh buu daahay.

Faduma _____ minidh way soo degdegtay.



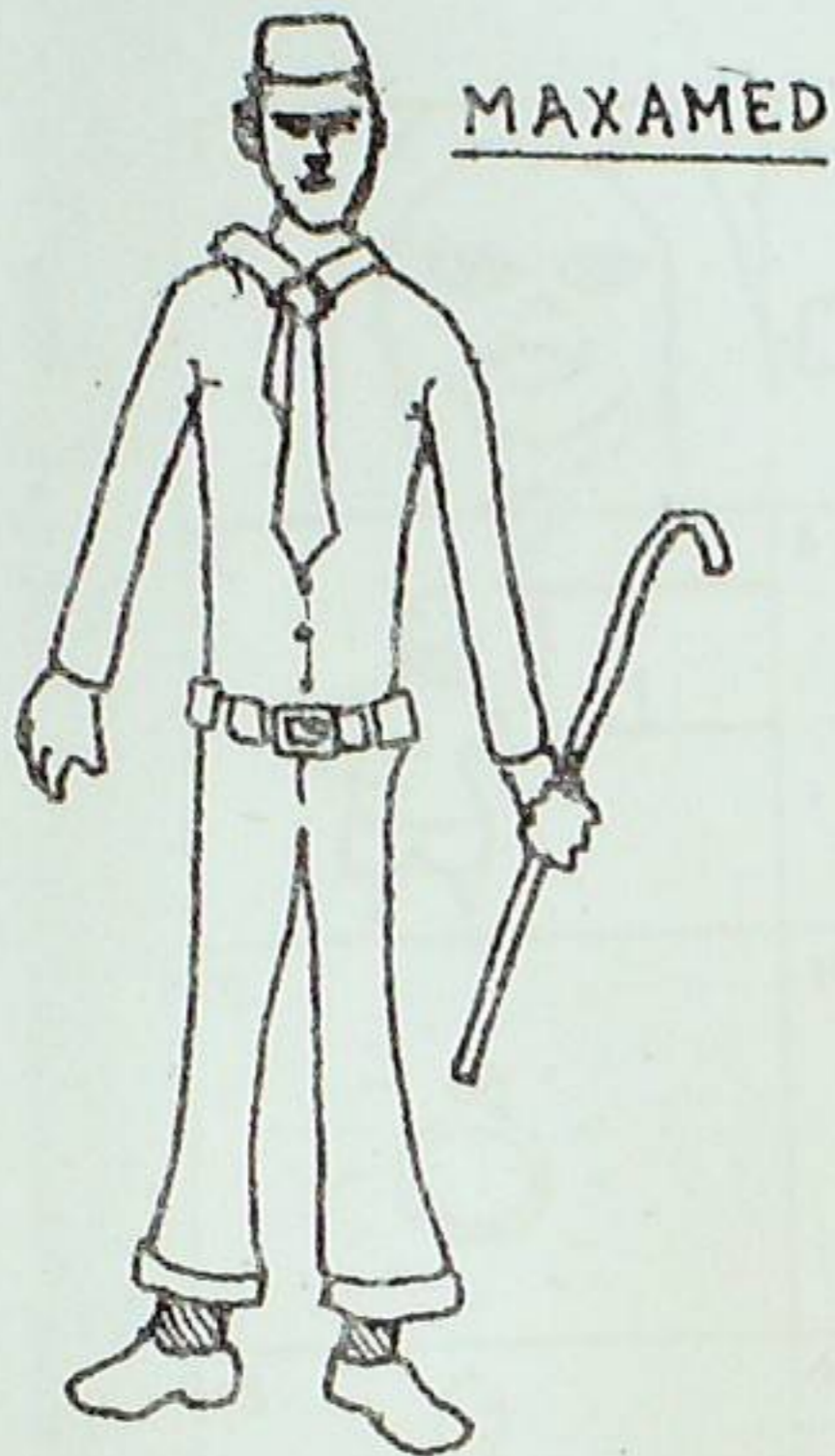
Laha wuu ordayaa.
Laha baskii buu raacayaa.
Laha wuxuu tegayaa sagaal
saac iyo nus.
Haddeer waa _____ saac

8.



Waa habeen.
Carruurtu way seexanayaan.
Waxay seexdeen laba saa iyo nus.
Haddeer waa _____ saac
Waxay hurdeen _____ daqiiqadood.

Laha maanta baskii wuu
helayaa.
Laha baska wuu helayaa.



Berrito waa Sabti.

Maxamed iyo Faduma dhar cusub bay gateen. (iibsadeen.)

Waxay tegayaan tiyaatarka.

Maxamed wuxuu gashan yahay shaati buluug ah, iyo surwaal guduud ah.

Niigtaygiisa iyo sharabaaddiisu waa cagaar.

Kabahiisu waa madow, oo koofiyaddiisu waa caddaan.

Wuxuu xidhan yahay suun.

Ul cusub buu sitaa.

Faduma way quruxsan tahay.

Waxay xidhan tahay guntiino cagaar iyo jaalle ah.

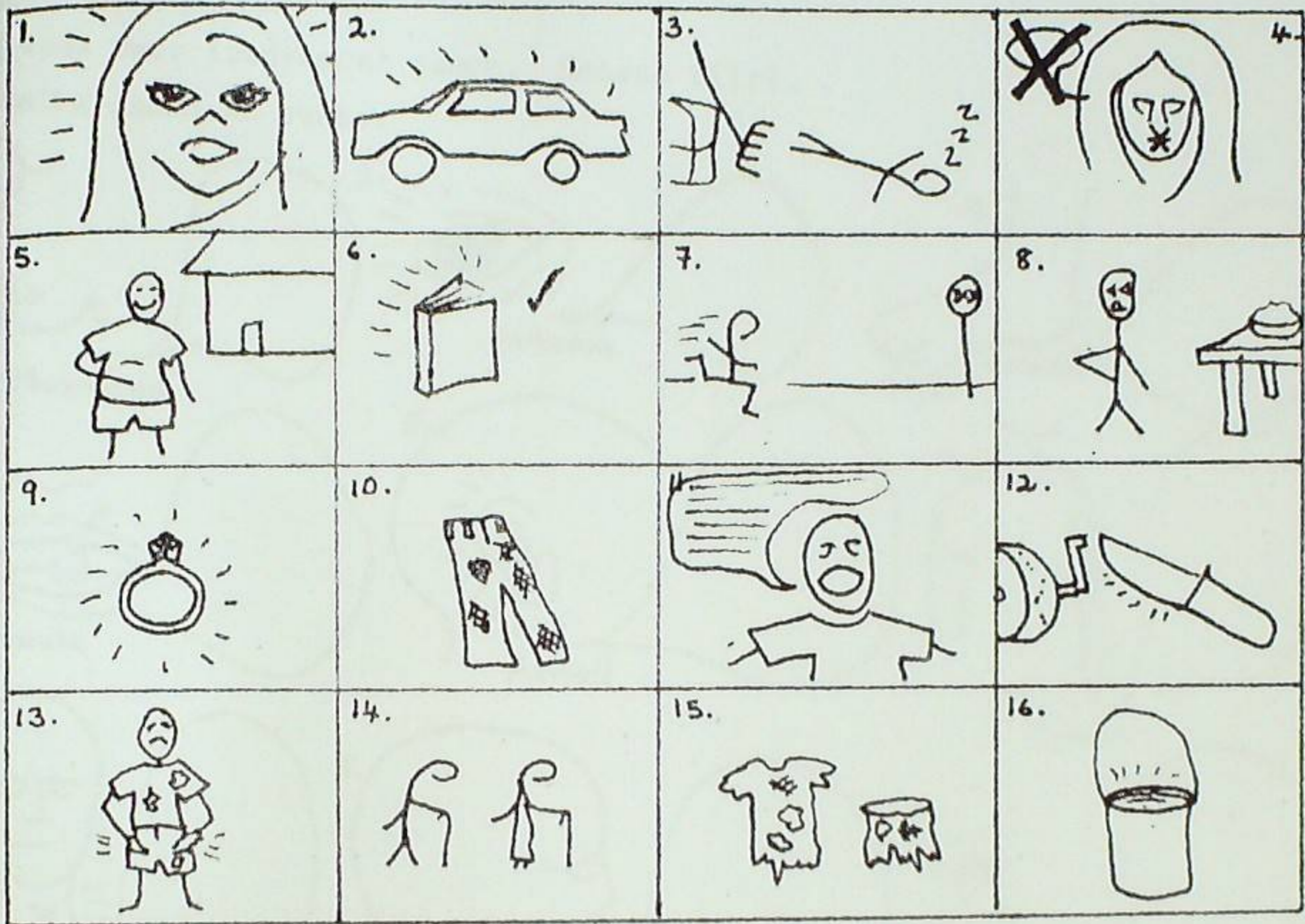
Masarkeedu waa caddaan. Waxay xidhan tahay garbasaar guduud ah.

Boorsaddeeda iyo kabaheedu waa buluug.

Waxay xidhan tahay hilqado dahab ah iyo saacad dahab ah.

Maanta way xarragoonaysaa.

DESCRIBING MORE THINGS

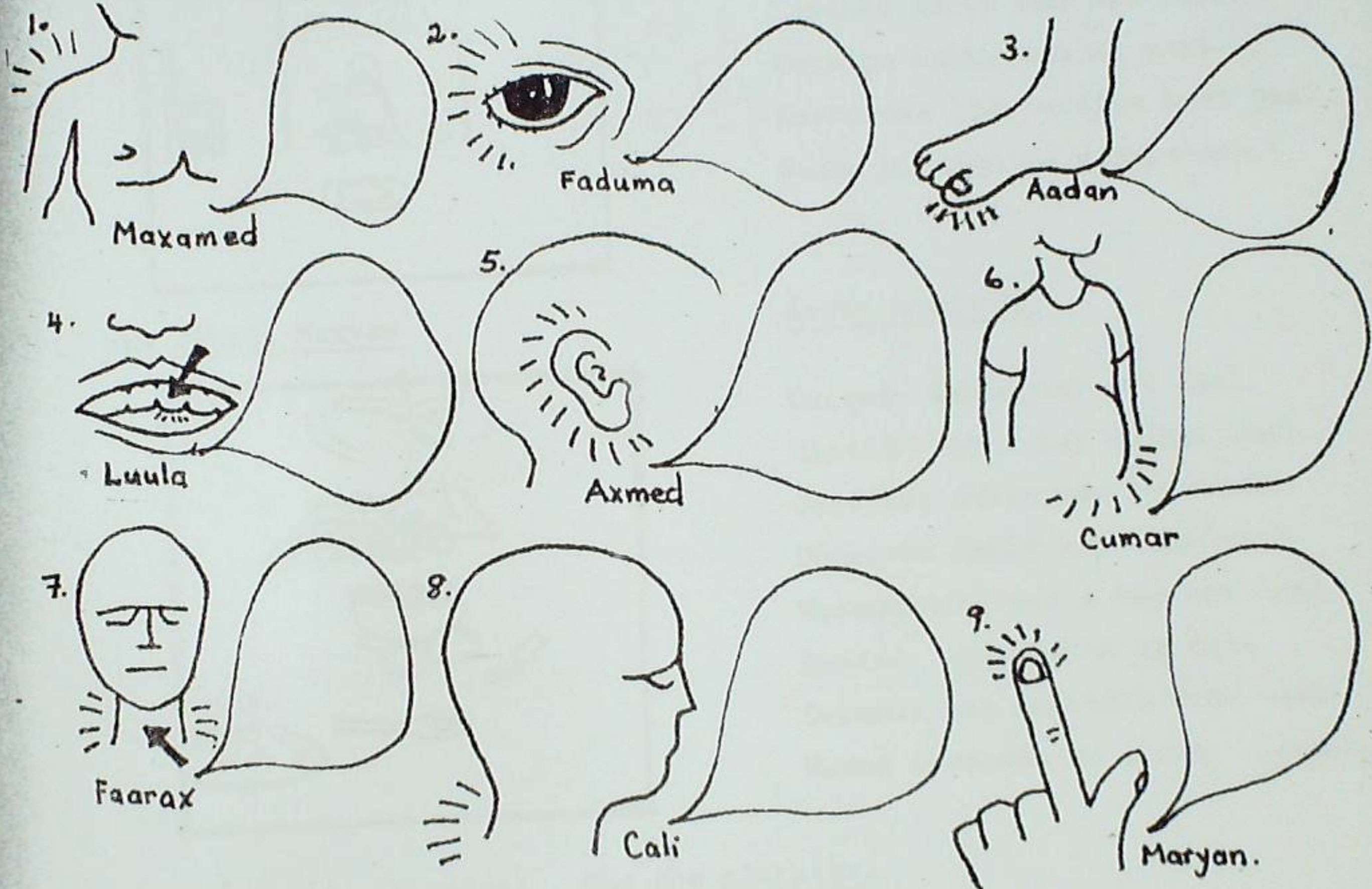


- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Gabartani way quruxsan tahay. | 2. Gaadhigani wuu sifaysan yahay. |
| 3. Ninkani wuu caajisan yahay. | 4. Gabartani way aammusan tahay. |
| 5. Ninkani wuu dheregsan yahay. | 6. Buuggani wuu wanaagsan yahay. |
| 7. Wiilkani wuu degdegsan yahay. | 8. Wiilkani wuu gaajaysan yahay. |
| 9. Fargashigani wuu lacag badan yahay. | 10. Surwaalkani wuu uskag badan yahay.
(Surwaalkani waa wasakh) |
| 11. Ninkani wuu hadal badan yahay. | 12. Mindidani way af badan tahay. |
| 13. Ninkani waa miskiin.
(Waa nin miskiin ah) | 14. Ninkani wuu gaboobay.
(Naagtani way gabooday) |
| 15. Dharkani waa baali.
(Waa dhar baali ah) | 16. Baaldigani waa buuxaa.
(Waa baaldi buuxaa) |

Su'aalo iyo jawaabo ku saabsan tasaawiiirta samee.

HALKEE BAA KU XANUUNAYSAA?INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Fiiri tasaawiirta.
2. Markaas weer (sentence) samee. Hoosta fiiri.
3. Hadalka dadka ku buuxi.

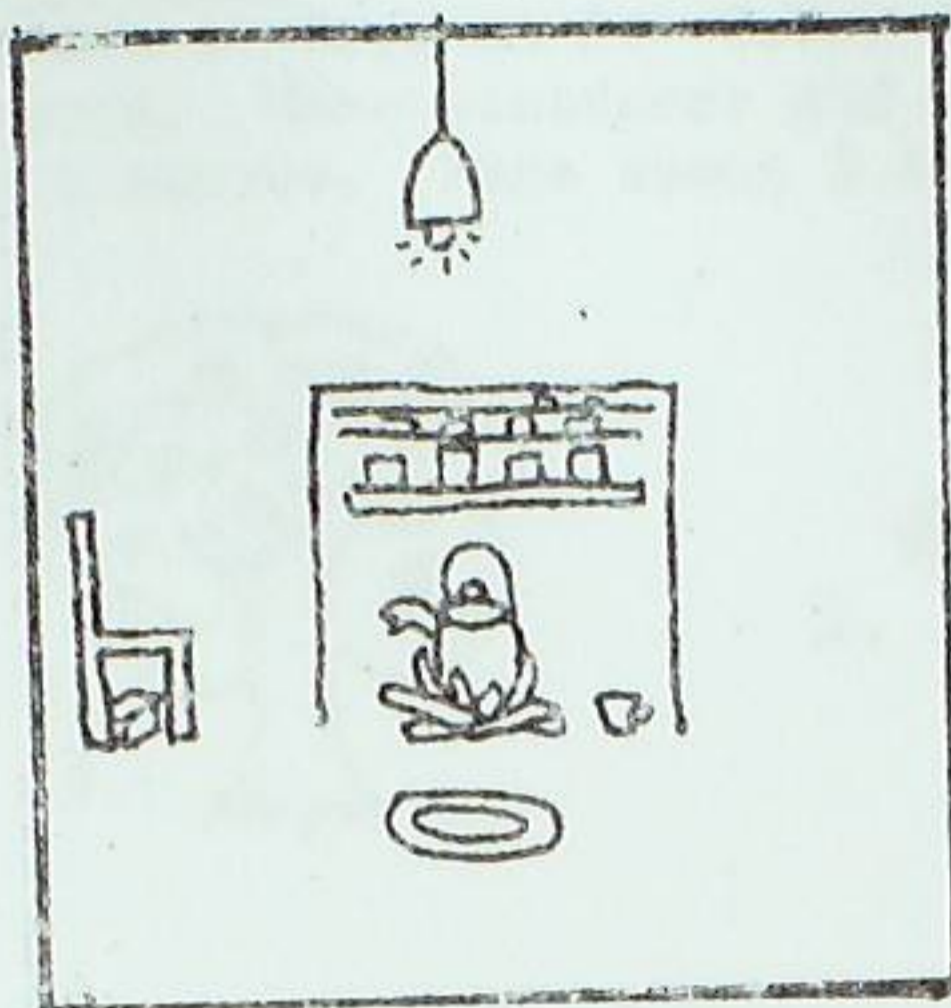
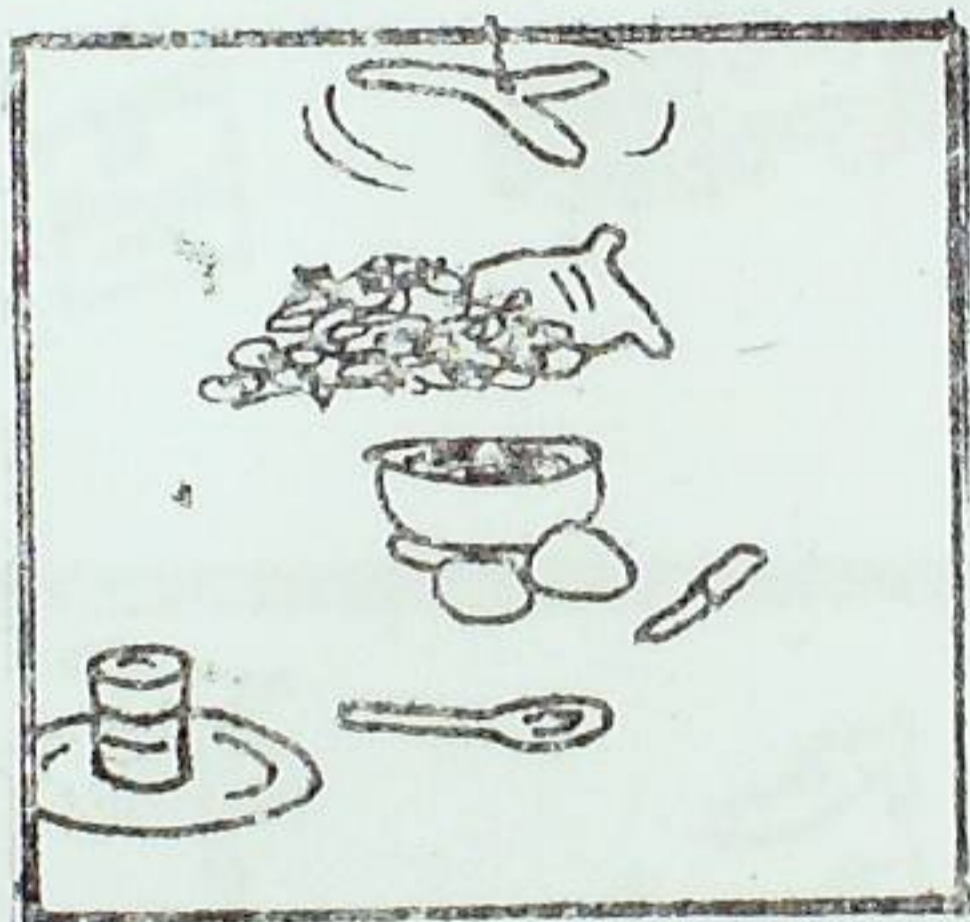


Sanka
Jilibka
Afka
Hunguriga
Garabka
Madaxa
Carrabka
Wejiga
Iligga
Dhabarka

baa i xanuunaya.

Dhegta
Laabta
Farta
Cagta
Farta lugta
Caloosha
Lugta
Isha
Gacanta
Qoorta.

baa i xanuunaysa.

JIKADA FADUMA IYO JIKADA MARYANA. Waa Jikada FadumaB. Waa Jikada Maryan

C.

For Oral Practice in pairs: Use the pictures.

1. Learn the names of the things in the kitchen.

2. Ask and answer question, using "Aaway".
e.g., Aaway kirligii? (Xagguu yaal?)

Dabka buu dul yaal.

3. Make question and answer
e.g., Kirligu dabka muu dul yaal?
Haah, wuu dul yaal.

Neg: Maya, ma dul yaallo. (M)

Maya, ma dul taallo. (F)

Aaway kirligii?

(kidhli)

Kirligu dabka buu dul yaal. (kildhi)

Koobku dabka buu dhinac yaal.

Saxanku dabka buu hor yaal.

Kabadhku dabka buu daba* yaal.

Laydhku dabka buu kor yaal.

Kursigu dabka buu ag yaal.

Kartoonka baa kursiga hoos yaal.

Waxaa kirliga ku jira, shaah.

Aaway cuntadii?

Cuntadu dabka bay dul taal.

Mindidu dabka bay dhinac taal.

Qaaddadu dabka bay hor taal.

Dhuxushu dabka bay daba* taal.

Marawaxaddu dabka bay kor taal.

Daasad baa dabka ag taal.

Dermada baa daasadda hoos taal.

Waxaa daasadda ku jirta, sonkor.

(* Gadaal is also used,
but not with yaal & taal)

We can also say:

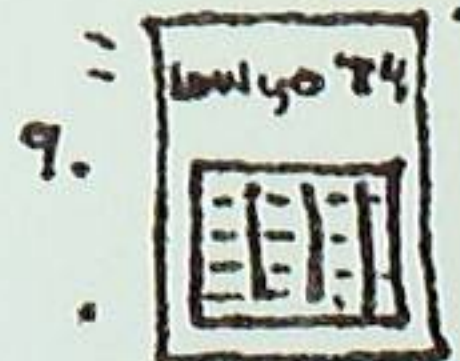
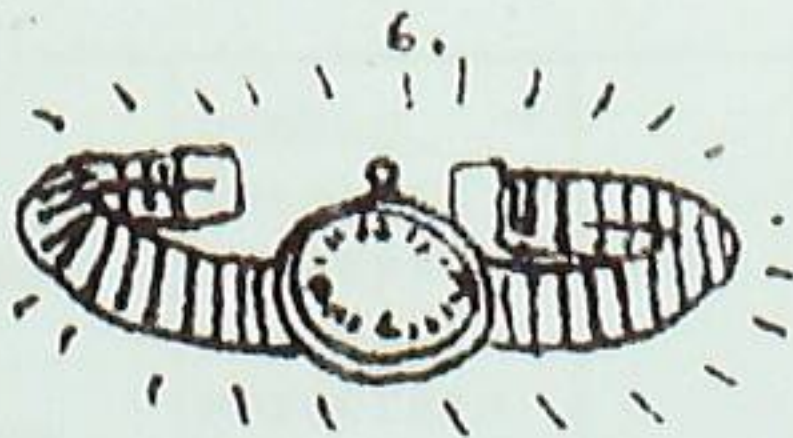
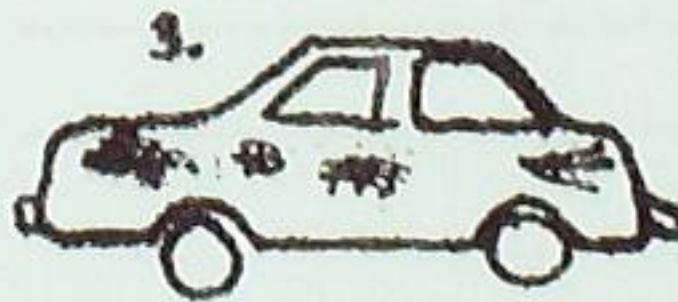
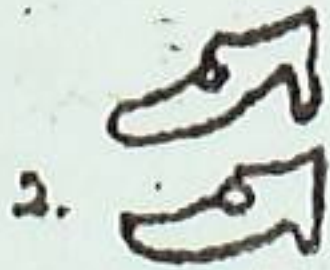
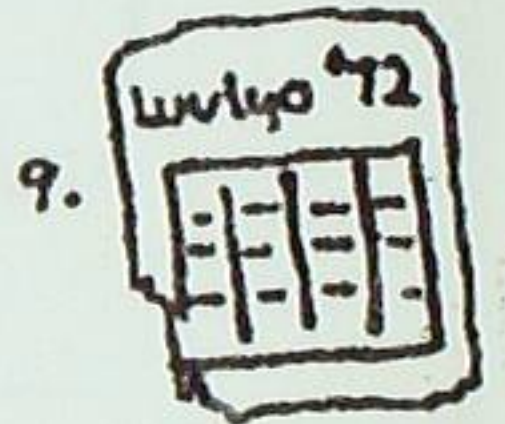
Kirliga baa dabka dul yaal.

Koobka baa dabka dhinac yaal.

...iwm.

DIFFERENCES AND OPPOSITES

INSTRUCTIONS: Work in pairs. S1. look at Section A. Cover Section B. S2. look at Section B. Cover Section A. Do not look at your partner's pictures. Make sentences and ask questions to find the differences in your pictures. Make about 3 sentences for each picture.



MAANTA SIDAY YIHIIN?

SIDUU YAHAY?

SIDAY TAHAY?

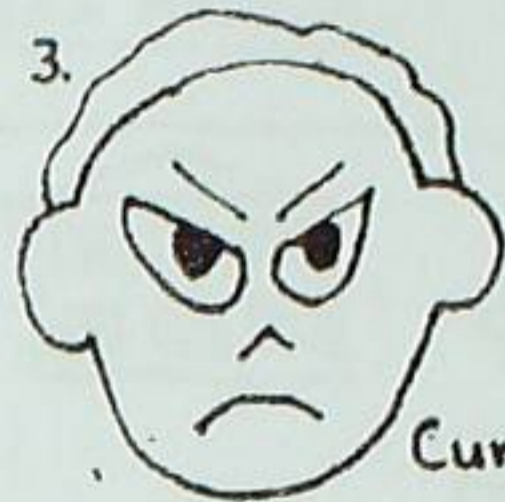
A: Tasaawiirta fiiri.



Ismaaciil



Faarax



Cumar



Maryan



Hodon.



Shukri

1. Ismaaciil wuu yaaban yahay.

Muu yaaban yahay?

Haah....

2. Faarax wuu faraxsan yahay.

Muu faraxsan yahay?

etc.

3. Cumar wuu cadhaysan yahay.

4. Maryan way murugaysan tahay.

5. Hodon way werwersan tahay.

6. Shukri way daallan tahay.

B: Make Q and A:

Sidee tahay?

NOTE *

We write sentences in the first person (I) like this:
Waan yaabanahay.
Waan faraxsanahay.
etc.

Waan	yaaban * faraxsan cadhaysan murugaysan werwersan daallan	ahay.
------	---	-------

Ma	yaabni. faraxsani. cadhaysni. murugaysni. werwersani. daallani.
----	--

C: 1. Yaa faraxsan?

Faarax baa faraxsan.

2. Yaa werwersan?

Hodan baa werwersan.

3. Yaa daallan?

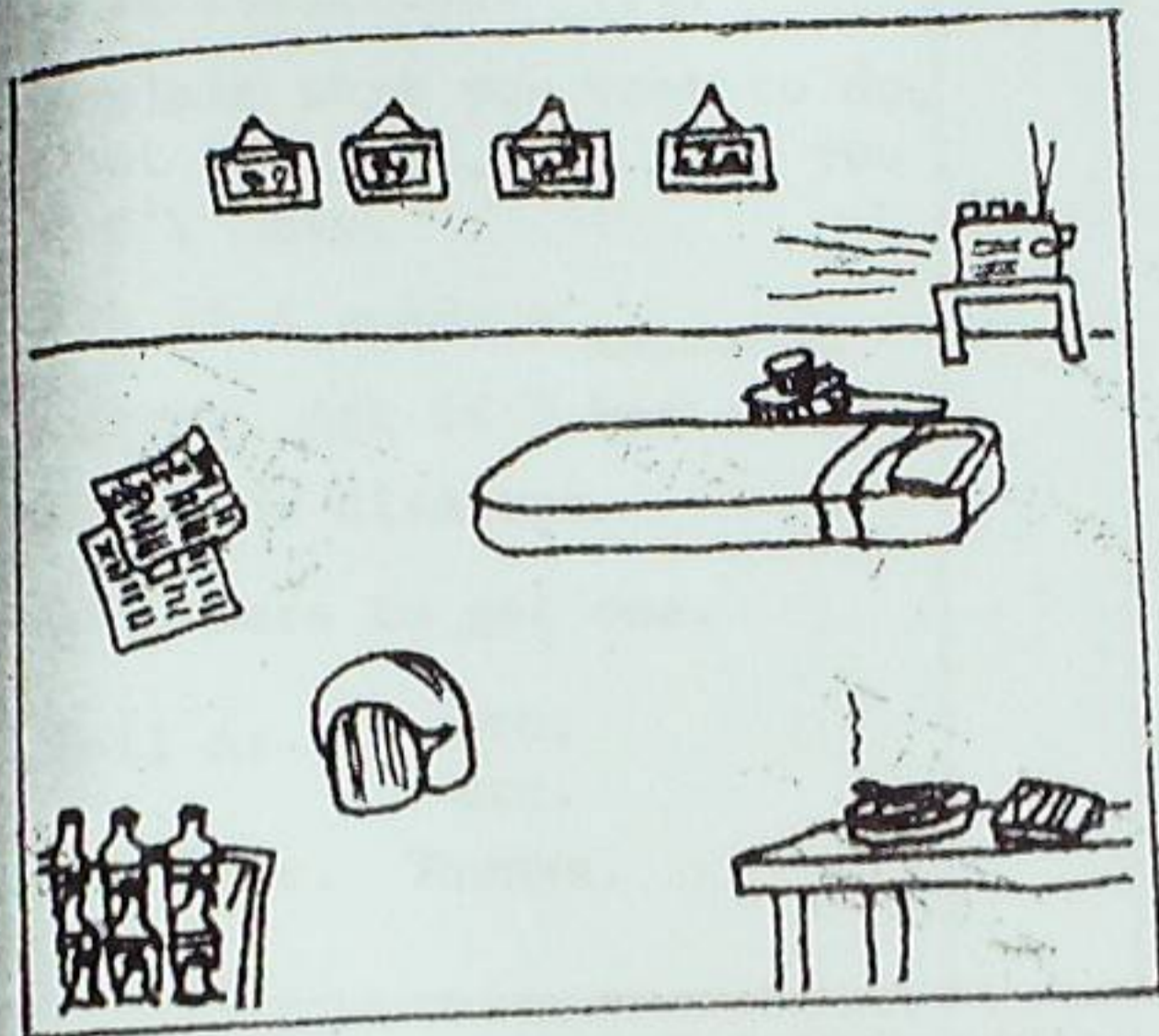
Shukri baa daallan. etc.

WORKSHEET 49

UNIT 13:3

THEY USUALLY DO IT!

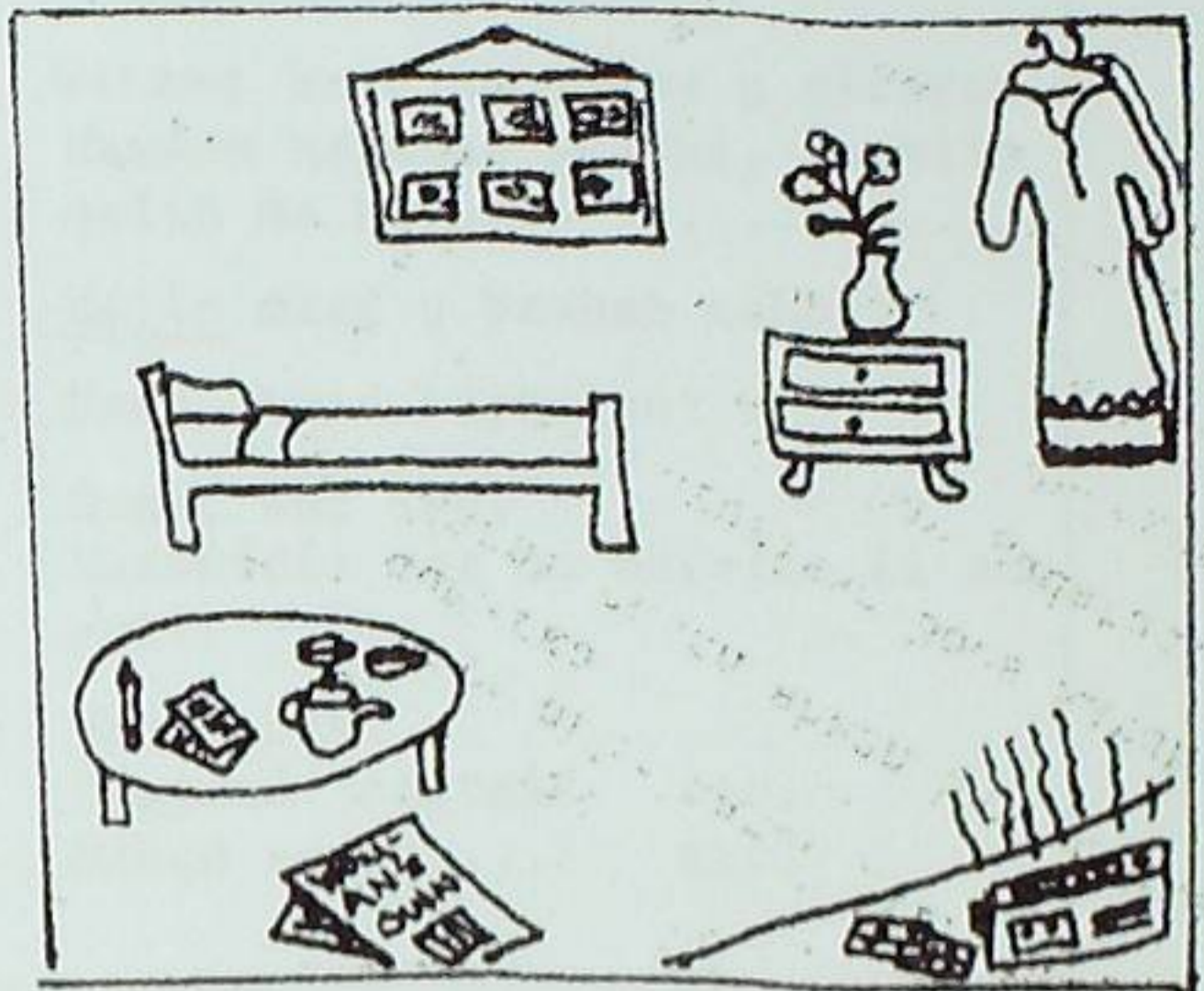
One of the uses of the "Present Habitual Tense" is to show actions that people do regularly or habitually. Look at the two pictures below and see what you can "learn" about Cali and Maryan!

QOLKA CALIQolka Cali

1. Wuxuu cabbaa sigaarka Embassy.
2. Goor walba dhulka buu seexdaa.
3. Maalin walba wargeyska buu akhristaa.
4. Wuxuu wadaa moto.
5. In badan oo Koke ah buu cabbaa.
6. Wuxuu dhegaystaa raadiyoga.
7. Kameera buu haystaa, oo tasaawiir badan buu sawiraa.
8. Kolkol kubbad buu daawadaa.

What do these words mean?

- Mar walba, goor walba, kol kasta wakhti kasta.....
- marar badan.....
- marmar, kolkol.....
- bisha mar, bisha kol.. Wiigga mar....
- maalin dhaaf

QOLKA MARYANQolka Maryan

1. Goor walba waxay gashataa kurdado dhaadheer.
2. Waxay akhrisataa jarraradaha dumarka.
3. Marar badan shaah bay cabtaa.
4. Waxay ururisaa Boos Kardhada.
5. Kolkol ubax bay gadataa. (iibsataa)
6. Mar walba waxay dhegaysataa rikoodh.
7. Kolkol shineemada bay tagtaa.
8. Wiiggii mar waraaq dadkeeda bay u qortaa.

EXPLAINING NEEDS AND OFFERING HELP

- INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Work in pairs.
 2. Look at the pictures to find what each person has and what he/she needs.
 3. Make a "Dialogue" about each one, like the example here.

A/B: Greetings ...
Introductions

A: Explain what you want to do, what you have, and what you don't have.

B: Ask if A needs a _____.

A: Agree. Ask if B has one.

B: Agree or disagree.

A: Ask where to get one.

B: Tell A: etc.
 etc.

A: Conclude. Thanks.

A/B: Nabad
Magacaygu
Magacaygu
Magacaygu

A: Waraaq baan hooyaday u dirayaa. Waxaan haystaa xaashi, laakiin qalin ma haysto

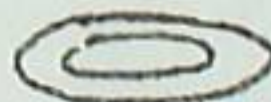
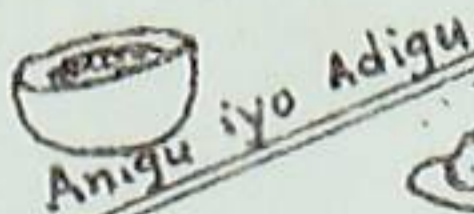
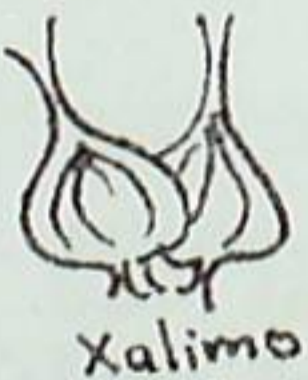
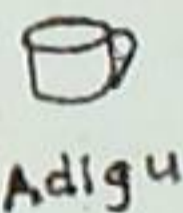
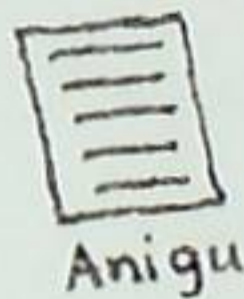
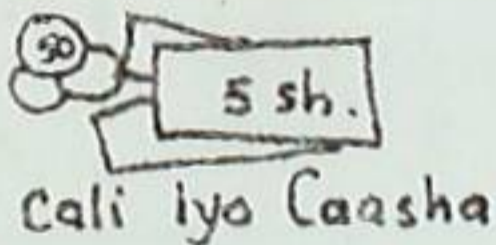
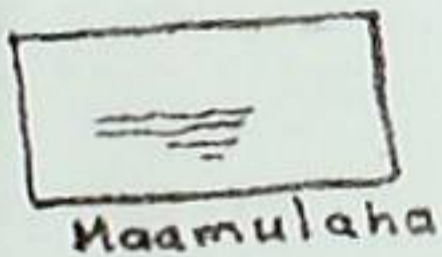
B: Qalin maad u baahan tahay?

A: Haah, maad haysataa?

B: Haah, waa kan. Xaashidii qor oo berrito ii soo celi.

A: Waa yahay. Xaggeed joogtaa? etc.
Mahad sanid ... etc.

MAXAY HAYSTAAN OO MAXAY U BAAHAN YIHIIN ?



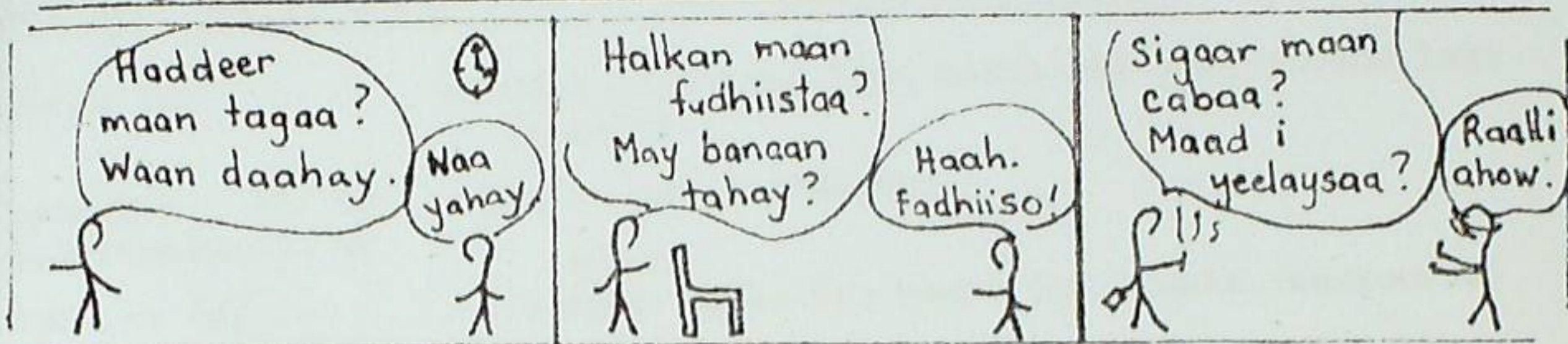
1. Anigu waxaan haystaa xaashi, laakiin ma haysto qalin. Waxaan u baahnahay qalin. (baahnahay = baahan + ahay)
2. Adigu _____ haysataa _____ laakiin _____
_____ soosar. Waxaad _____ tahay _____.

MAKING POLITE OFFERS, REQUESTS

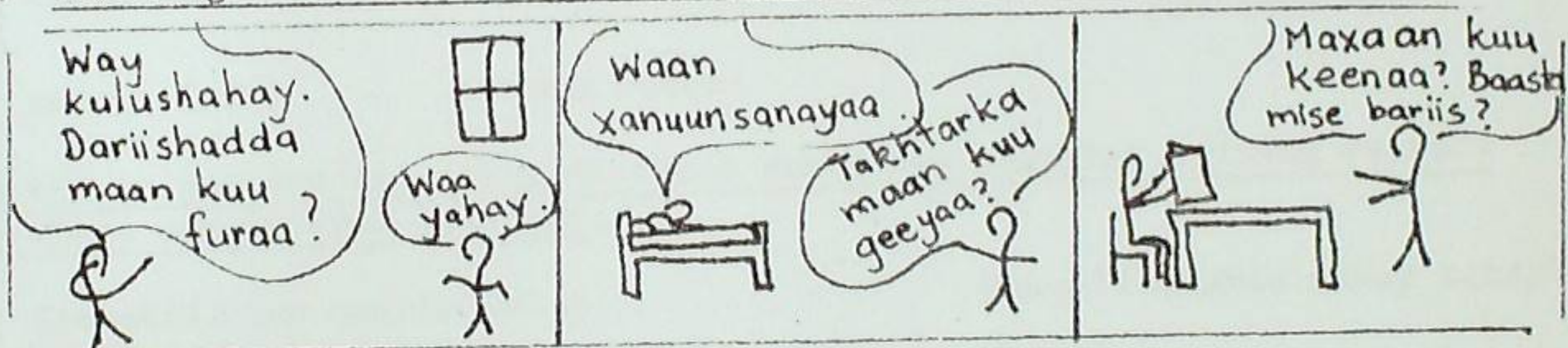
AND ASKING PERMISSION

The Present Habitual Tense fulfills another very useful function. We can use it to ask permission to do something, to make polite offers or to ask someone what they would like us to do. It is usually used in the 1st person singular (I), but not always.

A: Asking permission to do something. (May I.....?)



B: Offering to do something for someone else. (Shall I.....?)



C: Asking what someone else wants you to do. (Am I to.....?) (What am I to.....?)



Into which category would you put these?

1. "Cali wuu yimid. Halkan muu (ku) fadhiistaa?" _____.
2. "Qadadu waa diyaar. Dadka maan u yeedhaa?" _____.
3. "Dukaankii Cali Xuseen aaway?" "Hore weeye, ee maan ku tusaa?" _____.
4. "Xaggaan u socdaa, bidixda mise midigta?" _____.

WAAYO? MAXAA YEELAY

Ismaaciil



Faarax



Cumar



Maryan



Hodon



Shukri



A: VOCABULARY: Try to understand the meanings of these words:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Warka (n) | —: Waxa raadiyoga laga maqlo ama jariiradaha laga akhristo. |
| 2. Saaxiibka (M. n)
Saaxiibadda (F. n) | —; qofka aad jeceshahay. |
| 3. Aabbaha (n) | —: Xaas ^(Qoys) waa aabbo iyo hooyo iyo ilmaha. (carruurta) |
| 4. Carruurta (n) | —: waa ilmo badan. |
| 5. Cayda (n) | —: hadal xun. "Wuu ii caayayaa. Hadal xun buu igu leeyahay." |
| 6. Aad u (adv) | —; wax badan |

B: Now try to put the two parts of these sentences together, giving reasons why these people feel this way.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Ismaaciil wuu yaaban yahay... | Waayo? (Sababtu maxay tahay?) |
| 2. Faarax wuu faraxsan yahay.... | Waayo? |
| 3. Cumar wuu cadhaysan yahay.... | Waayo? |
| 4. Maryan way murugaysan tahay.... | Waayo? |
| 5. Hodan way werwersan tahay.... | Waayo? |
| 6. Shukri way daallan tahay.... | Waayo? |

- Maxaa yeelay, aabbaheed aad buu u jirran yahay. (Wuu bukaa)
- Maxaa yeelay, carruurta baa caayaysa isaga.
- Maxaa yeelay, intixaanka wuu dhow yahay.
- Maxaa yeelay, saaxiibkii baa imanaya.
- Maxaa yeelay, aad bay u shaqaysaa.
- Maxaa yeelay, wuxuu dhegaysanayaa war la yaableh.
(Maxaayeelay)
(Sababta oo ah.....)

Maxaad samaysaa maalin walba? (Finding out what others do regularly or often.)

Instructions:

1. Look at the prompt words (Shaqo? Meel?) and prepare the question for each one.
2. Look at the example answers in No. 1 (Cali)
3. Fill in lines 2 and 3 in the same way, by asking 2 people the questions.
4. Before you ask No.3 what he/she does, you must tell him/her what No. 2 does.
5. Don't forget! You will also have to give answers to someone else's questions.

<u>Magac ?</u>	<u>Shaqo?</u> Shaqadaadu waa maxay?	<u>Meel?</u> Xaggeed ka shaqaysaa?	<u>Samee?</u>	<u>Meeqa</u> <u>saacadood?</u>	<u>Habeenka/</u> <u>tag?</u>	<u>Akhri?</u>	<u>Meel/cun?</u>
1. Cali	Takhtar buu yahay.	Cisbitaal buu ka shaqeeyaa.	Dadka buu daweeyaa.	Toban saacadood buu shaqeeyaa.	Guriga buu tagaa.	Joornaalo buu akhriyaa.	Hudheel buu ka cunaa.
2.							
3.							

Remember: Xaggeed tagtaa? Maxaad ka shaqaysaa? etc.
Waxaan tagaa.... Waxaan ka shaqeeyaa..... Waxaan cunaa..... Waxaan sameeyaa..... etc.

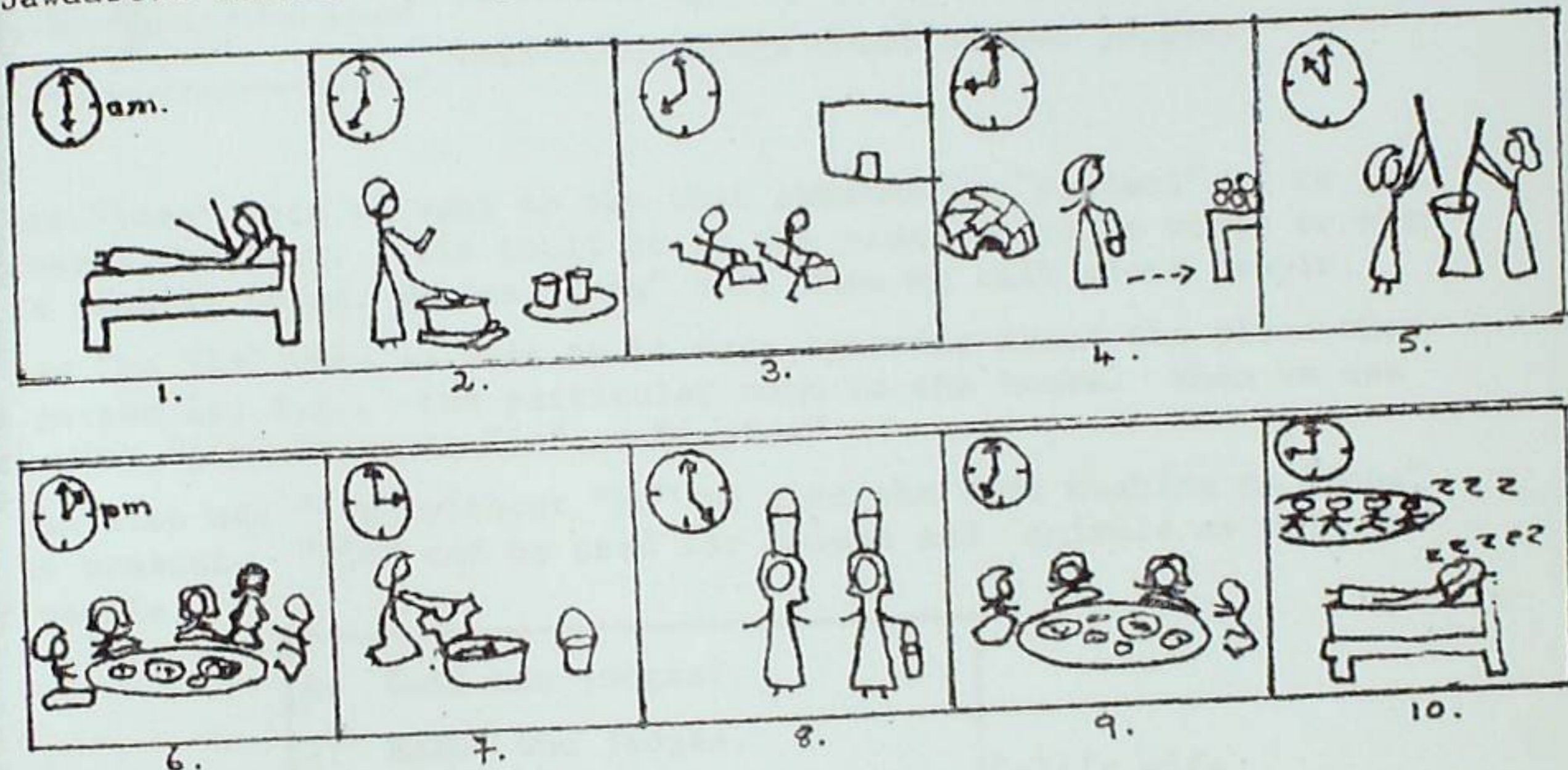
SHAQADA FADUMA
FADUMA SHAQADEEDA

A: Akhri:

Faduma waa xaas. Waxay leedahay afar carruur ah. Aabbahood wuu dhintay. Faduma iyo carruurteeda waxay ku nool yihiin guri yar. Faduma aad bay u shaqaysaa, subaxdii ilaa habeenkii.

B: Tasaawiirta fiiri oo weeraha hoos ku qoran, akhri.

C: Markaas ku buuxi meelaha babanaan wakhtiga. (Lambar 5)
Jawaabtii kowaad waa lagu qoray.



suuqa bay tagtaa.

qado bay cunaan.

iyeda iyo Maryan biyo bay dhansadaan.

waxay cunaan cashada.

Laba iyo toban saac Faduma way toostaa oo way kacdaa.

iyeda iyo carruurteedu way seexdaan.

carruurtu dugsiga bay tagaan.






iyeda iyo Maryan meseggo bay tumaan.

quraacda bay samaysaa.

dharka bay dhaqdaa. (maydhaa)

JOOG AND JIR

Here are some of the ways in which these 2 Verbs are used:

<u>Musqusha</u> 	<u>Qolka hurdada</u> 	<u>Ardaaga</u> 
<u>Jikada</u> 	<u>Qolka fadhiga</u> 	

Faduma iyo Cali iyo carruurtooda guriga bay ku jiraan.

Cali musqusha buu ku jiraa. Wuu maydhanayaa. Faduma jikada bay ku jirtaa.

Maryam iyo Aadan qolka hurdada bay ku jiraan.

Luula ardaaga bay joogtaa.

Ismaaciil guriga hortiisa buu joogaa.

Uses:

- We use "joog" when we want to say that someone is "present" or to give a general location. This could be at the place where he works or where he is usually found. We use "joog" only when we talk about people.
- We use "ku jir" when we want to be more specific about the place where the person is, e.g., the particular room in the house. When we use "ku" with "jir" it means "in" or "inside".
- We can also use "jir" without "ku" to give the same meaning as "joog" to be present. "Jir" can be used for things and animals as well as for people.

Axmed comes to Cali's house to visit.

A: Cali muu joogaa?
B: Haah, wuu joogaa.
A: Xagguu ku jiraa?
B: Qolka fadhiga buu ku jiraa. Wuu qadaynayaa.

Cali's wife talks to him.

In some of these sentences either "joog" or "ku jir" could be used.

C: Isticmaal "joog" ama "jir" ama "ku jir". Buuxi meesha banaan:

1. Nuur xagguu _____? London buu _____.
2. Ardaydii (pl) aaway? Dugsiga bay _____.
3. Maamulaha baan rabaa; Xafiiska muu _____?
4. Haddeer Xalimo laba maalmood halkan bay _____.

Special use: Meeqa sannadood bay jirtaa? (Meeqaad jirtaa?)

ama: Immisa jir baad tahay?

WORKSHEET 56

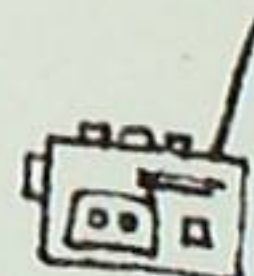
TUUGII...

Anigu waxaan haystaa buug wanaagsan.
 Adigu waxaad haysataa baaskiil cusub.
 Xasan wuxuu haystaa shaati cad.
 Maryan waxay haysataa dhar quruxsan.
 Annagu waxaan haysanaa gaadhi sifaysan.
 Inagu waxaan haysanaa rikoodh cusub.
 Idinku waxaad haysataan lacag badan.
 Iyagu waxay haystaan adhi shilis.



Habeen hore tuug baa yimid.

Wuxuu xaday buuggaygii.
 Wuxuu xaday baaskiilkaagii.
 Wuxuu xaday Xasan shaatigiisii.
 Wuxuu xaday Maryan dharkeedii.
 Wuxuu xaday gaadhigayagii.
 Wuxuu xaday rikoodhkeennii.
 Wuxuu xaday lacagtiinnii.
 Wuxuu xaday adhigoodii.



C: Booliskii baan u yeedhnay.
 Waxay heleen alaabteenii.
Waxaa la weydiyey:

Yaa leh buuggan?
 Yaa leh baaskiilkan?
 Yaa leh shaatigan?
 Yaa leh dharkan?
 Yaa leh gaadhigan?
 Yaa leh rikoodhkan?
 Yaa leh lacagtan?
 Yaa leh adhigan?

Waxaan ku jawaabay:

Anigaa leh.
 Adigaa leh.
 Xasan baa leh. Isagaa leh.
 Maryan baa leh Iyedaa leh
 Annagaa leh.
 Inagaa leh.
 Idinkaa leh.
 Iyagaa leh.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Labada qaybood isku gee oo hadal hagaag ah ka samee. ,

1. Buuggani wuu fiican yahay
2. Xalimo goor walba waxay gashataa
3. Goormaan imaadaa,
4. Way murugaysan yihiin.
5. Maryan iyo Aadan qolka hurdada
6. Waxaa miiska dul yaal
7. Cali wuxuu u baahan yahay dhar caddaan ah
8. Waan gaajoonayaa
9. Lacagtani iyo lacagtaas
10. Cali maalin walba wuu joogaa
11. Dabkaasi wuu kulul yahay
12. Maanta Caasha takhtarka bay tegaysaa

- b. idinkaa leh.
- t. maxaa yeelay, lacag ma haystaan.
- j. saxan weyn oo cusub.
- x. in badan i sii!
- kh. adigu waad akhrisataa.
- d. berri mise saa dambe?
- r. iska jir!
- s. laakiin maanta ma joogo.
- sh. bay ku jiraan.
- dh. maxaa yeelay, lugta aad bay u xanuunaysaa.
- c. dhar dhaadheer oo quruxsan.
- g. maxaa yeelay, cisbitaalka buu ka shaqeeyaa.

LABA TASWIROODAkhri oo soo tilmaam:Cali iyo saaxiibaddiisa

A:

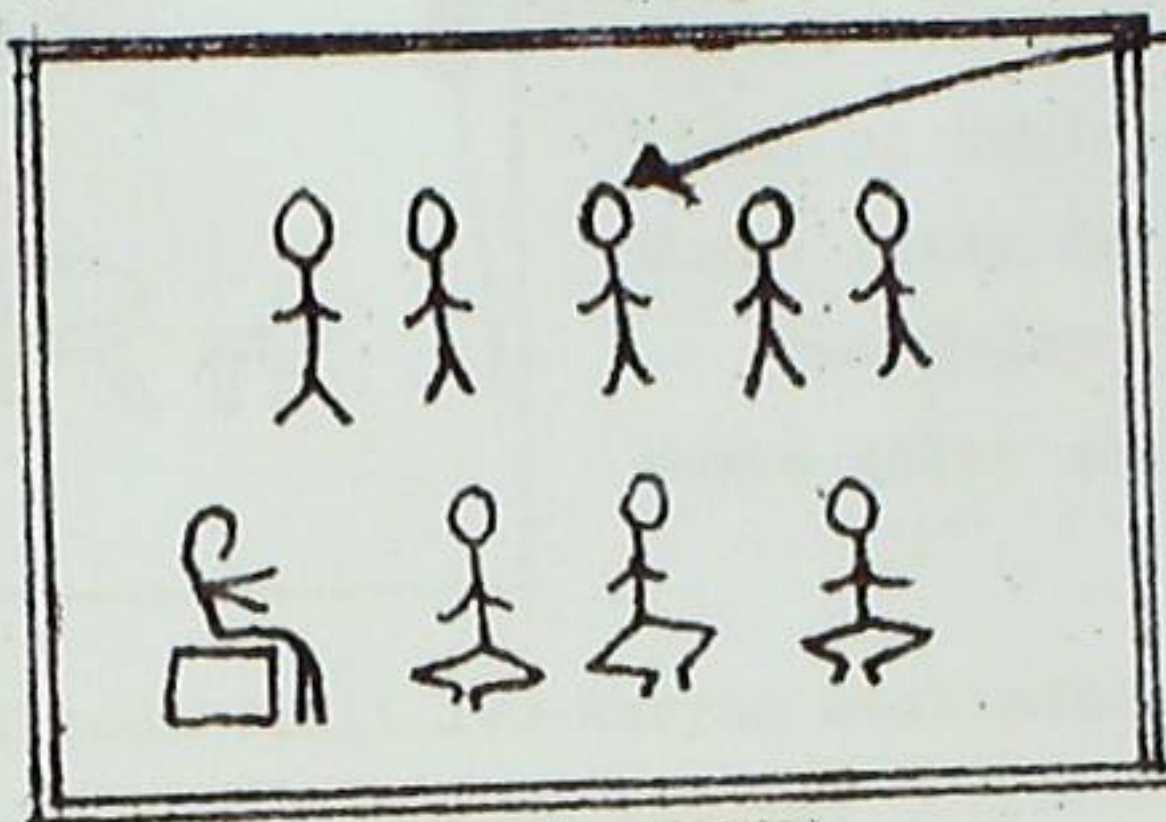
Ismaaciil

Cabdi

Ibraahim

Salaad

Axmed



Cali

Faarax

Jaamac

Cumar

Cali dhexda buu taagan yahay.

Faarax wuxuu taagan yahay dhinaciisa midigta ah.

Axmed wuxuu fadhiyaa Faarax hortiiisa.

Axmed agtiisa, Ismaaciil baa fadhiya.

Ismaaciil wuxuu ku dul fadhiyaa sanduuq dushiisa.

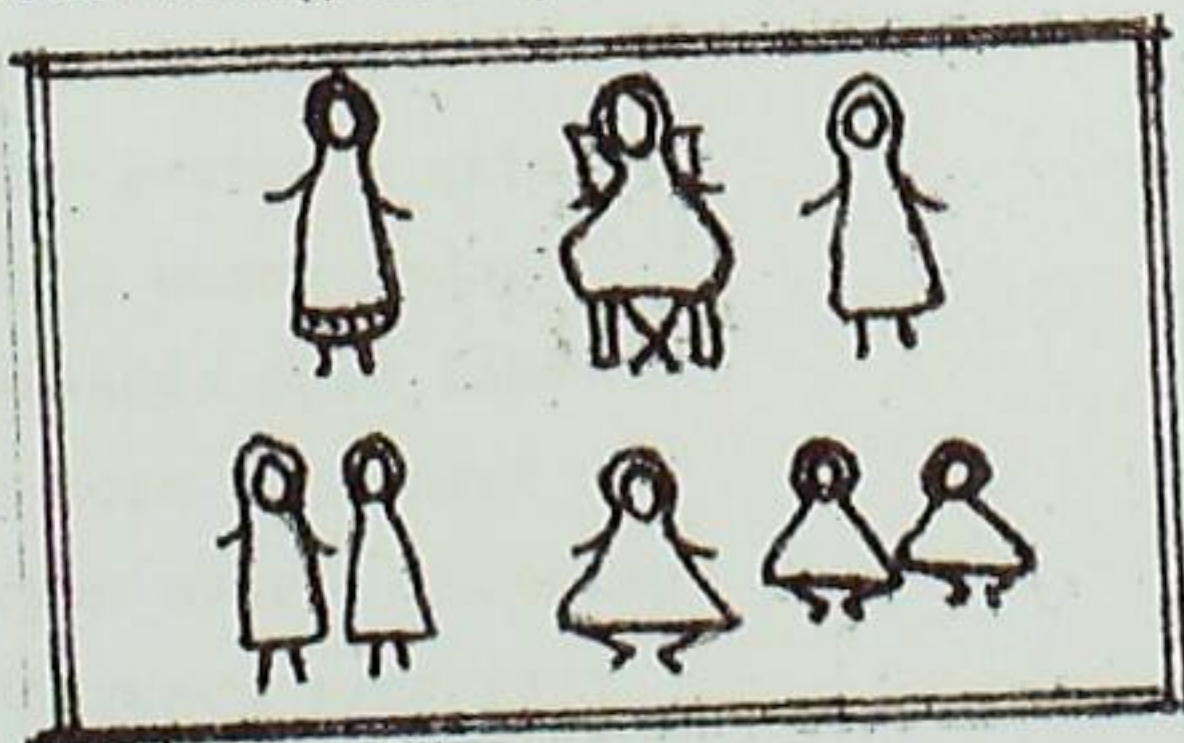
Cumar wuxuu taagan yahay Ismaaciil gadaashiisa.

Jaamac wuxuu fadhiyaa Cali hortiiisa.

Salaad iyo Cabdi waxay taagan yihiin Cali dhinaciisa bidixda ah.

Hortooda waxaa fadhiya Ibraahim.

B:



Maryan

Luula

Xabiiba

Seynab

Shukri

Deeqa

Caasha-Ruun

Hodan

Maryan iyo Walaalaheed

Maryan kursi bay ku fadhidaa.

Dhinaceeda midigta waxaa taagan Luul.

Luula horteeda waxaa taagan

Seynab iyo Hodan.

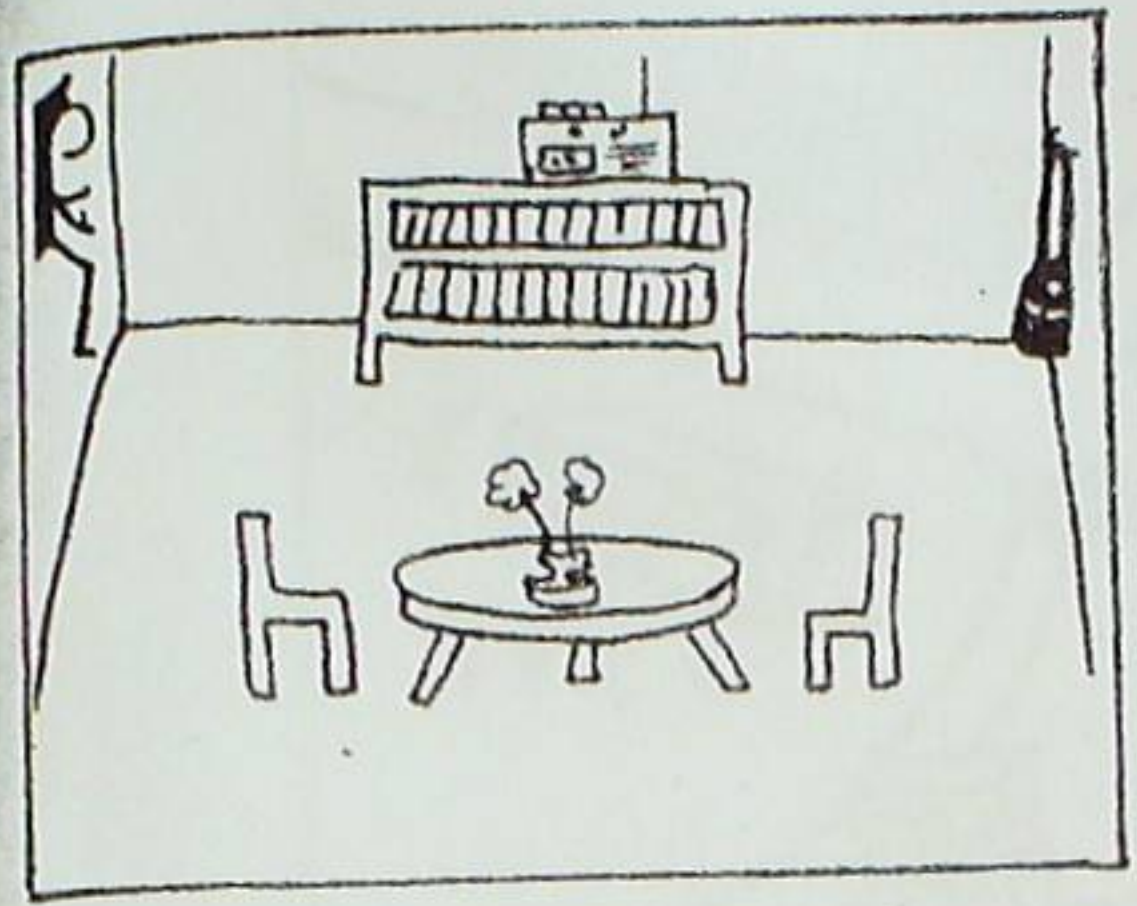
Waxaa fadhiya Maryan horteeda Shukri.

Shukri agteeda waxaa fadhiya Deeqa iyo Caasha-Ruun.

Gadaashooda waxaa taagan Xabiiba.

HABEENKII TUUGGU SOO DHACAY

Habeen bay ahayd, oo annagu waan wada
 hurudney.
 Tuug baa yimid.
 Guriga buu fiirfiiriyey.
 Cidna ma arkin oo waxba ma maqlin.
 Wuxuu furay dariishad yar, oo guriga
 buu galay.
 Wuxuu galay qolka fadhiga.



Muxuu la tegay Cali rikoodhkiisii iyo Maryan boorsaddeedii.
 Waxaa boorsadda ku jiray shan boqol oo shilin.
 Subaxdii Maryan hore bay u toostay, oo qolka fadhiga bay tagtay.
 Waxay aragtay dariishadda oo furan, laakiin ma arkin rikoodhkii iyo boorsaddii.
 Cali bay toosisay oo waxay ku tidhi, "Xalayto tuug baa noo soodhacay."
 Cali Booliis buu u yeedhay. (Qaybta kowaad)

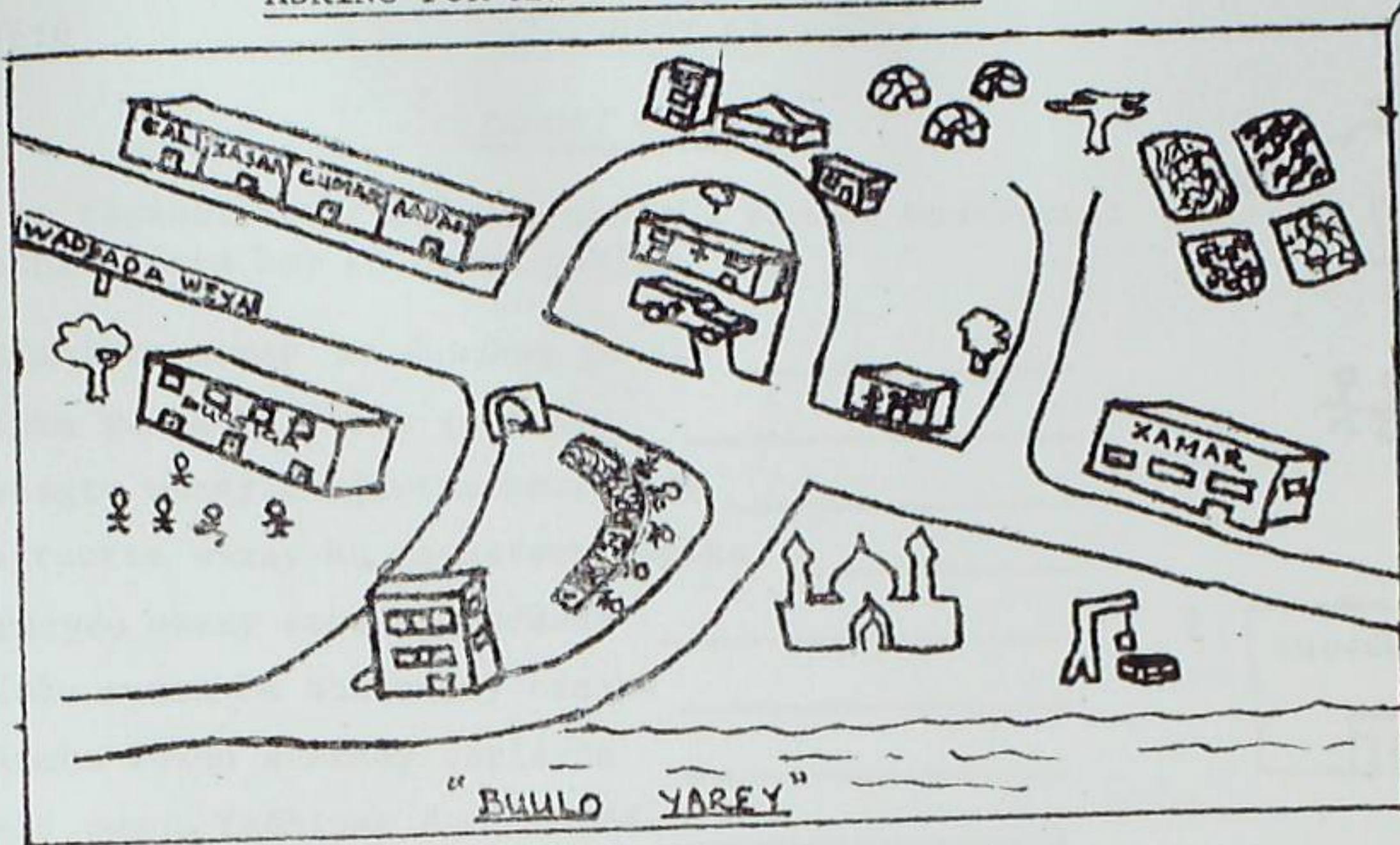
SU'AALO

JAWAABO

1. Tuuggu goormuu yimid?
2. Yaa hurday aqalka?
3. Tuuggu muxuu fiirfiiriyey?
4. Wax muu arkay?
5. Siduu guriga u galay?
6. Tuuggu muxuu xaday?
7. Boorsadda ayaa laha?
8. Yaa hore u toosay?
9. Maryan ayay u sheegtay?
10. Cali muxuu sameeyey?

- A: Sheekada akhri oo garo.
 B: Laba laba su'aasha iyo jawaabaha isweydiya.
 C: Jawaabaha qor.

WEYDIIN IYO TILMAAN BIXIN
ASKING FOR AND GIVING DIRECTIONS



1. Weydii sida-aad u tegi kartid, meel ilaa meel.
2. Waxaad u isticmaashaa Dialogue 13 matalahaan.

Example: Hudheelka ilaa xafiiska:

A: Iga raalli ahow.
Waxaan rabaa xafiiska.
Waa xaggee?
B: Suuqa maad arkaysaa?
A: Haah, waan arkaa.
B: Hore u soco ilaa suuqa.
Markaas bidix u leexo.
Xafiiska waad arkaysaa.
Waa daar dheer. etc.

Ka tag:

1. xafiiska ilaa Dukaanka Cali.
2. dugsiga ilaa guryaha.
3. guryaha ilaa ceelka.
4. xafiiska ilaa cisbitaalka.
5. Boostada ilaa dugsiga.
6. Dukaanka Cali ilaa masaajidka.

Other useful words and phrases:

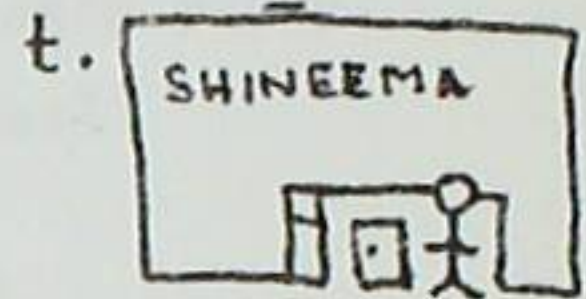
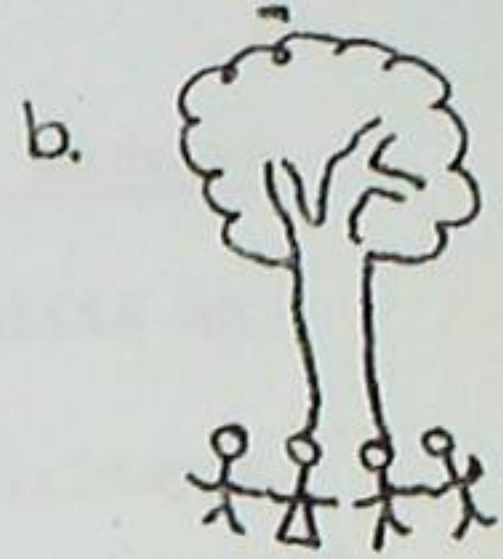
- Ma dhinaca bidixda mise midigta?
- Waxaad dhaaftaa cisbitaalka.
- Waxaad hor martaa cisbitaalka.
- Masaajidku Boostada buu ka hor jeedaa.
- Guryuhu cisbitaalka bay ka dambeeyaan.
- Cisbitaalku guryaha wuu ka horeeya.



UNIT 16:6WORKSHEET 61XAGGAY YIHIIN?

Akhri oo tasaawiirta fiiri, oo meelaha banaan buuxbuuxi:
Jawaabaha hoosta bay ku qoran yihiin.

1. Shimbirtu waxay ka duushay geedka _____
2. Ninku wuxuu ku jiraa gaadhiga _____
3. Lacagtu waxay ku jirtaa boorsadda _____
4. Carruurta waxay ku cayaareen geedka _____
5. Ardaydu waxay socdeen waddada _____
6. Ninku wuxuu ka shaqeeyey ceelka _____
7. Ilmuhu wuxuu seexday sariirta _____
8. Cali wuxuu fadhiyey dariishadda _____
9. Lacagtu waxay ku dhacday kursiga _____
10. Waxaan kugu sugay shineemada _____



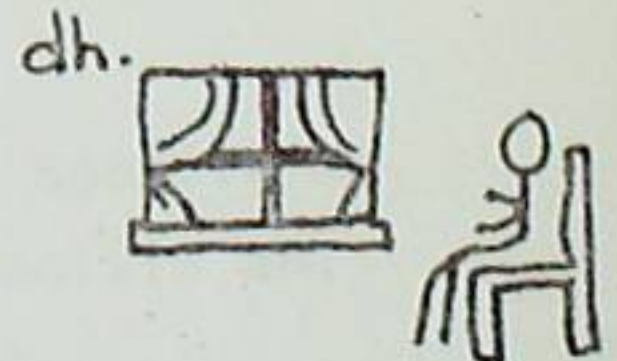
Imminka Adigu laba weer halkan ku qor:



1. _____



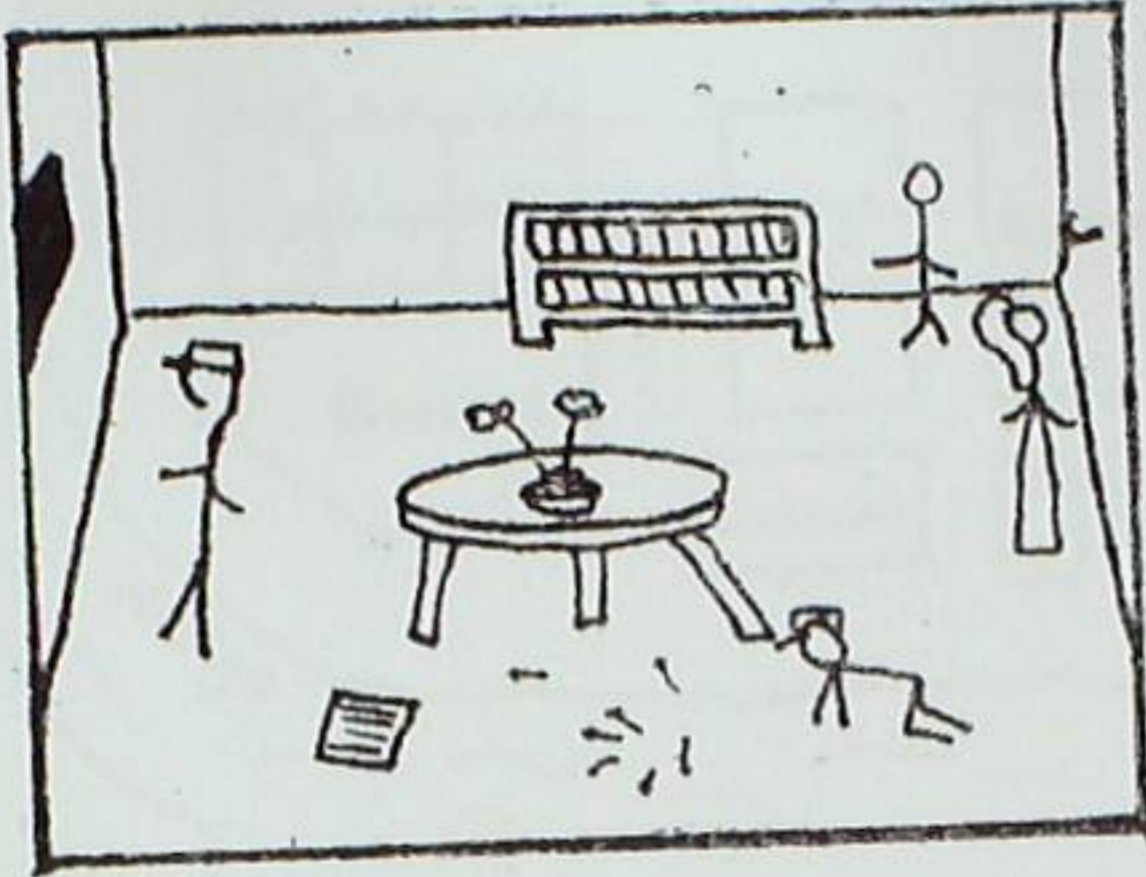
2. _____



Jawaabo:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| -- agtiisa/dhiniciisa | -- agteeda/dhineceeda | -- dusheeda/korkeeda |
| -- korkiisa/dushiisa | -- horteeda | -- dhexdiisa |
| -- dhinaceeda/agteeda | -- dhexdeeda | -- dabadiisa/gadaashiisa |
| | | -- hoostiisa |

WAX TUUGGII KU SAABSAN
(Qaybta labaad)



A. Horta sawiirka fiiri markaas su'aashan ka jawaab.

1. Meeqa nin oo Booliis ah baad aragtaa?
2. Midkood muxuu fiirinayaa?
3. Kii kale muxuu samaynayaa?
4. Maryan xaggay taagan tahay?
5. Cali xaggu taagan yahay?
6. Maxaa dhulka yaal?

B. Haddeer dhegayso intuu macallinku akhriyayo. Ha fiirin.

Waxaa yimid Booliiskii. Laba nin bay ahaayeen.

Horta waxay fiiriyeen guriga iyo hareerahiisa.

Waxay arkeen dariishadda oo furan.

Waxay yidhahdeen "Tuuggii halkan buu ka soo galay."

Waxay weydiiyeen, "Tuuggii muxuu xaday?"

Maryan iyo Cali way u sheegeen Booliiskii.

Booliiskii waxay yidhahdeen, "Tuuggii ku yar oo dhuuban oo gaaban buu ahaa, maxaa yeelay, dariishaddu way yar tahay.

Wuxuu la yimid shamac iyo tarraq, maxaa yeelay tarraq guuguuban baan arkaynaa. Idinku ha werwerina.

Tuuggii waan helaynaa. Wuxuu ka tegay xaashi yar oo magac baa ku qoran. Haddeer waan raadinaynaa."

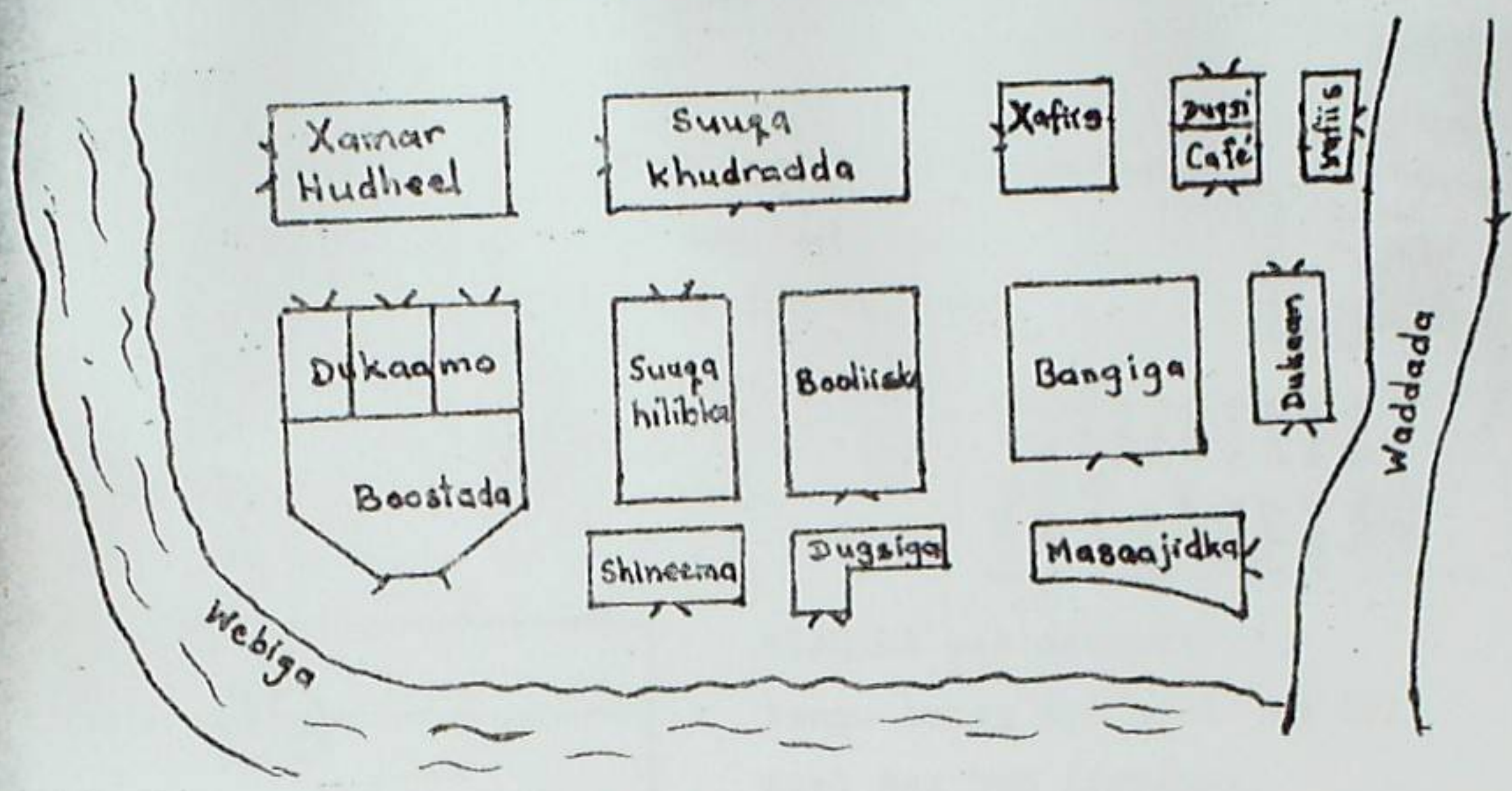
C. Laba laba su'aalo sheekada ku saabsan isweydiiya.

D. Laba laba u jila oo Dialogue samee:

1. Maryan iyo nin Booliis ah.
2. Cali iyo nin Booliis ah.
3. Maryan iyo Cali.
4. Laba nin oo Booliis ah.
5. Maryan iyo walaasheed.
6. Cali iyo saaxiibkiis.

etc.

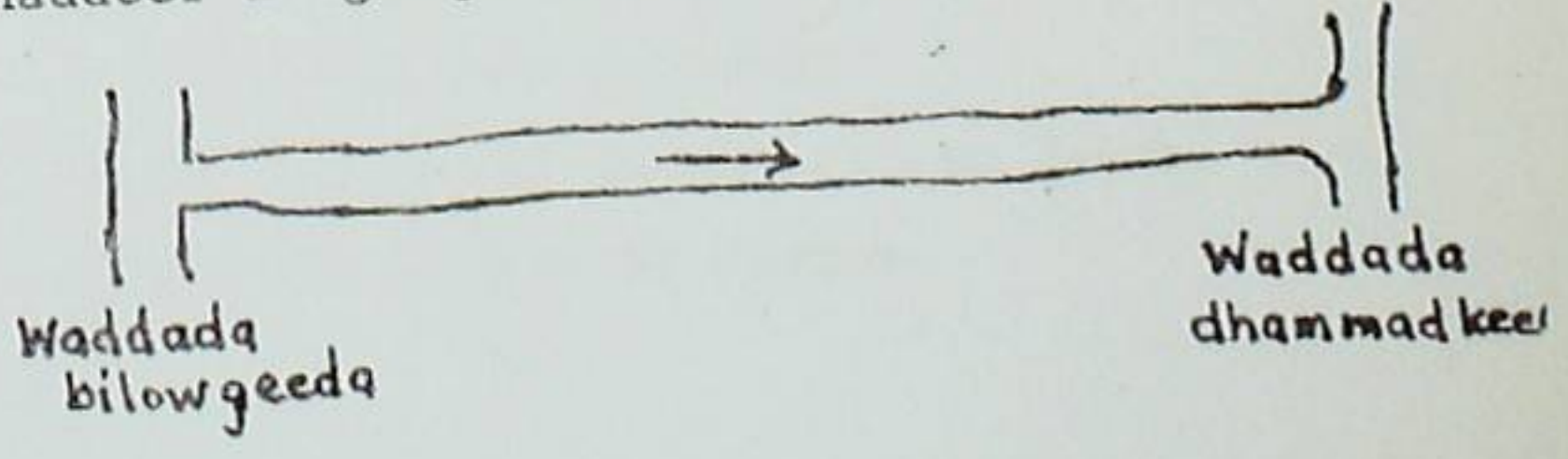
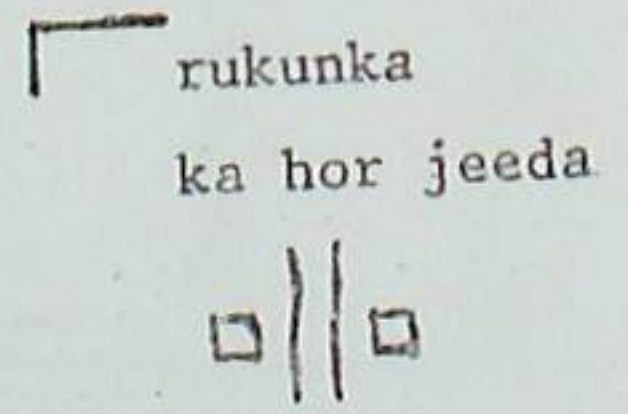
XAGGEED TAGTAY?



AKHRI OO BUUXI:

1. Waxaad joogtay Boostada.
 Waad soo baxday oo bidix baad u leexatay.
 Waddada kowaad ee midigta baad u leexatay.
 Dhinaca bidixda waxaad dhaaftay laba waddo oo yaryar.
 Waxaad soo gaadhay _____.
2. Waxaad joogtay Xamar Hudheel.
 Waad baxday oo waddada kowaad ee midigta baad u leexatay.
 Hore baad u socotay. Dhinaca midigta waxaad dhaaftay laba
 waddo oo yaryar.
 Waxaad soo gaadhay _____.
3. Waxaad joogtay suuqa hilibka.
 Waad baxday oo bidix baad u leexatay.
 Waddada kowaad iyo dukaamada baad dhaaftay. Midigta baad u leexatay.
 Waxaad soo gaadhay _____.
4. Haddeer adigu qor su'aal caynkan oo kale ah.

Erayo cusub:



AFARTA NIN

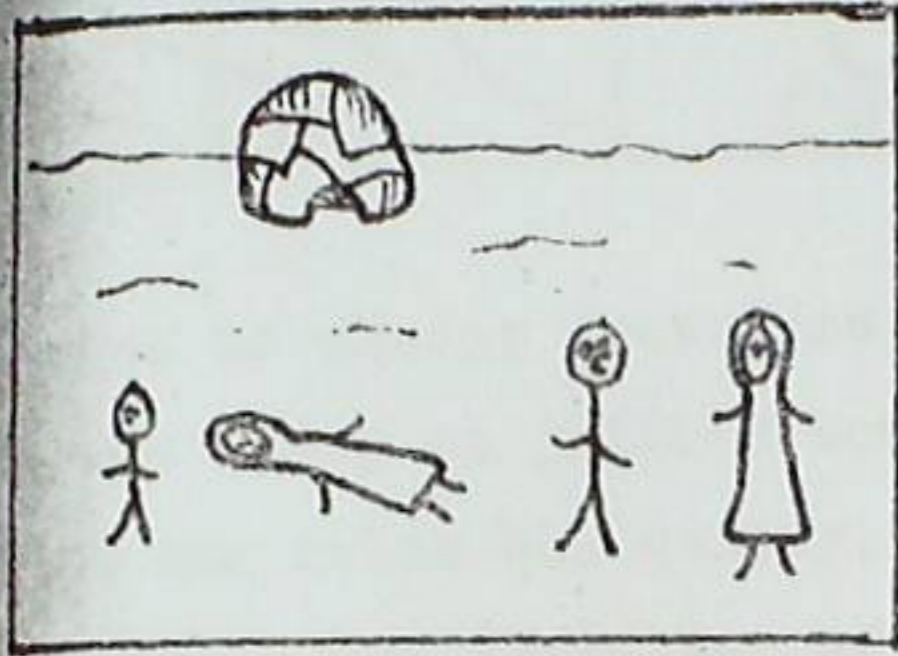
Ninkani waa taajir.

Wuxuu leeyahay saddex naagood iyo labaatan carruur ah.

Xoolo badan iyo beero badan buu leeyahay.

Wuxuu leeyahay shaqo wanaagsan iyo dukaamo,
laakiin caafimaad ma qabo.

Marar badan wuu jirran yahay.



Ninkani waa qaxooti.

Isagu lacag iyo xoolo ma leh.

Aqal yar buu leeyahay.

Xaas iyo laba carruur ah buu leeyahay.

Gabartu way jirran tahay.

Shuban bay qabtaa, laakiin dawo ma leh.

Ninkani waa miskiin. Waa faqiir.

Isagu waxba ma leh.

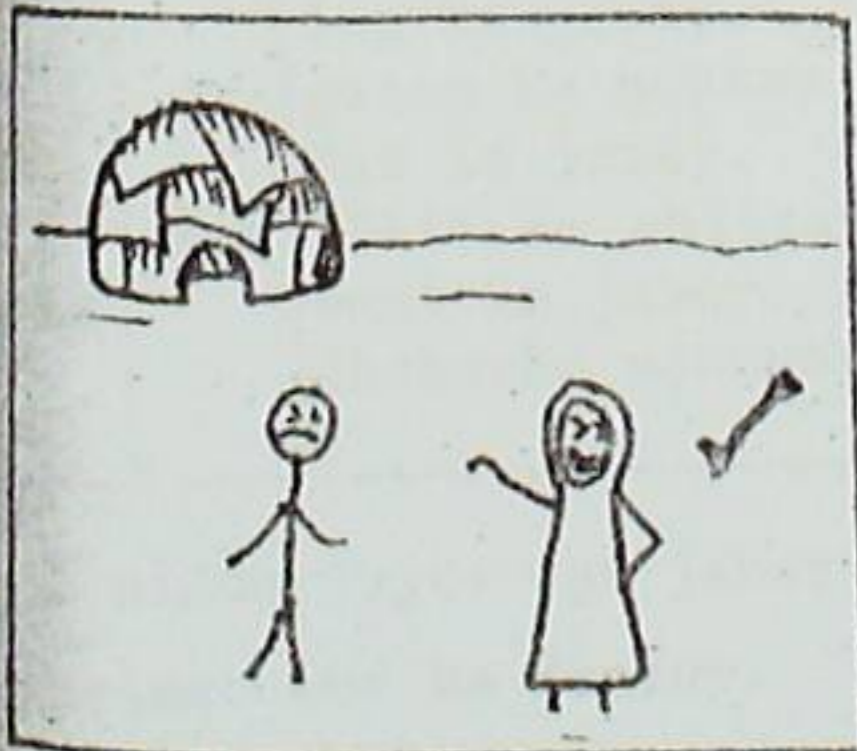
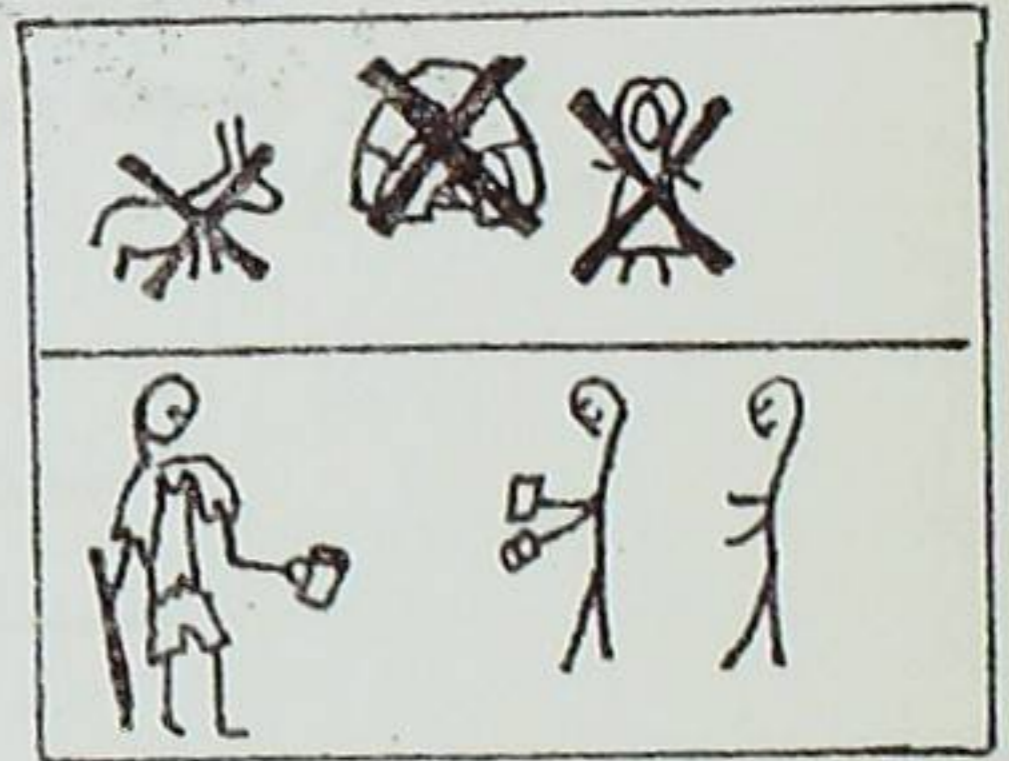
Wuxuu leeyahay dhar baali ah, koob iyo ul.

Wuxuu u baahan yahay cunto, lacag iyo aqal.

Dad wax leh, baa wax siiyaan.

Wuxuu leeyahay saaxiibo badan,

laakiin xaas iyo carruur ma leh.



Ninkani waa tuug.

Aqal iyo shaqo buu leeyahay,

laakiin wax kale buu rabaa.

Xaas wanaagsan buu leeyahay.

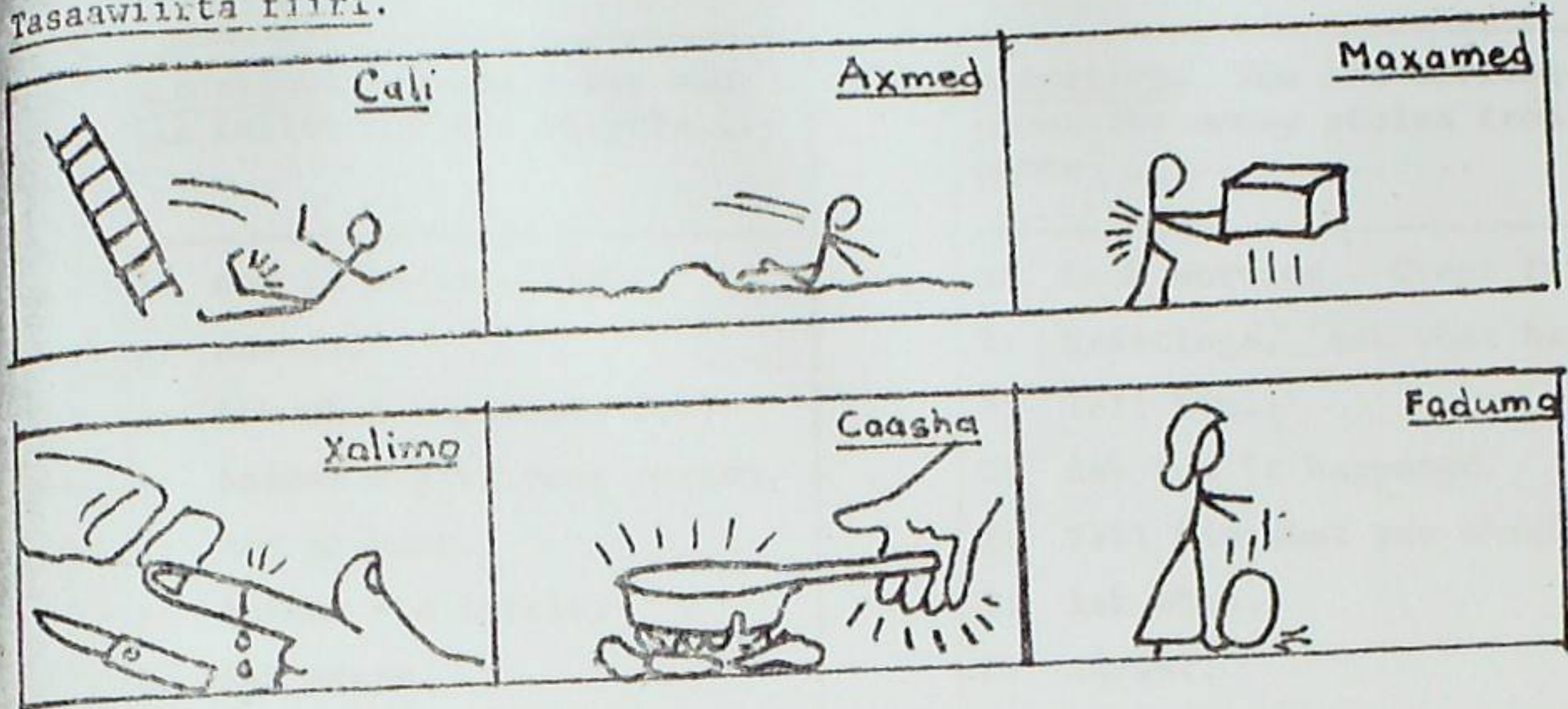
Iyedu caqli bay leedahay.

Waxay leeyihiin baa ku fillan iyeda.

Iyedu wax kale u ma baahna.

MAXAA DHACAY?

Tasaawiirta fiiri.



1. Cali wuxuu ka dhacay jaranjaro oo wuxuu ka jabay, lug.
2. Axmed wuu ku'ay oo jilibka buu ka dhiigay.
3. Maxamed wax culus buu qaaday, oo dhabarka ayaa xanuunay.
4. Xalimo hilib bay jarjartay oo far bay is jartay.
5. Caasha waxay qabatay birdaawe oo gacanta bay ka gubatay.
6. Faduma dhagax bay cagta ku dhufatay oo faraha lugta bay ka jabtay.
(suulasha)

B: Su'aalo iyo jawaabo samee.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Q: Maxaa dhacay? | Q: Maxaa dhacay? |
| Q: Maxaa Axmed ku dhacay? | Q: Maxaa Xalimo ku dhacay ? |
| Q: Yaa lug ka jabay? | Q: _____ |

<p>Axmed Cali Maxamed</p>	<p>baa</p>	<p>lug ka jabay. gacan ka gubtay. far is jaray. jilib ka dhiigay. suul ka jabay. dhabarku xanuunay.</p>	<p>Faduma Xalimo Caasha</p>	<p>baa</p>	<p>lug ka jabtay. gacan ka gubatay. far is jartay jilib ka dhiigtay. suul ka jabtay. dhabarku xanuunay.</p>
-----------------------------------	------------	---	-------------------------------------	------------	---

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Q: Cali siduu lugta uga jabay? | Q: Xalimo siday far isu jartay? |
| A: Jaranjaro buu ka dhacay. | A: Hilib bay jarjaraysay. |

GUIDED DIALOGUES/ROLE PLAYS

18:3

MAXAA DHACAY?

MAXAA KU HELAY?

MAXAA

?

Situation: You see a boy who has fallen off his bicycle...

- A: Ask if he is alright.
 B: Answer.
 A: Ask what happened. How?
 B: Answer - give your reason.
 A: Ask if hurt.
 B: Answer - a little.
 A: Ask where.
 B: Answer.
 A: Ask to see it.
 B: Agree - reluctantly.
 A: Suggest going to Dr.
 A: Make excuses.....
 B: Ask about bicycle.....
 etc.

B: Situation: You are telling a friend about the money stolen from your purse

- A: Look worried. Greet friend.
 B: Greetings. Ask what happened.
 A: Tell him.
 B: Ask how it happened.
 A: Tell him what you think.
 B: Ask when.
 A: Answer.
 B: Ask how much.
 A: Answer.
 B: Suggest going to police.
 A: Disagree - no time.
 A: Explain no money for bus.
 Ask for 5/=
 etc.

C: Situation: Waxaad iibsaday boorso cusub, laakiin way xumaatay. Waxaad rabtaa inaad maamulaha dukaanka la hadashid

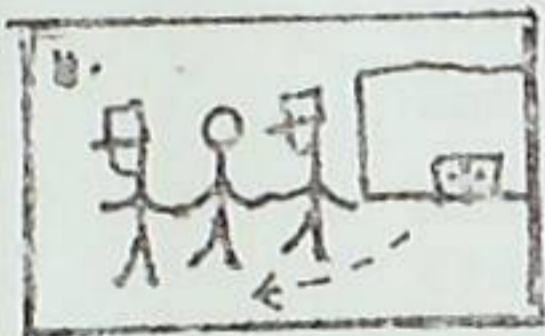
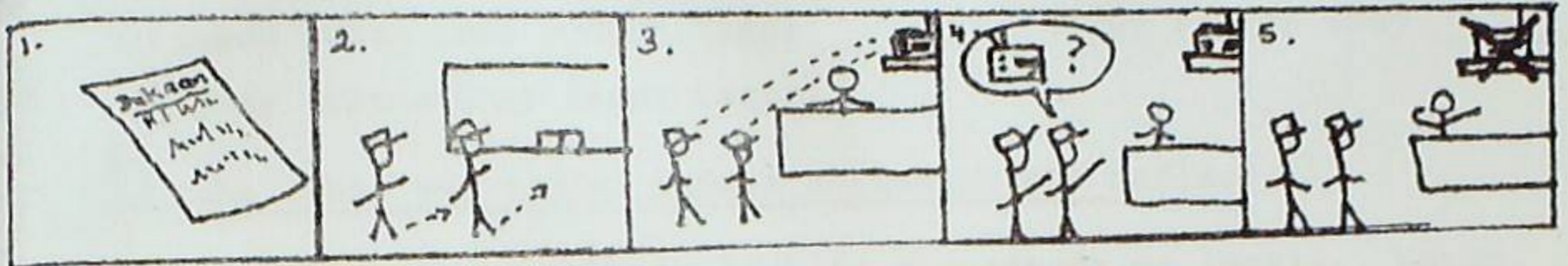
- A: Maamulaha u weydii.
 B: Tilmaan xafiiska.
 A/B: Salaan/soo dhowee
 A: Tus oo u sheeg
 B: Weydii iibka
 A: U sheeg.
 B: _____
 A: _____
 B: _____ etc.

Other situations:

1. Waxaad tahay hooyo, oo inankaagu wuu jirran yahay. Takhtar baad rabtaa
2. Xaaskaagu/ninkaagu wuu jirran yahay. Saaxiibkaaga waxaad u sheegaysaa "Ma imanayo....."
3. Walaalka lacag buu ka rabaa adiga. Wuu u baahan yahay laakiin adigu ma haysatid.....
4. Adiga iyo saaxiibkaa shineemada baad tegaysaan. Adigu waxaad rabtaa inaad filim aragto, isna wuu arkay

WORKSHEET 67

SIDA TUUGGII LOO HELAY
(Qaybta saddexaad)



1. Tasaawiirta fiiri.
2. Weeraha akhri oo ku hagaaji tasaawiirta.
3. Kan ugu horeeya waa lagu qoray.

-- Tuuggii wuxuu ka tegay xaashi yar oo magac ku qoran yahay.
(Unit 17:2)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | b. | Mar kale "Na tus" bay dukaanlihi ku yidhaahdeen. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | t. | Waxay dukaanlaha ku yidhaahdeen "Rikoodh baan rabnaa. Kaas na tus." |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | j. | Booliskii dukaanka bay tegeen. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | x. | Dukaanlihii booliiska buu u raacay, ilaa xafiiska. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | kh. | Magaca xaashida ku qornaa waxa lahaa nin dukaanle ah. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | d. | Ninku wuxuu ku yidhi, "Kaas anigaa leh. Dad baa i siiyey." |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | r. | Way fiirfiiriyeen. Wuxuu ahaa rikoodhkii Cali. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | s. | Rikoodh bay arkeen. Wuxuu yaallay Dukaanlaha dabadiisa. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | sh. | Dukaanlaha boorsaddii Maryan buu u dhiibay iyaga. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | c. | Rikoodhkii buu u dhiibay iyaga. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | g. | Kolkaasaa waxay weydiyeen, "Boorsaddii aaway?" |

4. Sheekadan Dialogue ka sameeya.

- e.g. -Maryan iyo Booliiska
 -Cali iyo Booliiska
 -Dukaanlaha iyo Booliiska
 -Labada Booliiska ah ... iwm

MAXAY KULA TAHAY ?

Weerahan fiiri oo akhri:

Waxaan rabaa inaan Rooma tago
 Waxaad rabtaa inaad London tagtid.
 Wuxuu rabaa inuu Jeddah tago.
 Waxay rabtaa inay Xamar tagto.

Waxaan rabnaa inaan _____ tagno
 Waxaad rabtaan inaad _____ tagtaan.
 Waxay rabaan inay _____ tagaan.

Labba laba, ama saddex saddex arrimahan uga hadla.

1. Xaliimo waa xoghaye, laakiin shaqadeeda ma jecela. Waxay rabtaa inay shaqo kale hesho. Maxay samaysaa ? Maxay kula tahay ?
 "Waxay ila tahay inay"
 "Waxaan u malaynayaa inay"
2. Nuur wuxuu rabaa inuu guri cusub oo weyn dhisto, laakiin haddeer lacag ma haysto. Muxuu sameeyaa ? Maxay kula tahay ?
3. Cali iyo Caasha waxay rabaan inay Rooma tagaan, laakiin bisha Ramadaanta ah way dhow dahay. Maxay sameeyaan ? Maxay kula tahay ?
4. Anigu waxaan rabaa inaan Af Fransiis barto, laakiin dugsi Af Fransiis ah ma dhowa. Maxaan sameeyaa ? Maxay kula tahay ?

C: Weero ka samee:

(Waxa wanaagsan) U malayn maayo Waxaan u malaynayaa (Waxaan u malayaa) Waxay ila tahay Waxaan filayaa	inuu	dhibaato la kulmayo yar yahay waxaas samaynayo dad lacag ka helayo dhacayo	maxaa yeelay
	inay	shaqo fiican helayso waqti yar sugto joogto dhibaato helayso	

D: Erayo kale:

- Waa laga yaabaa - perhaps
 Malahaa - maybe
 Way suuroowdaa It's possible
 Ma suuroowdo It's impossible
 Waan hubaa I'm sure
 Lama hubo - one can't be usre.

WORKSHEET 69ILA QOSOL(Sheeko gaaban)Akhri oo garo:

Waxaa jiray nin iyo naag isqabay. Maalin maalmaha ka mid ah bay isdirireen, way isu cadhoodeen, oo ka bacdi islama hadlin.

Markii waqtigii hurdada la gaadhay ninkii baa xaashi (waraaq) dusheeda ku qoray: "I toosi laba iyo toban saac oo subaxnimo."

Wuxuu xaashidii dhigay xaaskiisa dhinaceeda.

Ninkii kolkuu soo toosay, wuxuu fiiriyey saacaddiisa. Waxay sheegaysay afartii subaxnimo. Aad buu u cadhooday, laakiin (haseyeeshe) dhiniciisa.

ayuu ku arkay xaashi ay ku qoran tahay: "Toos, saacaddu waa laba iyo tobankii sunaxnimo".

(Sheekadan waxaa laga akhriyey "Xiddigta Oktoobar")

B: Weerahan ma Run baa mise waa Been?

- | | R/B |
|--|-----|
| 1. Ninka iyo naagtiisu way isjeclayeen. | |
| 2. Isku meel bay galeen. | |
| 3. Habeenkii laba iyo toban saac bay seexdeen. | |
| 4. Ninkii baa xaaskiisa xaashi u qoray. | |
| 5. Iyedu xaashida way akhriday. | |
| 6. Way samaysay wixii ninkeedu rabay. | |
| 7. Xaaskiisii baa tidhi: "Waa afar saac." | |

C: Shantan weerood isku hagaaji:

1. xaaskiisa qoray Ninkii u baa xaashi
2. laba iyo toban Wuxuu inay saac rabay toosiso
3. ninkeeda ma Laakiin toosin naagtii
4. hurday saac sii Wuxuu afar
5. arkay qortay xaaskiisii Kolkuu xaashida toosay wuxuu

D: Ka hadla: Maxay kula tahay ninkii iyo xaaskiisu inay ka bacdi sameeyeen?

SIDA LOO SAMEEYO

Sida shaah renji ah loo sameeyo

1. Alaabta soo ururi.
2. Dabka shid.
3. Biyaha kirliga ku shub.
4. Sonkor iyo xawaash ku dar.
5. Biyuhu ha karaan shan minidh.
6. Caleenta kirliga ku shub.
7. Biyaha ha karaan saddex minidh.
8. Kirliga ka qaad dabka. Markaas shaaha ku shub bakeeriyada oo dadka sii.

Instructions:

Laba laba uga hadla sida shaah renji ah loo sameeyo.

-
- S1: Ii sheeg sida
- S2: Horta alaabta waa la ururiyaa.
- S1: Maxaa la rabaa?
- S2: Waxaa la rabaa
- S1: Markaas, maxaa la sameeyaa?
- S2: etc...

Sida baasta loo sameeyo (kariyo)

1. Alaabta soo ururi..... dab, laba digsi, baasta, saliid, yaanyo, basal, toon, xaawash, cusbo, barbarooni...
2. Dabka shid.
3. Basasha jarjar.
4. Saliid digsigu ku shub oo dabka saar.
5. Basasha shiil.
6. Yaanyada iyo barbarooniga jarjar.
7. Digsiga ku dar oo shiil.
8. Toonta iyo xawaashka tun oo ku dar.
9. Ha shiilanto.
10. Biyo iyo cusbo ku dar.
11. Ha bislaato sodon minidh.
12. Digsiga ka qaad dabka.
13. Digsiga kale baastada ku kari.
14. Saxani weyn baastada ku rid oo maraqa ku dul shub.
15. Dadka sii.

Instructions:

Laba laba uga hadla sida baastada loo sameeyo.

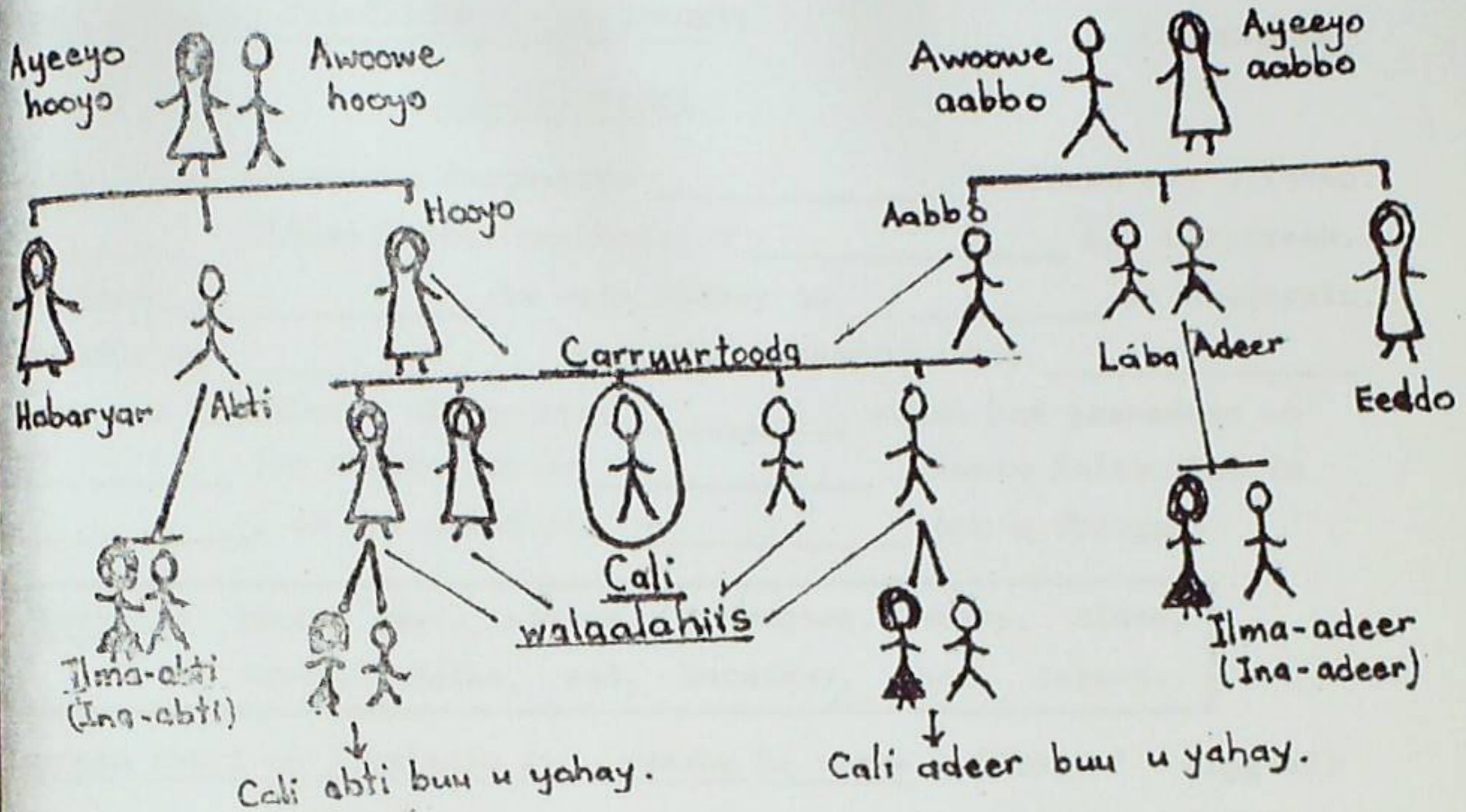
-
- S1: Maanta baasta baan samaynayaa
- S2: Ii sheeg sida loo sameeyo.
- S1: Horta alaabta waa la ururiyaa.
- S2: Maxaa la rabaa?
- S1: Waxaa la rabaa
- S1: etc



CALI XAASKIISA IYO XIGTADIISA

(Qoyskiisa iyo xigtadiisa)

Fiiiri:



B: Akhri:

Cali wuxuu leeyahay laba wiil oo walaalo ah iyo laba gabdhood oo walaalo ah.

Hooyadii iyo aabbihi waxay leeyihiin shan carruur.

Labadii ayeeyo iyo labadii awoowe weli way nool yihiin.

Hooyadii walaasheed waa Cali habaryartiis.

Hooyadii walaalkeed waa Cali abtigiis.

Xagga aabbihi laba adeer iyo eeddo buu leeyahay.

Cali iyo carruurta adeerkii ilma-adeer bay yihiin.

Carruurta abtigi, ina-abti bay yihiin.

Cali abti buu u yahay walaashii carruurteeda, laakiin adeer buu u yahay walaalkii carruurtiisa.

C: Ka hadal: 1. Cali iyo dadkiisii.

2. adigu naftaada iyo dadkaaga.

3. Su'aalo weydii qof kale.

D: Note: The short possessive endings are used when speaking about people. e.g., hooyaday, hooyadaa, hooyadiis, etc.

IMTIXAAN

Approx. 30 min

A: Akhri oo erayo fiicfiican ku buuxbuuxi:

(12 marks)

Ciid-Al-Fidri

Kolkii bisha Ramadanka dhammaatay _____ Muslinku way ciideen.
 _____ ciideen saddex maalmood oo _____ bay u farxeen.
 Dukaamada _____ la wada xidhay oo _____ ma shaqaynin.
 Maalinta ugu _____ nimankii masaajidka bay _____
 oo way ku tukadeen. Carruurta _____ cusub bay gashadeen oo
 _____ iyo nacnac baa la _____. Cunto fiican baa la
 _____, oo qof walba sii _____ buu u dhergay.

Erayada: lacag, waa, siiyey, wanaagsan, waxay, ninna,
 cunay, dadka, aad, horaysay, dhar, tegeen.

B: Weerkan akhri oo 7 su'aalo iyo jawaabo ka samee. (Goorma? Xaggee?)

Shalayto Maryan hooyadeed iyo aabbaheed waxay dayuurad uga yimaadeen
 Hargeysa, maxaa yeelay Maryan awoowgeed baa dhintay. (28 marks)

Q: _____	A: _____
Q: _____	A: _____
Q: _____	A: _____
Q: _____	A: _____
Q: _____	A: _____
Q: _____	A: _____
Q: _____	A: _____
Q: _____	A: _____

C: Halkan ku qor waxaa ku saabsan adiga naftaada iyo nolshaada. (10 marks)

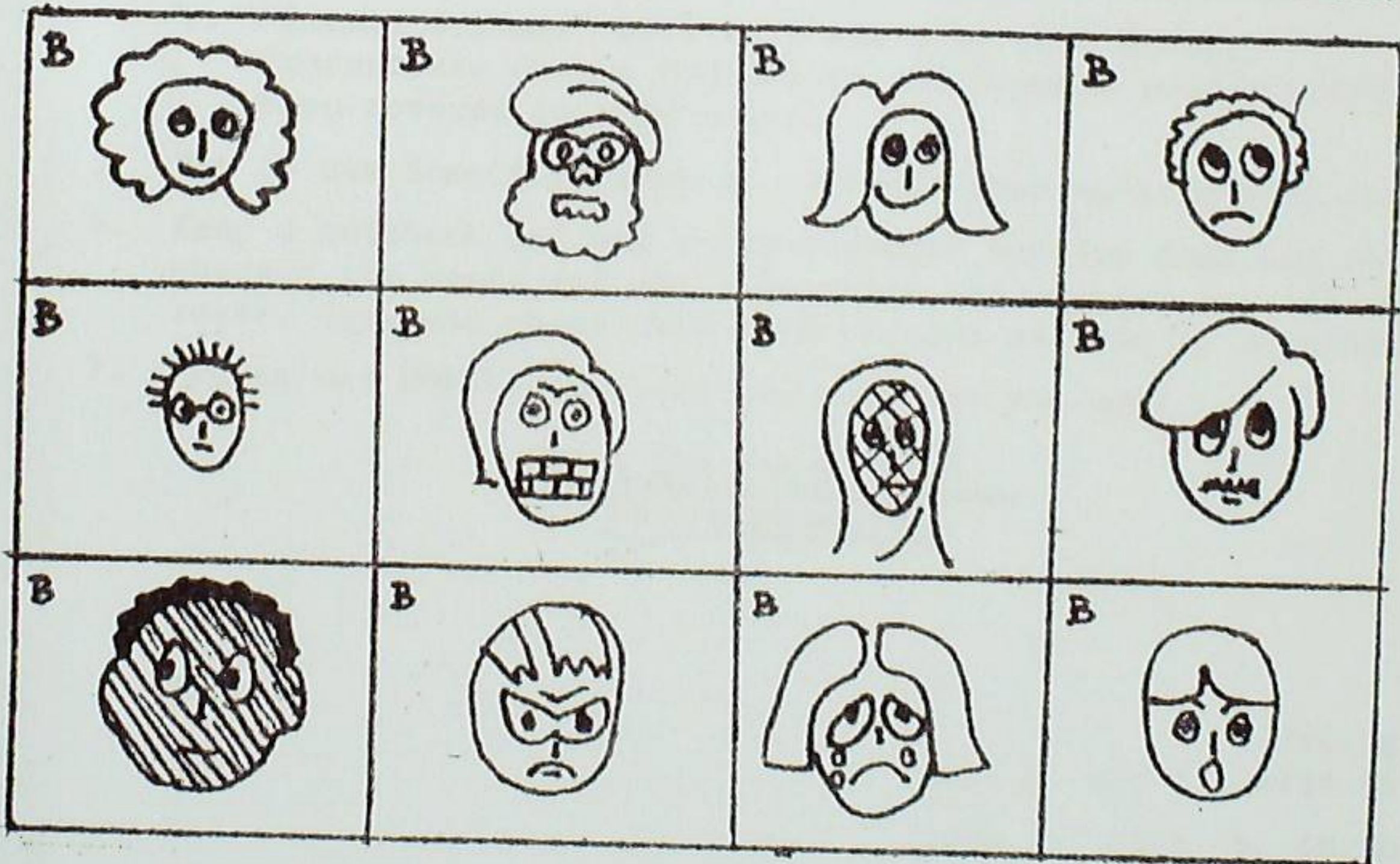
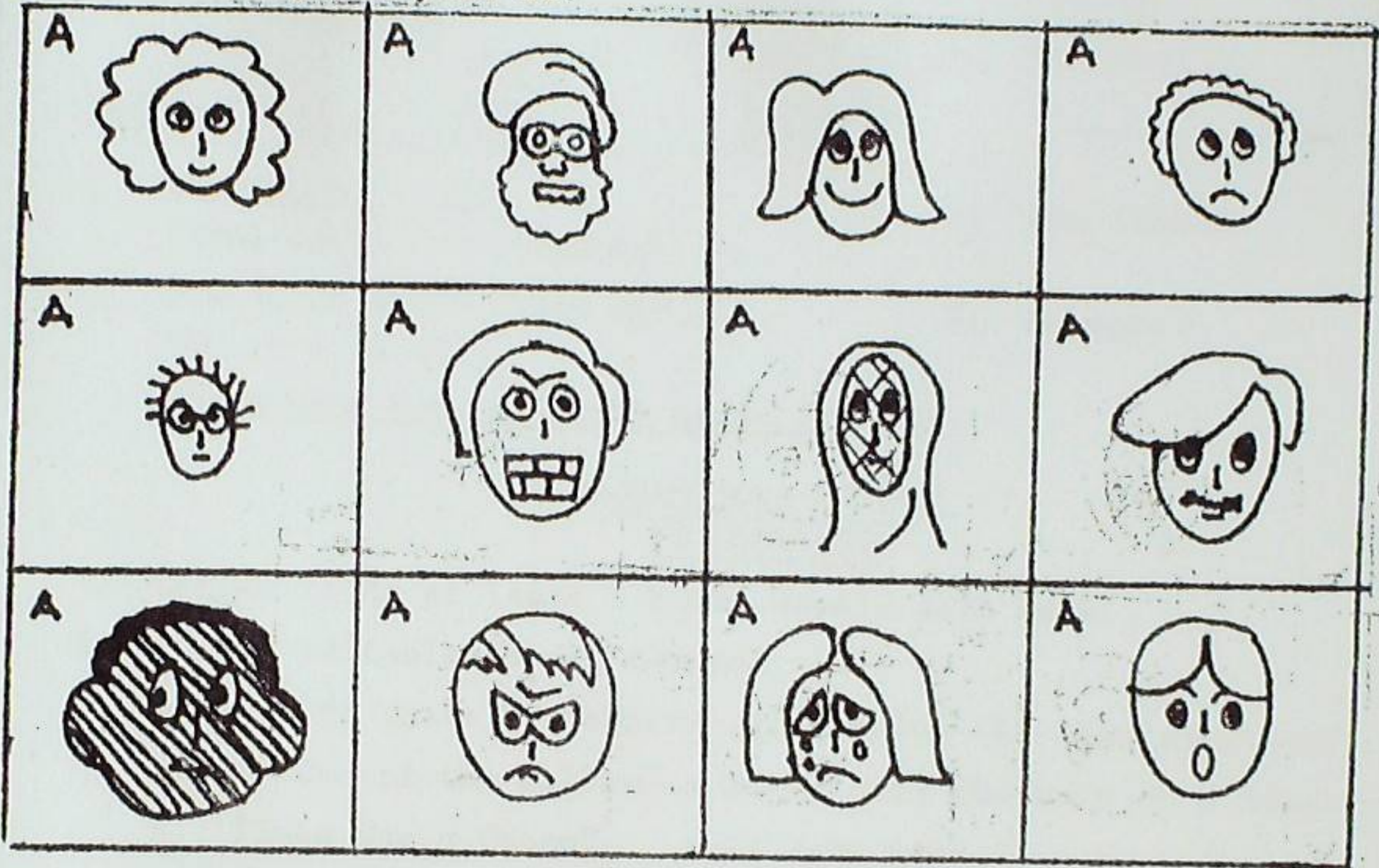
SAAXIIBADAY

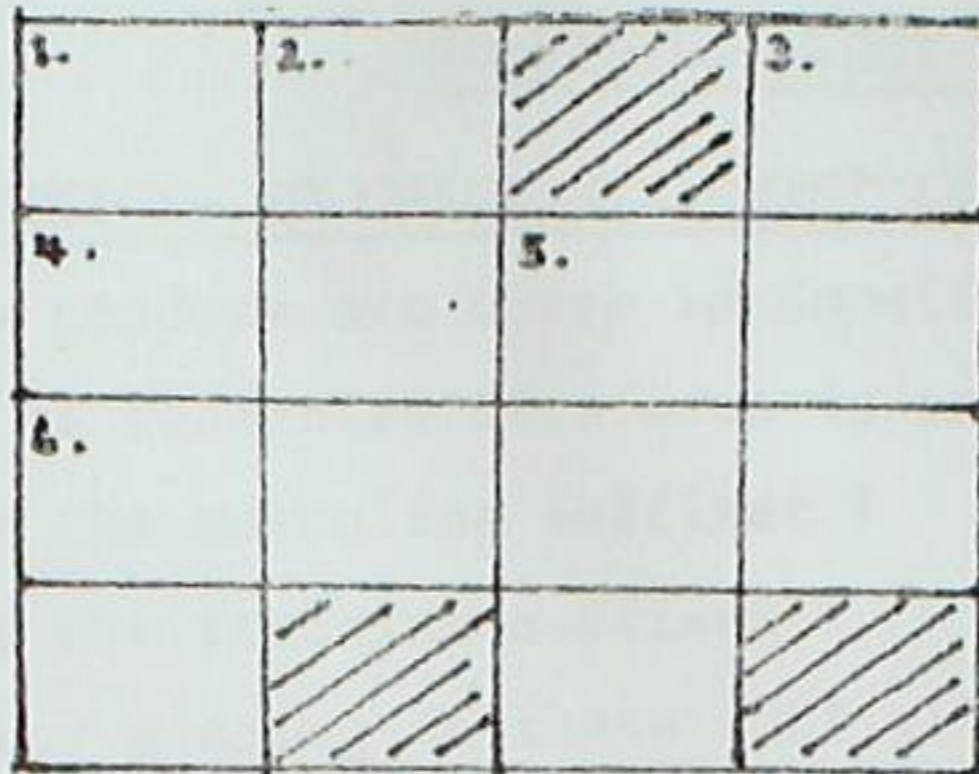
Instructions: 1. Laba laba u shaqeeya.

2. Googgoya tasaawirta. S1 = Tasaawirta A.
Ha isku darina A iyo B. S2 = Tasaawirta B.

3. S1: U hagaaji tasaawirta "A" sidaad doontid.
Ha tusin S2 waxaad samaynaysid.

4. S2: U hagaaji tasaawirta "B" sidaas oo kale. S1. baa kuu
tilmaamayaa (describe) tasaawirta, oo adigu su'aalo baad
weydiinaysaa S2.



A CROSSWORD PUZZLESaani:

1. Geed baa laga hela.
Macallin baa isticmaala.
4. Waa la cabbaa.
Ceelka baa laga dhaansada.
6. Waa maalin.

Hoose:

1. Wuu udgoon yahay.
Midab badan buu leeyahay.
3. Waa waxaa dhulka laga qodo.
Waa ceel oo kale.
2. Waa lambar.
5. Ma weyna.

(Jawaabaha hoosta bay ku qoran yihiin)SUGGESTIONS ON HOW
TO CONTINUE

1. Decide to do at least 3 hours Somali each week.
2. Find a suitable Somali teacher.
3. Go through these Worksheets again doing the oral exercises.
4. Use either of the following books with the help of a Somali teacher:
 - a. "Iska Wax u Qabso". Self Help Book.
 - b. "Somali Grammar" Vols 1, 2 and 3 by John Warner.
Concentrate on the Vocabulary and Grammar points which have not been covered in this course.
5. Try to use Somali as much as possible when talking with your teacher.
6. Keep a notebook and pen in your pocket and jot down new words and phrases you hear, and what you think the meaning is. Check it out later. Then use those words and phrases as soon as possible.
7. Try to use Somali wherever and whenever you can!

Sidaa iyo nabad gelyo
Nasiib wanaagsan.

Jawaabaha
Saani: 1. ul 4. biyo 6. Axad
Hoose: 1. ubax 2. lix 3. god
5. yar

SOMETHING ABOUT NOUNSA: ORAL QUESTIONS TO CHECK STUDENTS' UNDERSTANDING

1. How many genders are there in Somali nouns ?
2. How can we recognize if a noun is masculine or feminine ?
3. What are the masculine suffixes ?
4. What are the feminine suffixes ?
5. What other meaning do these suffixes have ?
6. What is the answer to the question; "Waxani waa maxay ?"
7. What is the response to "I tus buugga ?"
8. What is the difference in meaning between these two answers:
 - a. Kani waa buug. b. Waa kan buuggii.

The answers are at the end of the Summary Sheet, on the next page.

B: SUMMARY BY THE TEACHER

1. A noun is the name of something - person, place or thing
e.g., Cali, London, book, pen.
2. Somali nouns are divided into two genders, masculine and feminine. This is a grammatical division, and it does not necessarily mean that that the particular masculine and feminine nouns have masculine or feminine characteristics.
3. "Kani waa buug" means "This is book". It is not possible to say "This is a book" in Somali, because there is no indefinite article meaning "a". "Buug" means "book" or "any book" which is not defined.
4. "I tus buugga", refers to a definite book, which has been mentioned previously and is known to speaker and listener. It is now defined, so the meaning is "Show me the book". In Somali the definite article "the" is a suffix and is added to the end of the nouns. e.g., buug-ga, qalin-ka
5. You will often see "Buugga" "Buuggii or Buuggu", in different kinds of questions and answers. The general meaning of all these is "the book" but the "ga" "gii" or "gu" endings convey additional meanings which you will learn as the course proceeds. "Waa kan buuggii", (Unit 2:2) is actually an unfinished sentence: "Here is the book (which you asked me to show you)". It is a response to "I tus buugga".

5.1.... contd...

The Masculine Nouns have 4 suffix endings - ga, ka, ha, and -a.
The suffix "a" is used after nouns which end in a guttural sound like x, q, kh, e.g., "Ubaxa ii dhiib" (The answer: "Waa kan ubaxii".)



The Feminine Nouns have 2 suffixes endings - ta, and -da.

From the beginning you should try to learn each noun with its suffix. This is for two reasons.

- a. In a Somali sentence all other parts of speech (verbs, adjectives, pronouns) agree with the subject, so you need to know if your subject is M or F. This is called "Agreement".
- b. Other suffixes are added to the noun suffix to show: e.g., possession, (my book - buuggayga) and demonstration, (This book - buuggani). You cannot add these without adding the noun suffix first.

8. There are some patterns in noun suffix endings. e.g.,

1. Masculine nouns ending in "i" usually take a "ga" suffix
kursi - kursiga, guri - guriga, webi - webiga.
2. Feminine nouns ending in "ad" usually take a "da" suffix.
Warqad - warqadda, saacad - saacadda, subuurad - sabuuradda.
(These words are mostly of Arabic origin)

Try to look for "patterns" and begin to hear which suffix "sounds" right.

9. When a noun ends in "o" or "e", the vowel usually changes to "a" before adding the suffix ending e.g, fure - furaha - furahii
dhalo - dhalada - dhadadii.
10. Kani can be written Kan or Kanu, and Tani can be Tan or Tana. The meaning is the same, (This).
11. The two sentences: "Kani waa buug" and "Waa kan buuggii" can be confusing. They are answers to two different questions:
 - a. Waxani waa maxay? Kani waa buug. (This is (a) book).
 - b. Ii dhiib buugga. Waa kan buuggii. (Here is the book).

Answers to A:

1. There are 2 genders: M - masculine, and F - feminine.
2. We can recognize it by the suffix (endings).
3. The M suffixes are: ka, ga, ha, and a.
4. The F suffixes are: ta and da.
5. They show that the object is defined: buugga = the book (definite article)
6. "Kani waa _____" or "Tani waa _____".
7. "Waa kan buuggii".
8. a. This is (a) book. b. Here's the book (which you asked me to show you).

SUMMARY SHEET 2

EMPHATIC PRONOUNS

Somali these words are actually nouns, but they lend emphasis to a pronoun.

THE SINGULAR EMPHATICS

<p>ANIGU...</p>	<p>2M.</p> <p>ADIGU...</p>	<p>2F</p> <p>ADIGU...</p>
<p>ISAGU waa Soomaali.</p>	<p>3F.</p> <p>IYEDU waa macallimad.</p>	

Aniga
Adiga
Isaga
Iyeda

THE PLURAL EMPHATICS

--	--

Annaga*
Inaga
*In this book we use only "Annaga"

ANNAGU

The Exclusive "We".
We (but not you) are going.

INAGU

The Inclusive "We".
We (all of us) are going.

<p>IDINKU waa Soomaali</p>	<p>IYAGU waa macallimiin.</p>
--------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Idinka
Iyaga

IDINKU

IYAGU

NOTES: 1. You will sometimes hear Aniga, Adiga and sometimes Anigu, Adigu etc.

2. You may also hear these short forms of the Emphatics:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| ani or anaa | anna or annaa |
| adi or adaa | ina or inaa |
| isa or isaa | |
| iyaa | |

THE VERB TO BE - SINGULARQUESTION FORM: INTERROGATIVE

Anigu takhtar maan ahay?

Anigu takhtarad maan ahay?

Adigu takhtar maad tahay?

Adigu takhtarad maad tahay?

Isagu takhtar muu yahay?

Iyedu takhtarad may tahay?

A male is asking about himself.

A female is asking about herself.

The person being asked is a male.

The person being asked is a female.

Asking about a male.

Asking about a female.

AFFIRMATIVE ANSWER

Haah, macallin baan ahay. (M)

Haah, macallimad baan ahay. (F)

Haah, macallin baad tahay. (to M)

Haah, macallimad baad tahay. (to F)

Haah, macallin buu yahay.

Haah, macallimad bay tahay.

NEGATIVE ANSWER

1. Maya, ma ahi. (mi ihi)

2. Maya, ma ahid. (mi ihid)

3. Maya, ma aha.

Maya, ma aha.

NOTES:

1. The root of this verb is "aho".
2. The Verb to Be is an Irregular Verb. This means it does not form its tenses in the same way as a Regular Verb like tag, sug, etc. Regular verbs add endings to the root e.g., sug + ayaa = sugayaa. (waiting).
3. You can recognize an Irregular Verb because of the -, t, y, t, n, y, patterns at the beginning of the verb e.g., ahay, tahay, yahay, tahay, etc. This pattern is usually consistent in Irregular Verbs like imo, (come) dheh (say).
4. The form of the verb does not change in the 2nd person (you) whether you speak to a male or a female. Both use:
" _____ baad tahay."
5. BUT: some Somali nouns indicate gender differences by a slight change in the form of the noun. Some feminine nouns add "ad" to the masculine form.



e.g., macallin (M)

macallimad (F)

arday (M)

ardayad (F)

6. Remember to use the noun of the appropriate gender to agree with the gender of the person being spoken to or about.

e.g.,  Adigu macallin baad tahay. (M) Adigu macallimad baad tahay. (F)

We call this "Agreement".

contd....

22

SUMMARY SHEET 3B

THE VERB TO BE - PLURAL

QUESTION FORM: INTERROGATIVE

Annagu macallimiin maannu nahay?

The speaker is excluding some.

Inagu macallimiin maynu nahay?

The speaker is including everyone.

Idinku macallimiin maydin tihiin?

Males and females are both included in the questions.

Iyagu macallimiin may yihiin?

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

Haah, macallimiin baannu nahay.

1. Maya, ma ahin. (mi ihin)

Haah, macallimiin baynu nahay.

Haah, macallimiin baydin tihiin.

2. Maya ma ahidin. (mi ihidin)

Haah, macallimiin bay yihiin.

3. Maya, ma aha.

SHORT FORMS USED IN THIS BOOK*

Annagu macallimiin baan nahay.

Idinku macallimiin baad tihiin.

Iyagu macallimiin bay yihiin.

* This refers to the short forms of the Personal Pronoun Indicators which are used in this book
e.g., We - waan/baan
You - waad/baad
They - way/bay

- NOTES:
1. Remember that the answer to a "We" question is sometimes "We..." and sometimes "You"
 2. Remember "Agreement". When you use a plural verb, the nouns should be plural also: e.g., macallimiin, takhaatiir, niman, gabdho, dad.
 3. The 3rd person plural negative "ma aha" is the same as the 3rd person singular negative.
 4. The 1st person plural "baan nahay" is sometimes difficult to say because of the two "ns", and may sound like the singular "baan ahay". So "baannu nahay" can be used.

SHORT ANSWER: These are often used to answer a question: Examples:

Questions:

Answers:

Macallin maad tahay?

waan ahay.

Takhtar muu yahay?

waad tahay.

Takhtarad may tahay?

Haah, wuu yahay.

way tahay.

Takhaatiir maad tihiin?

waan nahay.

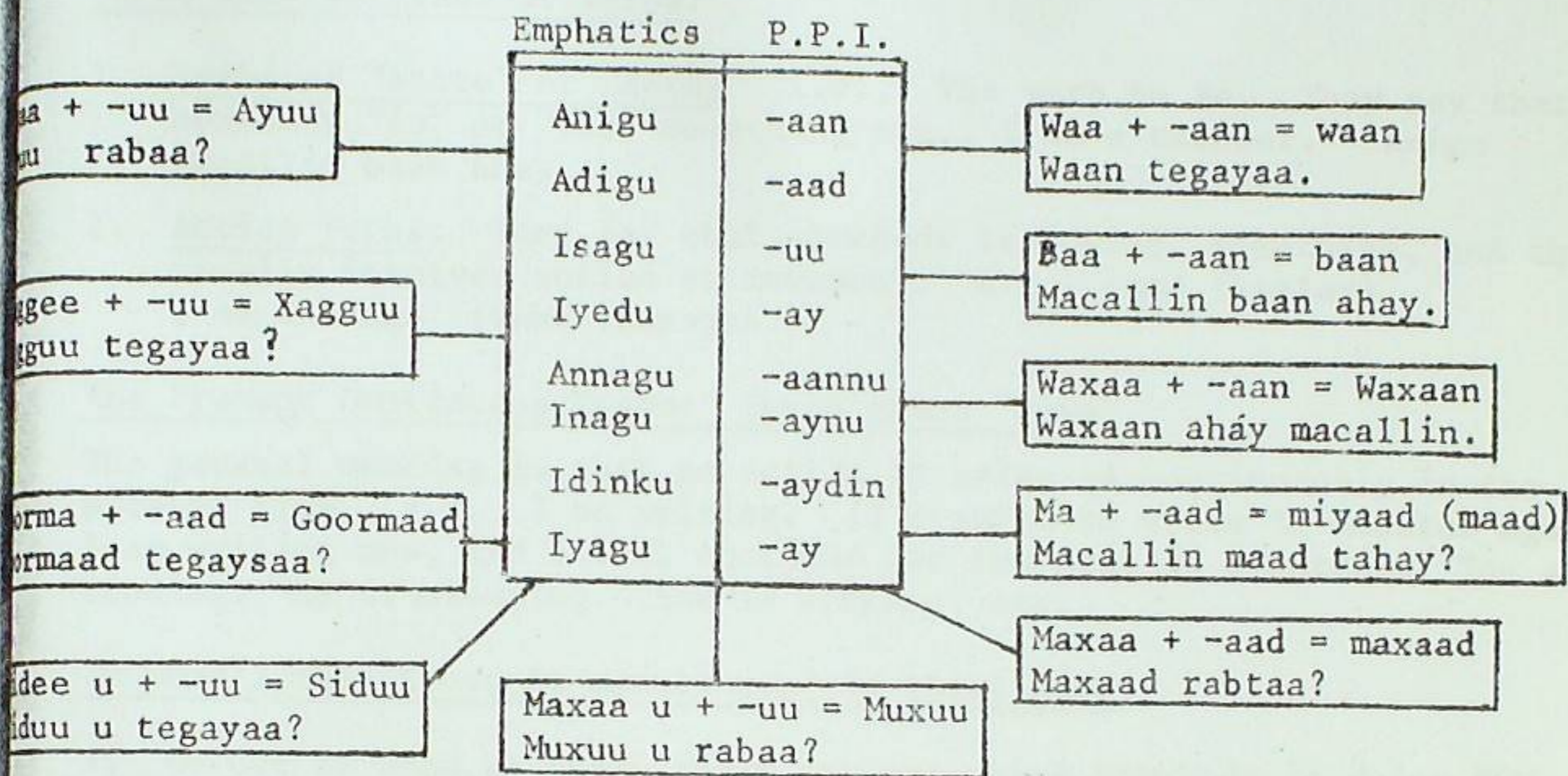
Macallimiin may yihiin?

waad tihiin.

way yihiin.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUN INDICATORS (P.P.I.)

1. These indicate the person being spoken about in the sentence. i.e., I, you, he, she, me, you, they. These words are called "pronouns"
2. In Somali they are usually added to other words or particles in the sentence to help make a statement, a question or an answer to a question.



- NOTES:
1. Some of the words / verbal particles like "waa" and "baa" have no real meaning. But all simple sentences contain one of these words and the P.P.I. is often added to it.
 2. The P.P.I. is often added to the end of the defined noun which precedes it. e.g., Gurigaan tegayaa. Gurigaad tegaysaa.
 3. A "baa" (example 2) can never be the first word in a sentence. There must be other words before it.
 4. We use the Emphatic words with the P.P.I. when we want to emphasise someone or something. The Emphatics are often shortened and combined with "baa" to become: Annaa, Adaa, Isaa, Iyaa, Annaa, Inaa.
 5. Remember the P.P.I. you use must agree with the gender (M or F) and person (I, you, he, she) of the subject e.g., Gurigu wuu fiican yahay. (M subject)
 6. There are 2 pronouns (P.P.I.) to indicate "We"; -aannu which has an exclusive meaning, and -aynu which has an inclusive meaning. In this Book we will use the short form "-aan" to cover both meanings. This is the same form as the 1st person singular (I).
 7. The 2nd person plural pronoun -aydin meaning "you" is also shortened to "-aad," the same as the 2nd person singular.

SUMMARY SHEET 5USES OF THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

There are two kinds of verbs:

1. Verbs of "State" or "Being" i.e., The verb to Be. They say that somebody "is" or "was" something e.g., I am a teacher. Anigu macallin baan ahay.
2. Action Verbs: They say that somebody is "doing" something, and this usually involves action or movement. e.g., come (kaalay) I am coming. (Waan imanayaa.)

The Present Continuous Tense: Tense means "Time"

The general meaning is that an action is going on continuously in the present time. e.g., I am writing. (I started to write 15 minutes ago. I am writing now, and I will continue for the next 15 minutes). You are reading. He is sleeping. She is working. etc.

In Somali this tense is mainly used in these ways:

1. We use it when we speak about actions which somebody is doing NOW at this present moment, e.g.,
 - Waad akhriyaysaa. You are reading this summary sheet now.
 - Wuu cunayaa. He is eating now, while you are reading.
2. We use it for actions which someone plans, or intends to do in the near future. e.g., I am going to visit my sister next week.
 - Wiigga dambe shaati cusub buu gadanayaa. He is going to buy a new shirt.
He has already decided to do it.
 - Bisha dambe Rooma baan tegayaa. (I have already bought the ticket).
3. We use it for actions not yet begun, but which we are going to do very soon! e.g.,
 - A: Buugga keen.
 - B: Haye, waan keenayaa. (But actually, he has not yet picked it up).

S 5 contd....

1. Some verbs of sense, emotion and thinking, which are not used in the Present Continuous Tense in English (I see, I understand, I think so) are used in the Continuous Tense in Somali.

e.g., Waan maqlayaa. - I am hearing.

Waan garanayaa. - I am understanding. etc.

2. However, in Somali, some of the verbs in this group are not used in the continuous tense, but with the Verb to Be:

e.g., jecel (like, love) Waan jeclahay.
 neceb (hate, dislike) Waan necebahay.
 deggan (live) Waxaan degganahay Xamar.
 leh (own) Guri baan leeyahay.
 og (be aware of) Waan ogahay.

3. A few verbs are nearly always used in the Present Habitual/Indicative Tense. (See Units 11 - 15). These are:-

Waan joogaa. I am present.
 Wuu jiraa. He exists (speaking about God)
 Guriga buu ku jiraa. He is in the house.

These verbs "joog" and "jir" are sometimes more like verbs of state, being or existence than "action" verbs.

4. In Somali there are two verbs meaning "to want".

"doon" is used in the Continuous Tense: Buug baan doonayaa.

"rab" is used in the Habitual Tense: Buug baan rabaa.

"Rab" is almost never used in a continuous tense.

— "Soco" is often used in the Habitual tense with the meaning of going "now".

e.g., Xaggeed ku socotaa? Where do you go?
 (Where are you going?)

5. "Waan fadhiisanayaa" means in Somali, "I'm in the act of sitting down". When the person is actually seated he would say: "Waan fadhiistay" (I sat). In English we would say "I am sitting down", but the action has actually been completed, so the past tense is used.

So:

LISTEN AND LEARN

LANGUAGES WORK IN DIFFERENT WAYS!

SUMMARY SHEET 6

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSEINTERROGATIVEAFFIRMATIVENEGATIVE

Waan tegayaa?	Waan tegayaa.	Ma tegayo.	(Tegi maayo)
Waad tegaysaa?	Waad tegaysaa.	Ma tegaysid.	(Tegi maysid.)
Wuu tegayaa?	Wuu tegayaa.	Ma tegayo.	(Tegi maayo.)
Way tegaysaa?	Way tegaysaa.	Ma tegayso.	(Tegi mayso.)
Waan tegaynaa?	Waan tegaynaa.	Ma tegayno.	(Tegi mayno.)
Waad tegaysaan?	Waad tegaysaan.	Ma tegaysaan.	(Tegi maysaan.)
Way tegayaan?	Way tegayaan.	Ma tegayaan.	(Tegi maayaan.)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE ENDINGS

These verb endings are "stem" of the verb. Imperative or command: "roots" end in a vowel. Explanations below for the vowel, to verb roots	- ayaa	suffixes because they are added to the "root" The "root" of the verb in Somali is the singular Go! wait! etc. However, in Somali many verb e.g., dhegayso, sii, samee; so see the explanation of adding verb endings beginning with a ending with a vowel.
	- aysaa	
	- ayaa	
	- aysaa	
	- aynaa	
	- aysaan	
	- ayaan	

Group 1 Verbs: These end with a consonant. e.g., tag, sug, fur, etc. The verb ending (- ayaa) is added directly to the imperative e.g., tag + -ayaa = Waan tegayaa. (The "a" changes to "e" because it sounds better.) This is called euphony.
Sug + -ayaa = Waan sugayaa.

Group 2 Verbs: These end in "o" e.g., imo, fadhiiso, seexo, etc. The "o" usually changes to "a" and "n" is added before the (-ayaa) ending. e.g., imo - ima + n + -ayaa = Waan imanayaa.
fadhiiso - fadhiisa + n + -ayaa = Waan fadhiisanayaa.

— Sometimes "o" does not change to "a", but remains "o"
e.g., noqo = Waan noqonayaa; soco = Waan soconayaa.

Group 3 Verbs: These end in "i", "ee" "ii", "aa" e.g., celi, samee, sii, etc. These usually add "n" before the "-ayaa" ending. Celi - celi + n + -ayaa = Waan celinayaa.

— Words which end in "ee" change the "ee" to "ay" before the "n"

(e.g., samee - samaynayaa; shaqee - shaqaynayaa.

— Sometimes a "y" is added instead of an "n" e.g., akhri - akhriyayaa.
(But akhrinayaa is also used).

S 5 contd....

1. Some verbs of sense, emotion and thinking, which are not used in the Present Continuous Tense in English (I see, I understand, I think so) are used in the Continuous Tense in Somali.

e.g., Waan maqlayaa. - I am hearing.

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etc.

2. However, in Somali, some of the verbs in this group are not used in the continuous tense, but with the Verb to Be:

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So:

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TO HAVE AND TO NEED

NOTES ABOUT "HAVE"

There are several verbs in Somali which convey the meaning of having or possessing e.g., hay, hayso, qab, qabo, laho||ahow.

The root of this verb is "hayso" and it is a Group 2 Verb.

It conveys the idea of having something in your possession at the time of speaking, though it may not be something which you actually own.

This verb is usually used in the Present Habitual Tense.

INTERROGATIVE

AFFIRMATIVE

Fure	maan	haystaa	?
Tarraq	maad	haysataa	
Qalin	muu	haystaa	
Buug	may	haysataa	
Baqshad	maan	haysanaa	
⋮	maad	haysataan	
⋮	may	haystaan	

Haah,	waan	haystaa
	waad	haysataa.
	wuu	haystaa.
	way	haysataa.
	waan	haysanaa.
	waad	haysataan.
	way	haystaan.

If a noun is used in the affirmative answer, the pronouns will be: baan baad, etc. Haah, fure baan haystaa. etc.,

NEGATIVES:

Buug	ma	haysto.	Buug	ma	haysano.
		haysatid.			haysataan.
		haysto.			haystaan.
		haysato.			

NOTES ABOUT "NEED":

- The particle "u" goes before the "baahan", meaning "in need of".
- "U baahan" is always used with the Verb to Be.

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

Buug	baan	u baahan	ahay.*
Qalin	baad		tahay.
Fure	buu		yahay.
Lacag	bay		tahay.
⋮	baan		nahay.
⋮	baad		tihiiin.
⋮	bay		yihiiin

Buug	u ma	baahni.
Qalin		baahnid.
Fure		baahna.
⋮		baahna.
⋮		baahnin.
⋮		baahnidin.
⋮		baahna.

The negative endings follow the pattern for qualifiers (Adjectives) used with the Verb to Be, e.g. Ma jecli. Ma dheerid. Ma weyna. etc.

This becomes "Buug baan u baahnahay" (drop the short 'a')

SUMMARY SHEET 8ABOUT ADJECTIVES

MEANING: An adjective is a word which tells us something more about a noun.

e.g., A tall man. A new car

POSITION: a. In Somali, the adjective comes after the noun it describes,
e.g. Nin dheer. (A tall man). Waa gaadhi cusub.
(It's a new car)

b. If several adjectives are used to describe the same noun, they are joined by "oo" if the noun is not defined,
e.g. Nin dheer oo dhuuban. (A tall, thin man
If the noun is defined, the adjectives are connected by "ee"
Ninka dheer ee dhuuban. (The tall, thin man.)

USE: a. The simplest way to use them is with the "waa" particle and the noun.
e.g., Iyedu waa gabar quruxsan. (She is a beautiful girl).

b. They are also very often used with the waa + the Personal Pronoun Indicator, and the correct part of the Verb to Be.
e.g., Anigu waan dheerahay. (I am tall)

Iyedu way quruxsan tahay. (She is beautiful.)

NOTICE that the meanings of a. and b. are slightly different.

AGREEMENT: a. If the subject is singular, (I, You, He, She), the adjective does not change its form.

e.g., Waan dheer ahay, (I)
Way dheer tahay. (she)
Wuu dheer yahay. (he)

b. With plural subjects (We, You, They) some adjectives change their form and repeat the first syllable

e.g., Way dhaadheer yihiin (They are tall).
Way waaweyn yihiin. (They are large).
Way yaryar yihiin. (They are small).

However, not all adjectives behave in this way. The common ones are dheer, weyn, yar, (yaryar), cad (cadcad), madow (madmadow), wanaagsan, - (wanwanaagsan). These are true or radical adjectives. You would be understood if you used the singular adjective with the plural of the Verb to Be, but try to hear and use them correctly.

NEGATIVES: The Negatives follow the pattern of the endings of the negative of the Verb to Be.

Ma dheeri. (ma ihi)	Ma dhaadheerin. (ma ihin)
Ma dheerid. (ma ihdi)	Ma dhaadheeridin. (ma ahidin)
Ma dheera. (ma aha)	Ma dhaadheera. (ma aha)

6. MEANINGS: Somali adjectives can have several meanings according to how and when they are used.

-- dheer can mean tall, high, deep, long.
 e.g., Ceelku wuu dheer yahay. (The well is deep)
 Usha way dheer tahay. (The stick is long)

-- weyn can mean big in size, large in area or numbers, and important in position.
 e.g., Sanduuqu wuu weyn yahay. (The box is big)
 Dhulku wuu weyn yahay. (The country, ground is large)
 Nin weyn buu yahay. (He is an important man)

-- yar can mean small in size or amount, few in number, or unimportant in position.
 e.g., Gabadhu way yar tahay. (The girl is small in size)
 In yar i sii. (Give me a small portion, amount)
 Dadku way yar yihiin. (The people are small in number)

There are also some idiomatic and special uses of some of the adjectives. Try to hear and use them.

e.g., Way kulushahay.	She is nervous, excited.
Wuu qabow yahay.	He is calm, relaxed, well off.

NOTE: a. Do not use "xun" when referring to people. It is better to use a negative and say "Isagu ma wanaagsana".

b. With 1st person singular (I) the adjective and the Verb to Be are written together e.g. Waan dheerahay. Waan fiicanahay.

7. SUMMARY

We can say: or

Nin	dheer	baan ahay
		baad tahay
		buu yahay
		bay tahay
Niman	dhaadheer	baan nahay
		baad tihiin
		bay yihiin

Waan	dheer	ahay
Waad		tahay
Wuu		yahay
Way		tahay
Waan	dhaadheer	nahay
Waad		tihiin
Way		yihiin

I am a tall man. etc.

I am tall. etc.

THE PRESENT HABITUAL TENSE

- USE
1. We use the Present Habitual or Present Indicative Tense to speak about actions which are done regularly, habitually or at certain regular intervals in time.
e.g., He drives his car to work every morning.
She usually goes to Rome every year.
 2. We use the Present Habitual Tense when we want to make a polite request or offer, to make a suggestion or to ask permission.
e.g., Shall I go? What am I to do?
See Unit 14:7 for more about this.
 3. In Somali, some verbs are almost always used in this Tense, rather than the Present Continuous Tense.
e.g., rab, hayso, jir, joog. See Unit 13:1 for more about this.

ACCOMPANYING ADVERBS: Some of the adverbs used with this tense are: maalin walba, wiigii walba, bil walba, marar badan, kol kasta, wakhti kasta, kolkol, marmar, had iyo goor, etc. The adverb usually comes near the beginning of the sentence.

FORM: The endings of this Tense do not appear to be as consistent in formation as those of the Present Continuous Tense. However, there are reasons why each verb conjugates in a particular way, although you do not need to know these reasons. Contractions, combinations of certain consonants and euphony (sounds which go together), are the main reasons for these differences.

CONJUGATION "PATTERN": As with the Present Continuous Tense, the A, B, A, B, C, B + n, A + n pattern remains consistent except with Irregular Verbs like aho (Verb to Be) imo (come) dheh (say). However, like the Present Continuous Tense, this "pattern" is only true when the double "aa" is used at the end of the verb.

NEGATIVE: The Negatives end in "o" except for the 2nd and 3rd plurals which do not change, and the 2nd person singular (You) which ends in "id".

I don't wait ...

Anigu ma sugo.
Adigu ma sugtid.
Isagu ma sugo.
Iyedu ma sugto.
Annagu ma sugno.
Idinku ma sugtaan.
Iyagu ma sugaan.

I don't come

Ma imaado.
Ma timaadid.
Ma yimaado.
Ma timaado.
Ma nimaadno?
Ma timaadaan.
Ma yimaadaan.

contd....

S.S. 9...Contd...

A: Here are some examples of regular Present Habitual Tense Conjugations

<u>Group 1 (Sug)</u>		<u>Group 2 (Iibso)</u>		<u>Group 3 (Sii)</u>	
Waan sugaa.	A	Waan iibsadaa.	A	Waan siiyaa	A
Waad sugtaa.	B	Waad iibsataa.	B	Waad siisaa.	B
Wuu sugaa.	A	Wuu iibsadaa.	A	Wuu siiyaa.	A
Way sugtaa	B	Way iibsataa.	B	Way siisaa.	B
Waan sugnaa.	C	Waan iibsanaa.	C	Waan siinna.	C
Waad sugtaan	B + n	Waad iibsataan.	B + n	Waad siisaan.	B + n
Way sugaan.	A + n	Way iibsadaan.	A + n	Way siiyaan.	A + n

B: These verbs are more irregular in their conjugation.

<u>Group 1 (Hadal)</u>		<u>Group 2 (Dhegayso)</u>		<u>Group 3 (Akhri)</u>	
Waan hadlaa.	A	Waan dhegaystaa.	A	Waan akhriyaa.	A
Waad hadashaa.	B	Waad dhegaysataa.	B	Waad akhridaa.	B
Wuu hadlaa.	A	Wuu dhegaystaa.	A	Wuu akhriyaa.	A
Way hadashaa.	B	Way dhegaysataa.	B	Way akhridaa.	B
Waan hadalnaa.	C	Waan dhegaysanaa.	C	Waan akhrinaa.	C
Waad hadashaan.	B + n	Waad dhegaysataan.	B + n	Waad akhridaan.	B + n
Way hadlaan.	A + n	Way dhegaystaan.	A + n	Way akhriyaan.	A + n

C: Try to complete these conjugations following the A, B "pattern"

<u>Group 1 (Tag)</u>		<u>Group 2 (Seexo)</u>		<u>Group 3 (Samee)</u>	
Waan tagaa.	A	Waan seexda.	A	Waan sameeyaa.	A
Waad tagtaa.	B	Waad seexataa.	B	Waad samaysaa.	B
_____		_____		_____	
_____		_____		_____	
_____		_____		_____	
_____		_____		_____	
_____		_____		_____	

POSSESSIVES
(Possessive Adjectives)

MEANING: This shows that somebody possesses or owns something, or that something belongs to somebody e.g., Cali's books, his wife my house, their goat etc.

FORM: In Somali, there are several ways to show possession.

1. We can say: Buuggan anigaa leh. (Anaa leh)
Kaas isagaa leh. (Isagaa leh)

Sometimes "iska" is inserted between the Emphatic and "leh" which gives emphasis to the person possessing e.g., Anaa iska leh. (Notice the pronunciation change.)

2. We can say: Kani waa buuggii Cali.
Tani waa lacagtii Axmed.

But this is used most often if the possessor is 3rd person singular, (he, or she).

3. We can also add a possessive adjective to the end of the noun which stands for the thing which is possessed. It is added to the definite article suffix -ka, -ga, -ha, etc.

Waa ninka buuggiisii - The book belonging to the man (his book)
Waa Maryan buuggeedii - The book belonging to Maryam. (her book)

NOTE: The ending on the suffix may vary (iisii, iisa, iisu) according to preference or to position or to time.

AGREEMENT: The Possessive suffix must agree with the possessor in number and gender.

e.g., Waa ninka buuggiisii. The possessor is M. singular (the man)
Waa iyaga buuggoodii The possessor is 3rd person plural "they"

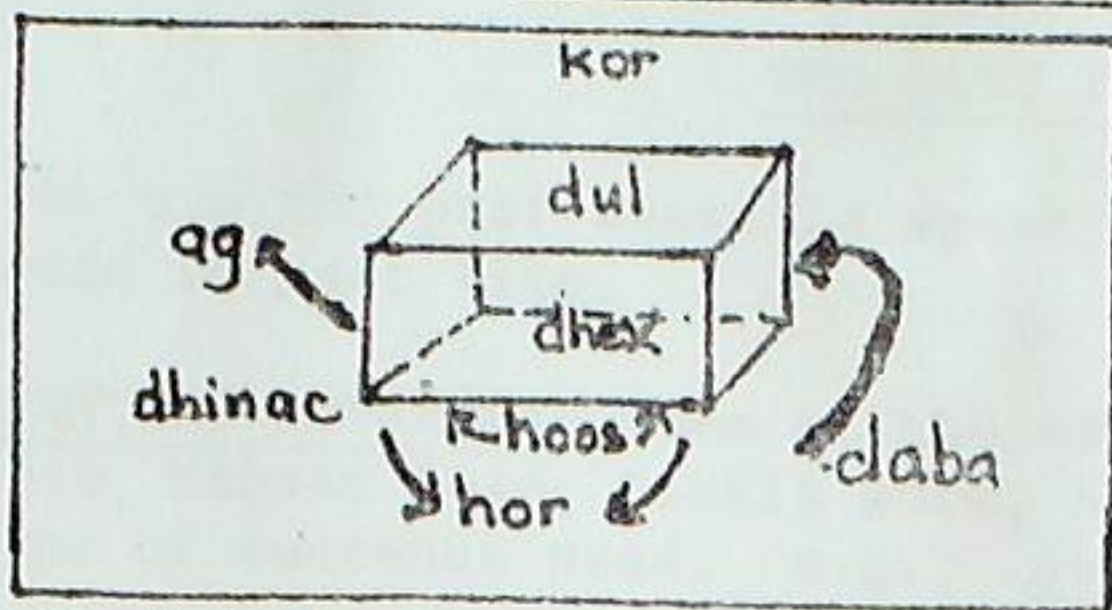
NOTE: 3rd person plural "they" has the same ending for M and F.

SPELLING DIFFERENCES:

Note the slight difference in spelling according to whether the suffix refers to a M. or F. noun. This is only in 1st person singular and plural and 2nd person singular. The M. suffix contains "g" (-aygii) and the F. suffix contains "d" (-aydii).

Buuggan yaa leh?		Short Form		Yaa leh lacagtan?		Short Form	
Waa	buuggaygii *		kaygii *		lacagtaydii *		It is useful to know the Inclusive and Exclusive use of "Our".
	buuggaagii *		kaagii *		lacagtaadii *		
	buuggiisii		kiisii		lacagtiisii		
	buuggeedii	Waa	keedii	Waa	lacagteedii	Waa	
	buuggayagii*		kayagii*		lacagtayadii*		
	buuggeennii		keenni		lacagteennii		
	buuggiinnii		kiinnii		lacagtiinnii		
	buuggoodii		koodii		lacagtoodii		

WORDS THAT INDICATE POSITION



The function of these words is equivalent to that of an "adverb of place". e.g., on the table, near the door, under the tree.

In Somali they can also be different parts of speech.

1. As Verbal Prefixes: They give the location or position of a person or object, and they stand before the verb.

e.g., Ninku guriga buu hor joogaa.

Buuggu miiska buu dul yaal.

Iyedu albaabka bay ag fadhida.

Negatives: The verbal prefixes remain in position in front of the verb and the "ma" negative comes before it.

e.g., Ma hor joogo. Ma dul yaallo. Ma ag fadhido.

2. As Nouns they take a M or F. definite article suffix, and perform the function of adverbs of place.

e.g., horta, dusha, dhexda, agta, hoosta, dabada, korka, dhinaca.

Xaggu fadhiyaa? Dhexda buu fadhiyaa. (He's sitting in the middle.)

Magacaaga dusha/korka ku qor. (Write your name on the top)

- a. We can also add a Possessive Adjective to the defined noun to give the meaning of "of" as in an adverb of place.

Ninku guriga hortiiisa buu joogaa - the front of the house

Buuggu miiska dushiisa buu yaal. - the top of the table

- b. When we add the Possessive Adjective (iisa, eeda, ooda etc.) to the noun suffix, the singular suffix has to agree with the gender of the person or thing which is the possessor; and all of them have to agree in number.

e.g., Guriga hortiiisa buu joogaa. - the front of the house (M)

Shineemada horteeda buu joogaa. - the front of the cinema (F)

- c. Verbs: are also formed from some of these nouns.

e.g., Sagaal baa toban ka horeeya. (comes before)

Garissa baa u dhexaysa Nayroobi iyo Waajir. (between)

- d. Learn to look for meanings in the many related words and phrases, as you see and hear them:

e.g., Markii hore -formerly

Horaynta -the beginning

Anigaa ugu soo horeeyey. -I came first.

Xamar hore buu u yimid. -He has been to Mogadishu before.

Ka hor jeeda - opposite

Hore u soco - go straight ahead

Bishii hore -last month

Horumarka -the progress

THE PAST TENSE

USE: We use the past tense to speak about events that happened and have been completed in past time.

ACCOMPANYING ADVERBS: Some of the adverbs used with this tense are: Shalayto, Dorraato, Habeen hore, Bishii hore, Sannadkii hore, etc. Position depends on the type of sentence used. e.g., Shalayto waan imid. Waxaan imid shalayto,

FORM: The past tense is formed in the same way as the Present Habitual (Indicative) Tense, except for an "ay" ending instead of "aa" in the singular and "een" instead of "aan" in 2nd and 3rd plural. Compare Summary Sheet 7 on Pages 107 and 108 in the Student's Book.

A: Here are some examples of regular Past Tense Conjugations.

<u>Group 1 (sug)</u>	<u>Group 2 (iibso)</u>	<u>Group 3 (sii)</u>
Waan sugay.	Waan iibsaday.	Waan siiyey. *
Waad sugtay.	Waad iibsatay.	Waad siisay. *
Wuu sugay.	Wuu iibsaday.	Wuu siiyey.
Way sugtay.	Way iibsatay.	Way siisay.
Waan sugnay.	Waan iibsanay.	Waan siinnay.
Waad sugteen.	Waad iibsateen.	Waad siiseen.
Way sugeen.	Way iibsadeen.	Way siiyeen.

B: These verbs are more irregular in their conjugations.

<u>Group 1 (hadal)</u>	<u>Group 2 (dhegayso)</u>	<u>Group 3 (akhri)</u>
Waan hadlay.	Waan dhegaystay.	Waan akhriyey. *
Waad hadashay.	Waad dhegaysatay.	Waad akhriday. *
Wuu hadlay.	Wuu dhegaystay.	Wuu akhriyey.
Way hadashay.	Way dhegaysatay.	Way akhriday.
Waan hadalnay.	Waan dhegaysanay.	Waan akhrinay.
Waad hadasheen.	Waad dhegaysateen.	Waad akhrideen.
Way hadleen.	Way dhegaysteen.	Way akhriyeen.

* Notice how these Group 3 verb endings change from "ey" to "ay".

contd....

C: Try to complete these conjugations following the same pattern.

Group 1 (tag)

Group 2 (seexo)

Group 3 (samee)

Waan tegay.

Waan seexday.

Waan sameeyey.

Waad tagtay. (taktay) Waad seexatay.

Waad samaysay.

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

D: Irregular Verbs* There are a number of irregular verbs which conjugate a different way from those above.

Verb to Be (aho) (ahow)

imow/imo (come)

dheh (say)

-- baan ahaa.

Waan imid.

Waan idhi.

-- baad ahayd.

Waad timid.

Waad tidhi.

-- buu ahaa.

Wuu yimid.

Wuu yidhi.

-- bay ahayd.

Way timid.

Way tidhi.

-- baan ahayn.

Waan nimid.

Waan nidhi.

-- baad ahaydeen.

Waad timaadeen.

Waad tidhaahdeen.

-- bay ahaayeen.

Way yimaadeen.

Way yidhaahdeen.

Negative:

Ma ahayn.

Ma iman

Ma odhan.

NEGATIVE: Past Tense Verb Negatives do not conjugate. They remain the same for each person. Group 1 Verbs end in "in" e.g., Ma sugin. Group 2 Verbs end in "an" e.g., Ma iibsan. Group 3 Verbs end in "n" or "yn". Sometimes the P.P.I. is placed between the negative particle "ma" and the negative of the verb.

sug (Neg)

iibso (Neg)

sii (Neg)

Anigu ma sugin.

Ma aan iibsan.

Ma siin.

Adigu ma sugin.

Ma aad iibsan.

Ma siin.

Isagu ma sugin.

Ma uu iibsan.

Ma siin.

Iyedu ma sugin.

Ma ay iibsan.

Ma siin.

Annagu ma sugin.

Ma aan iibsan.

Ma siin.

Idinku ma sugin.

Ma aad iibsan.

Ma siin.

Iyagu ma sugin

Ma ay iibsan.

Ma siin.

ABOUT VERBAL PARTICLES

These are: ku, ka, u and la.

USE: 1. They are used with different verbs to give a variety of meanings. Here are some examples:

ku -- Waxaan ku dhashay, Muqdisho. (in)
 Wuxuu gabarta ku yidhi, "Kaalay". (to)
 Wuxuu ku tegay lug. (by means of)

ka -- Waxaan ka imid suuqa. (from)
 Waxaan ka shaqeeyaa xafiis. (in/at)
 Wuxuu ka warramay jidka. (about)

u -- Cali u sheeg. (to)
 Cali u samee. (for)

la -- Axmed, Cali wuu la tegay. (with)
 Wuxuu la hadlay xaaskiisii. (to)

2. Sometimes 2 or more verbal particles combine and then take another form: e.g.,

-- Isagu hooyadiis buu uga sheekeeyey. (u + ka)
 (He told (to) his mother about it.)

3. They also combine with the object pronouns and again change their form:

The object pronouns:

i	- me;	inna, na	- us;
ku	- you;	idin	- you; (pl)

-- Wuu ii sheegay.	-	He told me.	(i + u)
-- Wuu iga tegay.	-	He left me.	(i + ka)
-- Wuu kuu sheegay.	-	He told you.	(ku + u)
-- Wuu kugu yidhi.	-	He said (to) you	(ku + ku)
-- Wuu noo sheegay.	-	He told us.	(na + u)
-- Wuu naga tegay.	-	He left us. (pl.)	(na + ka)
-- Wuu idiin sheegay.	-	He told you (pl.)	(idin + u)
-- Wuu idinla tegay.	-	He went with you (pl.)	(idin + la)

NOTICE that the object pronoun comes before the Verbal Particle.

4. Sometimes there can be more than one verbal particle to combine with the object pronoun.

Af Soomaali igula hadal. igula = i + ku + la
 Speak to me in the Somali language. (me in with)

contd....

S.S. 13....contd.

5. They also combine with the impersonal "la" e.g., Cali waa loo sheegay.
 (Cali was told) Cali xafiiska baa lagu arkay. (Cali was seen in
 the office).

NOTES: 1. Some verbs are almost always associated with certain particles.
 It is useful to learn them together.

e.g., - u sheeg - u dhiib - u yeedh - u malayn
 - ku jir - ku yidhi - ka warran - ku saabsan

Note that we say: Guriga tag - Go to the house

But: Cali u tag - Go to Cali.

2. They are often used with the adverb particles "sii" and "soo".
 "Soo" has the meaning of "in this direction", "go and return".
 "Sii" has the meaning of "in that direction", "away from",
 "continuing".

-- Guriga wuu ka soo baxay.

He came out of the house.

-- Qalinka wuu ii soo celiyey.

He returned the pen to me.

-- Wuu ka sii hadlay.

He continued to talk about (it).

NEGATIVE: The verbal particle, and combinations of it, goes before the "ma"
 Negative particle, and they are written together, as one word.

-- Isagu ilama hadlin. --Isagu Cali uma sheegin.

-- Cali guriga kuma jiro. --Maryan nooma iman.

But the adverb particles "sii" and "soo" come directly before the
 verb: Weli qalinka iguma soo celin. Waxaas kama sii hadlin.

NOW TRY TO FIND THE MEANINGS OF THESE SENTENCES:

1. "Albaabka naga fur! Guriga baan soo galaynaa."

2. "Cuntada may kugu fillan tahay, mise in kale baan kuu keenaa?"

3. "Cumar muxuu idiin sheegay?" "Wuxuu noo sheegay warkii."

4. Wuu naga cadhoonayaa, oo maanta nalama hadlin.

5. "Halkan igu sug. Ninkaas baa ii yeedhayaa. Waan soo noqonayaa."

DHAMMAAD

THE END

NOTICE

From January 1987

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