

SOMALI GRAMMAR

VOLUME THREE



by JOHN WARNER.

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Volume III

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Adverbial uses of Possessive Adjectives

In lesson 22 Section B. i, ii and iii, you learned that some nouns in Somali when translated into English have an adverbial meaning. This applied to some nouns qualified by demonstrative adjectives.

A. Nouns Qualified by Possessive Adjectives:

hortaada	in front of you (literally "your front")
dushayda	above me
aawadaa	on account of you
agtiisa	near him.

B. Nouns qualified by Possessive Adjectives standing after another noun:

In lesson 25 you learned this method, e.g., wiilka hooyadiis. Sometimes it is possible to use nouns that are not qualified at all.

e.g., lacag la'aan. without money (the lack of money.)

However, it is more usual for the noun to be qualified.

e.g.,	lacag la'aanteed	the lack of money
	miiska korkiisa	on top of the table
	sariirta hoosteeda	under the bed
	aqalka geestiisa	beside the house
	xerada hareeraheeda	around the enclosure
	beledka sookadiisa	this side of the town
	webiga shishadiisa	beyond the river
	qolka gudahiisa	inside the room
	ninkaas beddelkiisa	in place of that man
	dadka dhexdiisa	in the midst of the people
	boqorka hortiisa	in front of the king
	sanduuqa agtiisa	near the box
	dibiga dabadiisa	behind the ox
	baabuurka gadaashiisa	the back of the truck
	keligiis	he only (on his own)
	goonideed	she alone (separately)
	kulaylka daraaddis	on account of the heat (because of the heat.)

C. Happenings and things generally referred to in English as being neuter gender are normally feminine in Somali.

Waxaas aad samaysay aawadeed on account of what you did
In naag ninkeed maamuusto waa wanaagsan tahay That a woman honour her
husband is good

D. The nouns "keli" and "gooni" are often used as adjectives by placing a part of the verb "to be" after them.

nin keli ah	one man only (only a man)
nin gooni ah	a lone man (a man on his own)
meel gooni ah	a lonely place (a special place)

Sometimes the noun "ahaan" is placed after these nouns

Keli ahaantay baan u tegay. I went on my own.

Vocabulary:

let go	sii daa, sii daa , sii daayaa		
appear	muuqo, muuqan., muuqdaa		
disappear	libidh libdhi, libdhaa		
send message	far, fari, faraa		
pretend	iska dhig, iska dhigi, iska dhigaa		
be lame	dhuti, dhutin, dhutiyaa		
subtract	ka jar, ka jari, ka jaraa		
fulfil	oofi, oofin, oofiyaa		
dip in for self	darso, darsan, darso		
be beyond	ka shishee, ka shayn ka shasheeyaa		
be this side of	ka sokee, ka sokayn, ka sokeeyaa		
let a house	kiree, kirayn, kireeyaa		
rent	kirayso, kiraysan, kiraystaa		
locust	ayah-a	track	raadi, raain, raadiya
rear	gadaal-ta		
lack	la'aan-ta		
inside	gudo-ha		
surrounds	hareero-ha		
nearness	ag-ta		
onliness	keli-ga		
aleness	gooni-da		
replacement	beddel-ka		
expenses	kharash-ka		
beyondness	shisho-da		
near side	soko-da		
rent	kiro-da		
on account of	aawo-da/daraad-da		

Exercises: Translate into Somali:

1. They crossed the river beyond the village while the people were sleeping.
2. While the children play near the enclosure their mothers are resting under the tree.
3. When the children disappeared the mothers looked for them amongst the trees.
4. On account of the message I received it is necessary for me to be his stand-in.
5. He pretended he climbed to the top of the tree.
6. If you turn right when you reach the house this side of the hill you will find good grazing.
7. We heard that you have rented a house in the middle of the city.
8. The man who is letting the house to us lives in a room at the back of the house.
9. Three of us only are allowed to enter that place.
10. You gave me 100/- and when you subtract what I spent there is 23/- left.
11. The man who became your replacement is still learning how to do the work.
12. She often walks alone when the children make a lot of noise.
13. On account of our being absent they thought we had moved house.
14. We expect you to fulfil your promise and pay the expenses.
15. When the locusts appeared the farmer became very sad.
16. Because of the lack of provisions we decided to wait until Tuesday.
17. The night Wednesday is entering we shall travel by night.
18. Behind us are many troubles, ahead of us we don't know what to expect.
19. Our clothes are inside that box and our shoes are under the bed.
20. The tribe beyond the mountain fights with the tribe at the side of the mountain.

Translate into English:

1. Wuxuu jecelyahay inuu kibistiisa maraq ku darsado intuusan . cunin.
2. Waxaas dibaddeed webiga shishadiisa waannuka aroorinay.
3. Waa kuu cabsi inaad goonidaa habeen u socotid.
4. Meeshaas agteeda libaax baan ka aragnay wuuna ciyey.
5. Haddeerisaga iska daa maxaa yeelay waad ciiqabtay , looma baahan inaad dembigiisa ka sii hadashid.
6. Meeshaan hareeraheed waxaa iga hallaabay tusbax.
7. Tusbaxiisa la'aantiisa wuxuu ka cabsanayaa inuusan tukan karin.
8. Tusbaxa lunsan geedkii hoostiisa baa laga helay.
9. Dayuuraddu kor bay u bacaday ilaa ay libidhay.
10. Dadkaas si xeerkooda waafaqsan uma fiicana in wax lagu cuno shaah.
11. Haddaanuu mar dhow soo gaarin isaga la'aantiis baan tegi doonaa.
12. Geela naga hallaabay buurta hareeraheed iyo webiga shishadiisa baan ku raadiyey.

Exercises: Cont...

13. Ilaahay wuxuu oofiyey waxaas uu ballamay si eraygiisa waafaqsan.
14. Wiilkaygiyow! waad yar tahay oo keli ahaantaa ma aad yeeli kartid.
15. Jicsinka kuma filla inaan shan maalmood ku noolaano. Sababtaas daraaddeed lacag kale waannu amaahan doonnaa.
16. Wuu dhutinayaa maxaa yeelay ul culus baa lagu dhuftay.
17. Ugaar maanta ma taal; wax nool ma aan arkin sagaaro keli ah mooyaane.
18. Ma fiicana in naag gooni ahaanteed ay beledka u wareegto.

Lesson 50

Conditional and Past Habitual Tense.

A. Conditional Tense: This tense is used to express "I would have...." or "I should have...."

- i. In the affirmative it is formed by using the infinitive of the leading verb with the past tense of the verb "leeyahay"

I would have opened	waan furi lahaa
You would have opened	waad furi lahayd
she would have opened	way furi lahayd
he would have opened	wuu furi lahaa
we (ex) would have opened	waannu furi lahayn
we (inc.) would have opened	waynu furi lahayn
you (pl.) would have opened	waydin furi lahaydeen
they would have opened	way furi lahaayeen

- ii. In the negative the conjugation is irregular and the verb has only three forms.

ma aan fureen	ma aannu furneen
ma aad furteen	ma aynu furneen
ma ay furteen	ma aydin furteen
ma uu fureen	ma ay fureen

- iii. The subjunctive negative is regular

-aan furi lahayn.

B. Past Habitual Tense: This tense is formed by using the infinitive of the leading verb with the past tense conjugation of the verb "jir"

i. I used to open	waan furi jiray
you used to open	waad furi jirtay
she used to open	way furi jirtay

Past Habitual Tense: Cont.....

He used to open	wuu furi jiray
We (ex.) used to open	waannu furi jirnay
We(inc.) used to open	waynu furi jirnay
you (pl.) used to open	waydin furi jirteen
they used to open	way furi jireen

ii. In the negative conjugation the verb is not conjugated.

ma aan furi jirin etc.

iii. In the negative subjunctive the verb form is the same. -aan furi jirin

Vocabulary:

defer	baaji, baajin, baajiyaa
muddle be in	qaso, qasan, qastaa
succeed	liiban, liibaani, liibaanaa
be tired	daal, daali, daalaa
stretch/spread	fidi, fidin, fidiyaa
fill	buuxi, buuxin, buuxiyaa
curse	habaar, habaari, habaaraa
lizard	qallajis-ta/mulac-a/qorraato-da
driver	dareewal-ka
smoke(cigarette)	cab, cabbi, cabbaa
lock	quful-ka
mark/sign	calaamad-da
pick-axe	madarab-ka
parents	walid-ka
raisin	sabiib-ta
thin	dhuuban
shameful action	ceeb-ta
pneumonia	jeeniwareen-ka
curse	inkaar-ta
excrement	xaar-ka
rhino	wiyil-ta
blunt	afla'
cigarette	sakareed-ka/sigaar-ka
pneumonia (people)	oofwareen-ka

Exercises: Translate into Somali:

1. I used to smoke cigarettes until I believed the truth of God then I left it,
2. I would still be smoking if God didn't have mercy on me.
3. They became tired when they did hard work all day.
4. He used a pick-axe to dig a hole. When he put the pole in it he filled the hole with soil
5. Yesterday was the day of the examination and he thinks he succeeded .
6. His friend was in a muddle(confused) so we don't think he succeeded
7. We deferred the time we are buying the house until next month.
8. Your children used to play with my son but now they never play with him.
9. They refuse to play with him on account of (the fact) he cursed them.
10. They would play with him if he promises not to curse.
11. In the wet season many people get pneumonia and other sicknesses.
12. When the Arab driver stopped in order to rest he ate some raisins
13. The labourer unloaded the cargo from the ship and loaded it on the truck.
14. The tall thin men cannot work well. The short strong men work well and they don't get tired.
15. A lizard ran quickly up the wall and caught a fly.
16. They used to learn English but they became lazy.
17. They would still come if I didn't expect them to try hard.
18. The mason who built this wall used a blunt axe to cut the stones.
19. We are ashamed of the shameful action we did last week and we beg you to forgive us.
20. Those men from the government placed a mark on the rhino so they can recognize it if they see it again.

Translate into English:

1. Badarka dhulka bay u kala fidiyeen inuu engego.
2. Koobkayga shaah ka buuxi intaan saaxiibkay sugayo.
3. Wax kasta uu samayn jiray buu ku liibaani jiray laakiin haddeer wuu caajisay.
4. Hadday aad uu dadaasho maanta shaqadaas way dhammayn kari lahayd.
5. Haddaan waanin meeshaas cabsidaleh wuu geli lahaa.
6. Ilaah wuxuu inagu amray inaannan qofna habaarin.
7. Wuxuu yiri, "Kuwa wax xun idiin sameeya waxaad ku u samaysaan wanaag".
8. Kuwa oofwareen qabaa sariir bay ku nasan lahaayeen.
9. Ninkaas dhuuban wuxuu ahaan jiray nin aad u buuran laakiin jirradiisa daraaddeed buu la caatowbay.
10. Gurigii webiga ka shisheeya ee aan kiraysan jiray halayto tuugag baa galay oo dadkii joogay bay waxyecelay.
11. Alaabtii guriga oolaan jirtay waa laga qaaday laakiin in yarbaa lagu reebay.
12. Intaas la sii daayey waxaa la dhigay guriga gadaashiisa.
13. Gooni ahaan baan u safri jiray laakiin maalmahan waxaa i raacda afadayda
14. In labadayada saafarto aawaadeed kharashku waa batay.
15. Ma lihi intaas aad waydiisatay waayo kiishkaygu waa maran yahay.

Participial Clauses:

A Participial clause expresses two concurrent actions.

e.g. Opening the door, he welcomed us inside.

He **spoke** to the woman **sweeping** the house.

To express the equivalent of an English participial clause the conjunction "oo" is used to join the co-ordinate clause.

- i. When the object of the main verb is the subject of the co-ordinate sentence, place "oo" then the co-ordinate sentence after the object noun.

Waxaan arkay ninkaas oo sanduq ku fariista. I saw that man sitting on
a box.

Gabadhu waxay la hadashay walaalkeed oo buug akhriya
The girl talked to her brother reading a book.

Note how the present tense verb ends with a short vowel in a participial clause.

- ii. When it is not possible to join the participial clause directly to its antecedent then you can substitute the substantive (emphatic) noun, to which the clause can be joined, using the conjunction "oo".

Odaygu baa naagtii ku dhuftay iyadoo qaylinaya. The old man struck the
woman crying.

Waan kuu yeedhay anigoo orda. I, running called you.

Note how in the first example the subordinate clause verb is in the masculine. It is quite common for this to occur in participial clauses and the verb is always in the singular even when the antecedent is plural. However, the verb can agree in gender with the antecedent.

Askarigii wuxuu keenay tuugag oo hore u socda.
The policeman brought the thieves walking in front.

When a predicative (complementary) adjective is used in the participial clause, the verb "to be" is elided.

Wuxuu tegay magaalada isagoo dameer ku fuushan. He went to town mounted
on a donkey.

Shaqaaleyaasha fasax waa la diiday iyadoo qulubsan.
The labourers were refused leave, they being sad.

- iii. Sometimes the participial clause carries more the idea of a result of an action, that is tied to the action in the main clause.

Wuxuu arkay gurigiisa oo la jebiyey. He saw his house broken.

- iv. For negative clauses the negative suffix particle "-aan" follows "oo" and the negative subjunctive of the verb is used. "Oo" and "-aan" can be contracted to "oon".

Gabadhu waxay la hadashay walaalkeed oon buug akhriyin.
The girl talked to her brother not reading a book.

Wuxuu tegay magaalda isagoon dameer ku fuushanayn. (N.B negative of verb "to be").
He went to town not mounted on a donkey.

Wuxuu arkay gurigiis oon la jebin. He saw his house not broken.

Vocabulary:

rain	da', di'i, da'aa
sprinkle rain	tiix, tiixi, tiixaa
level make	sin, simi, simaa.
move about	dhaqaaq, dhaqaaqi, dhaqaaqaa
abuse	caay, caayi, caayaa
boast	faan, faani, faanaa
accuse unjustly	masabbid, masabbidi, masabbidaa
hide (int)	dhuumo, dhuuman, dhuuntaa
hide (trans)	dhuumi, dhuumin, dhuumiyaa
agree	heshii, heshiin, heshiiya
finish (INT)	idloo, idlaan, idlaadaa
complete	idlee, idlayn, idleeyaa
hare	bakayle-ha
evil	shar-ka
rain heavy	jir-ka
good sense	miyir-ka
rain very heavy	mahiigaan-ka
continuous drizzle	circaddaa-ga
sprinkling	tiix-a
line	saf-ka/layn-ka
light	iftiin-ka
doctrine	cilmi-ga
chain	silsilad-da
covenant	axdi-ga
milk bucket	dhiil-ka
candle	shamac-a
agreement	heshiis-ka
completion	khalaas.
fig tree	berde-ha
mounted	fuushan/fuulan
level	siman

Exercises: Translate into

1. We like to bathe swimming in the river.
2. They caught the prisoner hiding behind a tree.
3. The children boasted about their victory shouting very much.
4. We stayed in Isiolo heavy rain having fallen.
5. He is looking for work, his former work having terminated.
6. The camelman, pulling on the camel-rope, walked quickly to the well,
7. The trader who was accused unjustly was acquitted, he being very glad.
8. The judge, being angry, rebuked the plaintiff. The trader's friend wanted to abuse the plaintiff but the trader, having good sense, let it go.
9. The mason, having completed his work, said, "It's finished".
10. The old priest, having lit the lamp, sat in his chair and read his book.
11. You saw me running but I didn't see you helping us.
12. God, being merciful, promised to send a person to take away our sin.
13. We, being cursed, have been freed from evil and our shameful action.
14. Very heavy rain damages the farm but a continuous drizzle is good for it.
15. The paupers saw the baby wrapped in a cloth.
16. When he found his mirror cracked he knew it had fallen on the floor.
17. He went away happy when he knew the windows were level.
18. The soldiers waited in a line for their food.
19. His leg being painful, the boy walked slowly behind his father.
20. The men, being naked, stayed in the river when the women came to draw water.

Translate into English:

1. Caanihii dhiil lagu lisay **ma cabbii** kartid adigoon baran.
2. Laba sanduuq oo **siiman** baa jaranjaradii lagu taagay in meel dheer la gaaro.
3. Isagoo qaylinaya buu i kiciyey kaddibna waan seexan kari waayey.
4. Waa lagu maqlay **adigoo** sheekadaas carrurta u sheegaya.
5. Shamaca oo la shiday raalli bay ka **inay** seexato iyada oon cabsanayn.
6. Dawada agtayda **waxaa** lagu **mariyey** **anigoo** jiifa.
7. Dadka oon fariisan diyaar bay u yihiin inay safraan.
8. Ninkii hodanka ahaa wuxuu ku faanay luulkiisa oo qaali ah.
9. Aabbihiioo xanaaqsan wuxuu wiilkiisa u caayey inuu gafay aawadeed.
10. Macallinka oo maqan carruurta way cayaareen oo qayliyeen.
11. Haddaadan dadaalin **adigoo** caajis ah shaqadaada waan idlayn doona.
12. Labadaas baabuur iyagoo silsiladda kala jiida ma ay kala jebin karin.
13. Bakayle dabin baa lagu qabtay isagoo weli nool.
14. Xarafka "da" la yiraahdaa dheddig bay tahay.
15. Waxay ilmooyinku eegayaan qarandi oo quraanjo cunaysa.

Uses of Particle "Waa"

Several of the uses of "waa" have already been employed but here they are listed with a new one or two.

- A. Meaning "it is" or equivalent, "waa" is placed in front of a noun, numeral, pronoun or substantive (emphatic) noun.

Waa wiil	it's a boy.	waa toban	there are ten.
waa kiisa	it is his.	waa iyeda	it is she.

- B. When the subject of the verb is understood and emphasis is to be placed on the verb; "waa" is the only verbal particle that emphasizes the verb. Also in answer to a question the subject, being known, does not have to be used, nor its pronoun, allowing maximum emphasis to be given to the verb.

Waa yimid.	He (the one expected) has come.
Waa baxsanayaa!	He (the one tied/imprisoned) is escaping

- C. With a complementary adjective and the verb "to be"

Waa, emphasizing the verb, is the only particle that encourage the verb "to be" to stand in the predicate after an adjective.

Waa weyn tahay.	It is big.	Waa buuran yihiin.	They are fat.
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- D. In common with the other particles, "waa" can have the pronoun subjects suffixed.

waan, waad, way, wuu, etc.

- E. Used with the past definite verb it gives the sense of past perfect tense.

Waa baxay	He has gone.	Waa dhammaaday.	It is finished
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- F. "Waa" is used in front of interrogatives so that it can fulfil its function of emphasizing what follows.

Waa meeshee?	Where is it?	Waa maxay?	What is it?
Waa immisa?	How much?		

- G. The imperative "must" is expressed by placing "waa" in front of a clause introduced by the conjunction "in-", with the verb of the clause being in the subjunctive or present indicative.

Affirmative:	Waa inay wax barato.	She must learn
	Waa inaad ii sheegtid.	You must tell me.
	Waa in la dhammeeyo	It must be completed.
Negative	Waa inaadan been sheegin	You must not tell lies
	Waa inaannan dhagxaan tuurin.	We mustn't throw stones.

Vocabulary:

attack	weerar, weerari, weeraraa
defend	daafac, daafici , daafacaa
nail	musmaar, musmaari, musmaaraa
squat	kadalloobso , kadalloobsan, kadalloobsada
bake	dub, dubi, dubaa
drive for self	wado, wadan, wataa
stretch self	jimicso, jimicsan, jimicsadaa
converse	sheekayso, sheekaysan, sheekeystaa
contradict	jikaar, jikaari, jikaaraa
be in charge	u sarree, u sarrayn , u sarreeyaa
stop	jooji, joojin, joojiyaa
seize/arrest	qabo, qaban, qabtaa
arrange	hagaaji, hagaajin, hagaajiyaa
save (money etc.)	dhaq, dhaqi, dhaqaa
flour	bur-ka
lung	sambab-ka
tobacco	buuri-ga
mud	dhoobo-da
pistol	tammuujad-da
stove	birjiko-da
oven	mufo-da
water jug	kuusad-da
fork	madac-a
spoon	fandhaal-ka
plate	sixni-ga
foundation	asaas-ka
kitchen	jiko-da
cannon	madfac-a
flowers	ubax-a
dish (wooden)	Xeero-da
coffeepot	jalammad-da

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. He said you must arrest the thief carrying the stolen cloth.
2. We conversed while you brought the coffee-pot and poured coffee into the cups.
3. When the enemy attacked we defended the city with guns and an old cannon.
4. Put the water jug next to the stove in the kitchen.
5. When you set the table you know each person needs a plate, knife, fork and spoon.
6. We are baking some bread. When it is ready take it out of the oven.
7. He squatted and wrote on the ground with a stick, we watching him.
8. When I awakened him he got up slowly, stretching himself.
9. You mustn't contradict your parents in front of other people but tell them privately.
10. You, being in charge, must tell the others to do the work and you must make sure the work is completed.
11. When I conversed with your brother he told me how he stopped the gossip concerning our new neighbours.
12. She arranged the flowers on the table so the guests could see them.
13. The boy was punished on account of his nailing the top of the box to the door.
14. He says he doesn't use tobacco because it is bad for the lungs and he can save money.
15. If you drive the truck for yourself you can be sure it is driven carefully.
16. If I should draw the water and take the stock out to graze then you must clean the house and cook the food.
17. The people are fearful of that man carrying a pistol.
18. When the wife contradicted her husband telling a story he rebuked her and sent her outside the house.
19. The foundation of the house moved and the walls are cracked.
20. After the heavy rain fell the children squatted to play in the mud.

Translate into English:

1. Haddeer iyagoo qoslaya dhoobada way isku tuurayaan.
2. Hooyadood waa canaanataa inaynan dharkood kabixin intaanay dhoobadii gelin.
3. Waxaan gartay inuu buuri afkiisa ku jiro isaga oon si wanaagsan u hadli karin.
4. Laakiin ma aad hubi karin inuu buuriga yahay maxaa yeelay dad Soomaaliyeed wax kale oo sidii buuri u eg bay cunaan.
5. Maxaa la yiraahdaa waxaas kale? Waxaa weeye qaad. Kuwa cuna waa u dhibaato inay seexdaan markii ay cunaan kaddib.
6. Markii qaad la barto ma la dhaafi karaa mise miyay tahay wax aanla dhaafi karin?
7. Waxaa jira kuwa cuni jiray iyagoo kaddib ka tagay laakiin kuwaasu ma badna.

Exercises: Contd...

8. Qaadka waa wax ku haya haddaad cuntid si mar walba aad damacdid. Sii aad u sii daaysid waad waayi doontaa, adigoo aan awoodi karin.
9. Kii tammujad wato isagoon askari ahayn waxaa lagu tuhmaa inay sabab xun jirto.
10. Ninkaas kolkuu ila sheekaysto wuxuu fillaanayaa inaan mar walba yiraahdo, "Haaye" mise "Waa kow".
11. Dareewalki isagoo soo daalay wuxuu baabuurkii u joojiyey geed weyn hoostiisa inuu ku nasto.
12. Sargaalkii askarta u sarreeyaa wuxuu iyaga ku amray in alaabta la qabto iyadoo la tuhmaa in la dhacay.
13. Dadkii alaabtii watay iyagoo xiran waxay doonayaan xaq.
14. Waa in la qabaysto intaan dhar sharafleh la gashan.
15. Waa inaadan ninna been ahaan u ashtakayn.

Uses of the Verbal Particle "Baa"

- A. "Baa" emphasizes what precedes it so it can never be the first word in a sentence. Without a pronoun suffixed to it it shortens the verb endings in the present tenses or future tense from a long vowel to a short one.

Nin baa jooga. Aniga baa tegi doona.

- B. Like the other particles, "baa" can have pronouns suffixed to it.

baa + aan = baan etc.

- C. When used with an undefined noun "baa" gives the sense "a certain _____"

Nin baa tegay. A certain man went.

Wiil baa joogi jiray There used to be a certain boy

- D. To ask a question "baa" is used after the interrogative

Ma nabaad baa? Kee baa yimid? Kuma baa imaanaya?

- E. To indicate and distinguish the subject from the object where otherwise there would be ambiguity.

Nin baa wiilka dilay. A certain man beat the bag.

Ninkas naagtiisa baa dishay! That man's wife beat him.'

- F. "Baa" without a subject pronoun suffixed, when followed by a predicative adjective disallows the presence of the verb "to be" or the Verb "to have" with the exception of their respective participles "ah" and "leh" when these are used to assist nouns in an adjectival role.

Miiska baa qori ah. The table is wooden.

Ninkan baa caqlileh This man is wise.

- G. When "baa" follows a noun, phrase or clause it gives emphasis, meaning, "it was that...."

Inaad shalayto ii timid baan doonayey. That you come to me yesterday was what I wanted.

Dadkaas aad neceb tahay baa kula caawiyey.

Those people who you hate, it was they who helped you.

- H. It is used with distributive numerals meaning "in groups of....." or ".....by....."

Laba laba bay u wareegayaan.

They are wandering around in pairs.

Toban toban baa loo diray.

They were sent in lots of ten.

Mid mid buu u qabtay.

He caught them one at a time.

I. Numerals followed by "baa" without a pronoun subject suffix take ~~the singular verb~~, the gender agreeing with that of the numerals.

J. Plural nouns also take the same characteristic on when followed by "baa".

Askartii baa timid.

Dadku baa qayliyey.

Biyuhu baa socda

Vocabulary:

guide	gurwade-ha	latrine	musqul-ta
guinea-fowl	digirin-ka	part	qaar-ka
marrow	dhuux-a	cheek	dhaban-ka
fever	xummad-da	incense	foox-a
blood	dhiig-ga	lip	bushin-ta
raiding party	gaadmo-da	chest	laabta
Finger nail	iddi-da	moustache	shaarub-ta
harbour	marso-da	Arabic gum	xanjo-da
at death's door	sakaraad-ka	loss	khasaaro-da
neck	luqun-ta	shade	hoos-ka
noon/shade	hadh-ka	buttocks	badhi-da
		half-caste	xanfas-ka/ta
dive under water	quus, quusi, quusaa		
shade	hadhee, hadhayn, hadheeyaa		
throb	dikaan, dikaami, dikaamaa		
lose in trade	khasiran, khasirmi, khasirmaa		

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. Our people despise a half-caste because we don't like a man of one tribe to marry a girl of another tribe. However, it isn't good to despise a half-caste.
2. The children shaded their faces to see the aeroplane flying.
3. Our maternal aunt became excited when she saw my son diving.
4. Fourteen men went to the market but only seven returned.
5. Don't (pl.) bite your finger-nails you should cut them with scissors.
6. That evil smell is coming from the latrine. We must make a new latrine.
7. We beg you to bring the vehicle now because the man who was sick has become one at death's door.
8. It is necessary for us to go because if he told us the truth it would be a shameful act for us to refuse.
9. Before he lit the fire he tipped the ashes out of the stove.
10. The odour of your breath is bad; you must drink some water.
11. According to his advice we should avenge the evil he did to us.
12. God, knowing about this matter, will reward us if we wait patiently.
13. The old man cursed the cockroaches when he saw them eating the ghee.
14. My first wife gave birth to two boys looking like me.
15. She having baked the bread, boiled water to make tea.
16. The witness confused the judge when he tried to prove he didn't know about the crime.
17. You must believe true doctrine if you want to be accepted.
18. The spotted hyena, smelling the carcass came to the side of it watching carefully.
19. The fox, carrying a chicken in its mouth, disappeared this side of the bridge.
20. The grand-father told his descendants their genealogy, remembering some of their words of wisdom.

Translate into English:

1. Labadaas nin oo shalayto timid midkood baa baxay midna wuu harey.
2. Inaad imaan lahayd baa lagu sheegay markaad shirkii joogtay.
3. Waqtigii uu usha igu dhuftay isla markaas baa madaxaygu i dikaamay.
4. Inaan shimbirraha arko baan indhahayga u hadheeyey.
5. Gulwaduho wuxuu webiga u quusay inuu caddeeyo inaynan cabsi jirin.
6. Gabadhii simbiriirixatay ee wejigeeda u dhacday waxaa bushinteeda ka soo baxay dhiig.
7. Miskiinkaas naga baryey in lafaha la siiyo wuxuu u qaataa in markuu kala jebiyo uu dhuuxa ka soo bixiyo.
8. Shaarubbahiisu waa ballaaran yihiin isagoon xiirin.
9. Gaadmadu uma naxariisan dumar iyo carruur markay tuuladii weerareen.
10. Waxaa lay tusay badhidii ilmo oo la karbaashay isagoo xanuunsanaa.
11. Markabkii halayto yimid shixnad baa laga soo bixinayaa oo dekedda la dhigayaa.
12. Ninkii sakaraadka ahaa isagoo xummad qaba saakaa wuu dhintay.
13. Naagtaas ooyaysa waa naagtiisa waxayna ilaalisaa toddoba ilmo.
14. Neefkaas hooska ku nasanya waxaa leh eedday

Exercises: Cont...

15. Inuu yimaado iyo in kale baa lay sheegi kari waayey.
 16. Baabuurta afar afar bay isu raaceen si dareewalladu ay u wada joogaan haddii baabuur caddilmo.

Lesson 54

Uses of "Yaa/Ayaa" Particle:

In many ways the verbal particle "yaa" or the alternative "ayaa" is very similar to the particle "baa". Firstly we shall note the similarities.

- A. "Yaa" emphasizes what precedes it so it cannot be the first word in a sentence. If it could be the first word in a sentence confusion would be encountered in distinguishing it from the interrogative "yaa?" which does stand at the beginning of a sentence. Without a subject pronoun suffixed to it, the verb endings of present tense verbs are shortened

Cali ayaa imaanaya. Ali is coming.

- B. Subject pronoun Particles can be suffixed to "yaa". Yaa + aad = yaad etc

- C. "Yaa" can be used to indentify the subject from the object.

Nin yaa naagta canaantay. A man rebuked the wife.

- D. "Yaa" ejects the verb "to be" when there is no subject pronoun suffixed to the particle. However, it does allow the participial particles of the verb "to be" and the verb "to have", being "ah" and "leh" respectively.

Ninkaas ayaa weyn. That man is big.
 Sariirta yaa bir ah. The bed is metal

- E. Plural nouns followed by "yaa" take a singular verb.

Baabuurtii ayaa baxday. The lorries have departed.

- F. "Yaa", following a noun, phrase or clause emphasizes it, saying something like, "it was that..." This is the chief use of the particle and its use in this role seems much more common than that of "baa".

Inaadan illoowbin ayaa laguugu sheegay markii labaad.
 It was in order that you wouldn't forget that you were told the second time.

Webiga shishadiisa yaa dadkaas lagu laayey.
 It was beyond the river that those people were slain.

Useful Expressions: In the vocabulary list you will notice you have:

- i. Perhaps and "it is probable", the latter being translated by a clause. **The clause** would be the principal clause in a sentence and quite often precede the dependent clauses in which case "waxaa" would be preferred to "waa".

Waxaa laga yaabaa inuu roob maanta do'o. It's likely to rain today

- ii. "Usualness", seldom used as a noun is used with the verbal particle "u" to give the **adverbial** meaning "usually" or "generally".

Guud ahaan buu u dadaalaa. Generally he tries hard.

Vocabulary:

peanuts	lows-ka
hip	sin-ta
gold	dahab-ka
wall	gidaar-ka
group	urur-ka
shower	shuux-a
whistle	firinbi-ga
baggage	qalab-ka
tick	kudkude-ha/shilin-ka
tick bird	huryo-da
barren woman	madhalays-ta
trunk (elephant)	gacan-ka
trunk (tree)	jirrid-ka
camel bell	koor-ta
usualness	guud-ka
it is probable	waa laga yaabaa
ground squirrel	dabaggalle-ha
eye (of needle)	dalool-ka
hole (in metal)	dalool-ka
prosperity/good season	barwaaqo-da
continue forever	waar. waari, waaraa
announce	ogeysii, ogeysiin, ogeysiiyaa
draw hear	dhowoo, dhowaan, dhowaadaa
saddle	kooree, koorayn, kooreeyaa
rejoice	reyrree, reyrrayn, reyrreeyaa
whistle	foori, fooryi, fooryaa
help	taageer, taageeri, taageeraa
whisper	xanshashaq, xanshashaqi, xanshashaqaa
perhaps	malaha

Exercises: Translate into English:

1. Markuu ii soo dhowaaday ayaan gartay inuu jirran yahay.
2. Wiilkiisayar weli ma fooryi karin sidaas daraaddeed firinbi baa la siiyey.
3. Birta aan dalool lahayn ayaan doonayaa. Dabadeedna taas kale ee laba dalool leh waa loo baahan yahay.
4. Goortay si xun bowdadeeda ugu kuftay kaddiib ayaa sinteedu xanuuntay.
5. Ilaahay eraygiisu waa sii waarayaa weligiis.
6. Waxaa la ogeysiiyey in shir weyni suuqa dhexdiisa uu ku jiro.
7. Nimankii miyigii joogay kolkay dahabka heleen ayay reyrreeyeen.
8. Waqtigaas kaddib ayay diideen inay tageeraan
9. Waa laga yaabaa in meel qarsoon lagu qariyey si aan qofna u helin
10. In geela soo dhowaado iyo inay sii socdaan ayaa lagu gartaa kooraha oo dhawaaqaya.
11. Markuu baqashii kooreeyey oo fuulay ayuu siciisii galoofka ahaa suuqa u geeyey inuu iibiyo.
12. Shuuxyo dhibaato uma aha dadka Soomaliyeed waayo barwaaqo ayay ku reyrreynayaan weyna wada faraxsan yihiin.
13. Naagtii madhalays laga dhigay ee la furay, wiil bay dhashay markii nin kale guursaday.
14. Ninkii iyeda furay naagtiisalabaad uu guursaday weli ma ay dhalin inkastoo ay la joogtay shan sannadood.
15. Malaha isaga waa dhali kari waayey laakiin ha u sheegin in waxaas loo maleeyey.

Translate into Somali:

1. The man whom we didn't suspect (it was he who) stole the watch.
2. The old man whispered to the children sitting on the wall and they descended from it.
3. What do you think he said to them? They don't obey me if I tell them to get off it.
4. Perhaps he deceived them, telling them a snake crawls along the top of the wall.
5. An elephant uses its trunk to eat grass and to drink water. He can pull small trees from the ground with it.
6. The boy who found the shilling is whistling, being very happy.
7. If a man makes something it will come to an end but the thing God makes continues on.
8. An announcement from the government announced that milk be given to children in the school.
9. According to the announcement parents must not pay for the milk.
10. If you go to the interior you will see a small bird sitting on the back of a camel.
11. That bird is called a tick-bird; its work is to eat the ticks sucking the camel's blood.
12. In the wet season people forget the difficulty and disease on account of their prosperity.
13. When I passed behind the donkey it kicked but it missed me.

Exercises:

14. The children squatting there are playing a game with stones.
15. It's on alternate nights he works because his brother works on the other nights.
16. When the fruit becomes reddish it is ripening and ready for picking.
17. Having persuaded us to wait for him in the town he failed to come.
18. In that place (it is) you will see ground squirrels and guinea-fowl
19. Somalis don't like wasps, hornets and bees. However, bees make honey but wasps and hornets don't profit them.
20. To whom was he speaking when he spoke roughly? It's shameful to talk that way.
21. Usually when we reach twenty we are finished but **today** there are 21!

Lesson 55

Idiomatic Uses of "leh"

- A. Already you have been introduced to the adjectival use of "leh" meaning having or possessing.
E.g. biyole, malayle, caqlile, etc. It is worth noting that when it is used in this way for the name of a vendor that ~~some-~~**times** the suffix is changed to "lay", taking the article "-ga".
- beerlay-ga farmer, biyolay-ga water vendor malalay-ga fish vendor
- B. Use with the interrogatives "yaa" and "kuma" to mean "whose?" and in the answer "leh" follows "baa" denoting possession.
- C. To express obligation: In this use it comes very close to the English "have to ...". The present tense of the verb "to be" with "leh" used as the principal clause and the dependent clause expressing the action one is obliged to carry out express the obligation required, both negatively and affirmatively.

Waxaad leedahay inaad **dawada** cabtid.
Inaan lacagta bixiyo ayaan leeyahay.
Inaad waxaas yeeshid ma lihid.

You have to drink the medicine.
I have to pay the money.
You don't have to do that.

- D. To be owed Literally it means "to have (as an asset) by means of" or "to have on". Use the particle "ku" with the verb "leh"

Shan shilin baad igu leedahay. I owe you five shillings (you have 5/- on me).

Labaatan shilin Cali baa kugu leh. You owe Ali twenty shillings.
(Ali has 20/- on you).

Care and practice needs to be exercised lest you become confused.

E. TO SAY: Quite a common usage is to substitute the verb "leh" for the verb "dheh"

Wuxuu leeyahay, "....." He says, "....."
 Maxaad leedahay? What do you say?

To say to a person particles "ku" and "u" can be used.

Waxaan kuu leeyahay..... I am saying to you.....
 Wuxuu igu lahaa..... He said to me.....

Vocabulary:

udder	candho-da
green grass	doog-ga
scabbard	gal-ka
arithmetic	xisaab-ta
flying creatures	haad-da
vinegar	khal-ka
secretary	xoghaye-ha
loin cloth	go'-a
wick	dubaalad-da
homemade lamp	faynuus-ka
tight	giigsan
wheel	shaag-ga
peg	miig-ga
saw	minshaar-ka
virgin	bikrad-da
hawk	haadka-adag-ta
sand	burciid-da
that is (i.e.)	yacani.
dig hole	qod, qodi, qodaa
become thin	weydoo, weydaan, weydaadaa
scoff	majaajilloo, majaajilloon, majaajillaaddaa
make fun	kaftan, kaftami, kaftamaa
importune	khataysii, khataysiin, khataysiiyaa
heap up	tuul, tuuli, tuulaa
be interested in	xiisee, xiisayn, xiiseeyaa
hole	godka
thinness	weyd-ka
scorn	majaajillo-da
ignorant people	caammo-da
ignorant person	waranle-ha
upper arm	cudud-da
interest	xiiso-da
sword	seef-ta

Exercises: Translate into Somali:

1. You have to pay the money you owe him before he accuses you.
2. The secretary doesn't have to buy the goods but he has to finish the the letter.
3. The young men wearing trousers scoffed at the man wrapped in a loin-cloth.
4. Ignorant people sometimes do that but they wouldn't do it if they feared God.
5. My son wants to marry a virgin but we cannot afford the bride-price.
6. The dog dug a hole and hid a bone in it.
7. They are interested in arithmetic so when they leave school (complete their education) they hope to find a good job.
8. When he replaces the wick in his lamp he can light two lamps.
9. She puts vinegar in the meat so it will become soft.
10. The cow harmed herself when she jumped out of the enclosure.
11. Her udder was wounded and now she doesn't allow us to milk her on account of the pain when we touch her.
12. What do you say if you are asked to do something you haven't learned?
13. The children heaped up the sand and called it an ant-hill.
14. He importuned us every day wanting money to send to his family.
15. Knowing he eats a lot of "qaad" we refused.
16. He says someone gives him the qaad but we doubt that.
17. They weren't expecting you to pay the debt until Saturday.
18. How much did you owe them? I owed them two hundred shillings.
19. He said to me, "If you need money again I am ready to lend some to you".
20. It isn't good to owe someone money. That's true but what can you do? What can you do to fulfil your promise if you cannot find it?

Translate into English:

1. Cududdayda ayaa laygu tallaalay ixaannan furuq qabin.
2. Kii ka kaftama miskiin dhar xun huwan wuxuu is caddeeyey inuu waranle yahay.
3. Kuwa miyir qaba qof walba ayay maamuusaan.
4. Sidee baa loo diidi karaa qof maalin walba khataysiiya? Inkastoo aan diiday isagu hadalkayga ma aqbalo.
5. Alaabta baabuurkii la saari lahaa keen oo halkan dhig.
6. Haddaad seeftaada galka geliso billaawaha isagu kuuma tuuri doono.
7. Ma fiicana in la murmo laakiin waxaydin leedihiin inaad si qabow isula hadashaan.
8. Inkastoo uu xooggiisa ku faanay nin geesi ah ma aha.
9. Markaad webiga ku qubaysatid waa inaad iska jirtid waayo cabsi baa taal.
10. Marmar waa adag tahay in la kala sooco kaftan iyo majaanjillo.
11. Haa, waa run, marar badan waa ii dhibaato in run iyo been aan kala sooco.
12. Xoolaha beertan soo galaya yaaleh? Waxaa leh ninka meeshan saakaa soo maray.

Exercises: cont....

13. Beerlaygu isagoo xanaaqsan wuxuu xiri doonaa dibida shishilis ilaa xoololihi lacag u bixiyo intii xoolaha cuneen.
14. Xiisaduu beerta u qabaa waa weyn tahay isagoo diyaar u ah inuu lacag la'aan uga shaqeeyo.
15. Waa ceeb in la xanshashaqo dad kale hortiiis.

Lesson 56

Imperative Conjugations and Conjunction "since"

- A. The Imperative: In lessons three and four you learned only the second person singular and plural imperatives, negative and affirmative. The imperative has a wider use and in English we say, "let me ...", "let him..." etc. in the affirmative and "let me not...", "let him not..." in the negative. Here is the complete conjugation of the imperative of the verb "fur".

Affirmative Conjugation

let me open	aan furo
(you) open	fur
let her open	ha furto
let him open	ha furo
let us open	aannu furno
let us open	aynu furno
(you PL.) open	fura
let them open	ha furaan

Negative Conjugation

let me not open	yaanan(yaan) furin
don't open	ha furin
let her not open	yaanay(yayan) furin
let him not open	yaanuu(yuusan) furin
let us not open	yaannan furin
let us not open	yaynnan furin
don't(pl.) open	ha furina
let them not open	yaanay (yay) furin

Some uses: Ilaahay ha ku barakeeyo! May God bless you!
 Cimrigagu ha dhaxando! May your life be long!
 Ilmooyinka yaryar yaanay webiga gelin.
 Don't let the small children enter the river.

B. Since:

1. "halkiyo..." and "taniyo" are practically equivalents meaning "since..." "Hal" means "place/position" but in this idiom the word is defined and used with the conjunction "iyo" to mean since. Of course, a time word, phrase or clause has to follow it.

Halkiyo shalayto baan ku sugayey.
 I was waiting for you since yesterday.

Halkiyo goortaan Mandera joogi jiray.... Since I used to be in
 Mandera
 Halkiyo yaraantaydii..... Since my childhood.

ii. "Taniya" seems a little more versatile, being useful for the future to mean "until". Halkiyo can also be used in this function.

Taniyo berrito waan ka fekerayaa.	I shall consider it until tomorrow
Halkiyo berrito waan ka fekerayaa	" " " " " "
Taniyo goortuu Rabbigu soo noqdo.	Until the Lord returns.

Vocabulary:

Lord	Rabbi-ga
behaviour	dabeecad-da/dhinac-a
side	dhan-ka
ulcer	boog-ga
pilgrim	xaaji-ga
pilgrimage	xaj-ka
vein	xidid-ka
salt	cusbo-da
sheet/tobe	go'-a
wonder/surprise	yaab-ka
wonder/surprise	cajaa'ib-ka
water vessel	haan-ta
age	da'-da/fil-ka
food	quud-ka
steep river bank	garbo-da
flattery	sabsab-ka
looted animals	booli-ga
pepper	filfil-ta
tip/point	caaro-da
thought	feker-ka
wheat	sarreen-ka
always	ha iyo goor
wonderful/strange	yaableh/ cajaa'ib-eh
weak	weydsan
flatter	sabsab, sabsabi, sabsabaa
lunch have	qadee, qadayn, qadeeyaa
lift	hinji, hinjin, hinjiyaa
think	feker, fekeri, fekeraa
burn(int.)	gubo, guban, gubtaa
unconscious	miyirla'

Exercises: Translate into Somali:

1. Let us not make a noise so he thinks we are not here.
2. When the neighbour flattered the girl she suspected he wanted something.
3. Since we talked with you yesterday have you thought about the matter?
4. Let him have lunch then he can come to discuss your thoughts
5. The tip of the spear is very sharp. I wouldn't want to be pierced by it.
6. It was difficult to lift the tree trunk . However, we succeeded.
7. The food burned because there wasn't enough water in the pot.
8. Having read the book he extinguished the lamp and went to sleep.
9. She ground the wheat in the mortar and pestle and then cooked the porridge.
10. On the far bank of the river is where we are building a stone house.
11. It was a strange thing for you to forget the reason you came to us.
12. It is not a surprise to me because since I was struck on the head I have not been able to think well.
13. Since he returned from the pilgrimage he has a new name
14. You reminded him to put salt and pepper on the table but he still forgot.
15. He always talks about his work so I think he likes to work.
16. The police found the looted animals and shut them in the government enclosure.
17. The children have been crying since they failed to find the lamb.
18. I don't like his behaviour; he purposely drove our sheep away then he said that they ran away.
19. However, we must try to forgive him because we don't have to avenge him.
20. You will harm yourselves if you try to do God's work alone. Remember that the Lord is merciful to you.

Translate into English:

1. Gabadha baanta wadata inkastoo ay quruxsan tahay way weydasan tahay.
2. Ninkaas surweelka jeexan dib buu dadka uga soo baxay.
3. Markuu arkay libaaxa oo u soo socda ninkaas oo gariiraya waa toogtay.
4. Maxaad u malaynaysaa da'diisa inay tahay? Sidaan u malaynayaa waxay tahay toddobaatan ka badan.
5. Askartii markay webiga ka tallaabeen ayay garbadii soo fuuleen.
6. Sanduuqa culus keligay ayaan hinjiyey oo miiska korkiisa saaray.
7. Naagta suuxday iyadoo miyirla' ayaa loo malaynayey inay dhimatay.
8. Adigu had iyo goor baad shaqaysaa waxaadna u baahan tahay inaad meel goori ah taktid iyo inaad meeshaa ku nasatid.
9. Biyahaas dhanaan waxaa ku milantay cusbo.
10. Haddaan biyahaas cabo waan mantagi lahaa.
11. Inkastoo uu waqti dheer nala joogay weligiis albaabka buu garaacaa intuusan gelin.

Exercises: Cont..

12. Biyuhu dhulka ka soo maaxday waxay ka yimaadeen mooska guriga hareeri-biisa yaal.
13. Wuxuu luulka u doortay inuu yaab ahaan naagtiisa u siiyo.
14. Haddaad rumysatid eraygii Rabbiga ku hadlay ayaad hubi kartaa inuu ku caawiyo.
15. Wuxuu ku dhaartay inuusaan mar kale qaad cunin laakiin weligiis kuma guulaysan karo.
16. Yaanuu kaa qaadin alaabta uusan iibin.
17. Yaynnan ninna ashtakayn intaan la caddayn inuu wax xun ~~sama~~eyey.

Lesson 57

Compound Adjectives and Indefinite Particle "Alaale"

- A. Compound Adjectives: These are formed by qualifying some nouns with adjectives resulting in an adjectival meaning.

These adjectives can assume the full role of an adjective and are most commonly used predicatively.

xanaaq + dhow = xanaaqdhow meaning quick-tempered.

nin xanaaqdhow a quick-tempered man.
waa xanaaqdhow yahay He is quick-tempered.

san + dheer = sandheer waa sandheer yahay. He is long-nosed.

- B. The new word "daran" has a variation of meanings depending upon the context it is used in. Some of the meanings are: lacking, dangerous, clever, bad, expert in, troublesome. The general meaning is something like "difficult to overcome". Context normally throws light upon the meaning.

Jidka waa daran yahay.	The road is bad (rain making it almost impassable)
Abaartu waa daran tahay.	The drought is severe (bringing hardship)
Ninkaas waa daran yahay.	That man is dangerous (expert in his field)
Waan lacag darnahay.	I am penniless (in difficulty money-wise)
Libaaxu waa daran yahay	The lion is dangerous (known to have attacked)

- C. Indefinite Particle "Allaale";

This particle, which is sometimes shortened to "allaa" is used between two forms of the same noun to introduce the meaning "-ever" to that noun, resulting in words like: whichever, whenever, etc. The first form used is undefined while the second form is defined. Usually the subjunctive is used,

Mar allaale markii... whenever... Mar allaale markaad.... Whenever you
 Wax allaa wuxuu doonayo... whatever he wants....
 Baabuur allaale baabuurkaad raacdid... Whatever truck you go with.....

Vocabulary:

strong	xoogweyn
greedy	hunguriweyn
touchy	dhirifdhow
bringing hardship	daran (see above)
ambitious	hanweyn
talkative	hadalbadan
quick-tempered	xanaaqdhow
long-nosed	sandheer
very clever	caqli-badan
sharp	afbadan
small-eyed	indhayar
ugly	foolxun
stubborn	madax-adag
on-the-run	orodbadan
mad	waalan
anxious	werwersan
madness	waalli-da
drought	abaar-ta
neglected	dayacan
heaven	janno-da
fist/fist-fight	feer-ka
palm of hand	sacab-ka
approximately	abbaaraha
affair	xaajo-da
nits	qindhicil-ka
be mad	waalo, waalan, waashaa
madden	waal, waali, waalaa
neglect	dayac, dayaci, dayacaa
watch over	dhawr, dhawri, dhawraa
punch/box	feer, feeri feeraa
shiver	qarqar, qarqari, qarqaraa
ambush	gaad, gaadi, gaadaa
withhold customary gift	qadi, qadin, qadiyaa
be anxious	werwer, werweri, werweraa
drop	rid, ridi, ridaa

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. His mother gets anxious whenever he boxes with a big boy.
2. Whenever I get fever I shiver a lot.
3. It maddened Ali when he was told that his children were neglected.
4. He accused his wife that she neglected them but she said that he doesn't pay any maintenance.
5. Ali expected his wife to sell milk and watch over the children.
6. They are both stubborn but Ali is quick-tempered and his wife is touchy.
7. Some people think that talkative woman is mad but really she is very clever.
8. You are always on-the-run; you don't have to do everything fast.
9. It is good to be ambitious but I think you are anxious about whatever you do.
10. She says the child is ugly on account of his being broad-nosed.
11. The thieves ambushed the caravan beyond the large rock.
12. The mother, taking the nits from her daughter's hair becomes talkative when she is anxious.
13. We were told that one becomes mad if one looks at the moon for a long time.
14. Approximately fifteen sheep are ready to be sold and I shall replace them with goats.
15. Whatever you have to say, say it in love.
16. Let your light shine so people can see it, i.e., let people know that you trust in the Lord.
17. Don't let anger and bad behaviour spoil the goodness you want to show.
18. If you commit a sin you have to confess it and not repeat it.
19. Let him complete whatever he wants to then he will be ready to listen to you.
20. The man who doesn't joke about whatever he hears you can tell him about your difficulties.

Translate into English:

1. Wax allaa wixii aan kuu sheego ha illowbin laakiin fekerkaagu amar-radayda ha hayo.
2. Naxariista iyo runtu yaanay kaa tegin.
3. Waddada kuwa sharkaleh ha gelin oo jidka denbileyaasha ha qaadin; ka leexo hana marin.
4. Haddaad sandheer tahay dadka Soomaaliyeed waxay u malaynayaan inaad qurux badan tahay.
5. Dadka Shiinaha dadkani way ka yaabeen waxayna u bixiyeen Indho yaryar.
6. Markaad ninkaas wax ogeysiisid miyir ugu sheeg, waayo waa dhirifdhow yaahay.
7. Kuwa xanaaqadhow waa kuwa qof kaama' u dili kara.
8. Wuxuu yiri, "Abbaaraha labaan ari ah oo doogga daaqa tuuladii sookadeeda ayaan ku arkay".
9. Waa wax cajaan'ibleh inuu macallinku noqday mid caya.

Exercises: cont...

10. Isagu waa nin sida innaga oo kale hase yeeshee ma fiicana inuu wax sii baro hadduu carruurta horteed cay ku hadlo.
11. Miyaad maqashay waxaas yaabkaleh ee gabadhii weydsanayd ay samaysay?
12. Maya, ma maqlin; ii sheeg!
13. **Markay** araktay mas oo walasheed u soo guurguurta dhagax culus bay dhaqso u hinjisay oo maskii ugu ridday, dabadeedna dhagax ma ay hinjin karin!
14. Karraanigu wuxuu ku faanay shaqadiisaiyo mushaarkiisa hase **yeeshee** wixii aan haysto ayaan ralli ka noqday.
15. Askarigu galka maran wataa wuxuu dadka ka doonayaa ~~amman~~.
16. Waa qalad maxaa yeelay inkastoo uusan wax lahayn markii la garto inuu dabeecad wanaagsan ku socdo waa la maamuusi doonaa.

Emphatic Suffix "-Ba"

This suffix lends a lot of colour to the language with concepts ranging from "entirely" to "not any". Classification is difficult as the shades of meaning vary so much in English.

A. i. To emphasize verbs in the affirmative:

joogba	stay then	(contrary to advice but you will regret it)
Tagba	go then	(" " " " " " " " " ")

ii. To emphasize verbs in the negative:

Ha hadlinba/Haba hadlin.	Don't speak (whatever you do)
Ha u sheeginba Haba u sheegin.	Don't tell them(whatever you do)

B. To emphasize nouns

Meel kastaba waan fiiriyey.	I looked in every place. (absolutely every place)
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Labadaba waan doonayaa.	I want <u>both</u> of them. (one only will not suffice)
Labadoodaba waa fiican yihiin.	They are both good/both of them are good.
Waxba ma aan arkin.	Not a thing did I see. I didn't see a thing.

C. To mean "as well, also" When used with two or more nouns or noun clauses.

Aniguba waan joogaal	I am present as well!
Way tegeen, ninkii iyo naagtiisba.	They went, the man as well as his wife

D. Emphasizing conjunctives in resignation. "however", or "let as be so"

Haba ahaatee, ma aqbali karo.	However, I cannot accept it.
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Haba yiraahdo, anaa huba inay runta tahay.	Let him say whatever, I am sure it's true.
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E. To mean "ever" emphasizing "allaale"

Meel alaale meeshii aad joogtidba....	Wherever you may be...
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Wax allale waxaan sameeyoba.....	Whatever I do....
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F. Used to mean "even"

Haddayba runta tahay....	Even if it is true....
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Haddaad aad u oroddidba....	Even if you ran very fast....
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G Distributive use giving to the noun to which it is suffixed the idea of "each"

Wiilba buug sii. (wiil walba buug sii) Give each boy a book.

ninba saddex shilin ka soo qaad. Take three shillings from each man (walba is made of "wali/wal" and "-ba". Waliba is used to indicate the subject noun while "walba" is used for the object though often the distinction is not made.)

H To mean "well then.." Suffixed to "hadda" the suffix "-ba" gives the idea "well then..." to the verb.

Haddaba bax. Well then, go!

Haddaba ii sheeg. Well then, tell me!

I With the words "mar", "kol" and "goor" undefined it is translated "always" while if they are defined with past tense article the meaning is "immediately".

marba wuu shaqeeyaa. He constantly works.

Hadduu kuu yeedho kolkiiba u tag. If he calls you, go to him immediately.

Markuu maqlo firinbiga oo dhawaaqaya markiiba shaqada wuu dhaafaa. When he hears the whistle blowing immediately he leaves off the work.

J Suffixed to a noun denoting collectivity or group.

Boqolkiiba shan waa ii faa'ido. As to the hundred I profitted five.

Tobanba laba waa dhinteen. Two out of ten died.

N.B. It is important to note that when the emphatic suffix "-ba" is used in a sentence the verbal particle "waa" is used with the verb. You cannot use the verbal particle "baa".

Vocabulary:

caterpillar	diir-ta
dealer/broker	dillaal-ka
aeroplane	dayuurad-da
necklace/bead	kuul-ta
leather	maas-ka
basket	denbiil-ta
red meat/lean	jiir-ka
pagan	majuusi-ga
lid	dabool-ka
little	in yar, xooga
centipede	dheertaxaniinyo-da
crocodile	yaxaas-ka;
brick	leben-ka
mattress	furaash-ka
office	xafiis-ka
back	dhabar-ka
spine/backbone	adhax-da
nickname	naanays-ka
miser	bakhayl-ka
disinherited child	dayro-da
commerce	ganacsi-ga
navel	xuddun-ta/xundhar-ta
face weil	indhashareer-ka
watermelon	qare-ha
border	soohdin-ta
disinherit	dayri, dayrin, dayriyaa
refuse to give on trivial grounds (as above)	
carve	xaradh, xardhi, xardhaa
think mistakenly	mood, moodi, moodaa
stay awake/alert	soo jeed, soo jeedi, soo jeedaa
hop (on both feet)	rablee, rablayn, rableeyaa

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. Whatever he says if he doesn't stay awake his work will terminate.
2. The miser refused to give to the pauper on trivial grounds saying he couldn't afford any money.
3. The children hopping (on both feet) are playing, they are pretending to be rabbits.
4. The pagan stayed awake all night fearing someone would harm him.
5. He mistakenly thinks there is a spirit in every tree and every rock as well.
6. The nickname of the man present in the office is "miser"; he has a lot of money, but he doesn't take care of his family.
7. The dealer says that if he sells the bull he wants 10% of the price.
8. We don't allow the children to bathe in the river on account of the crocodile.
9. She brought the watermelon in the basket so the children couldn't see it.
10. They like watermelon very much so they will be surprised.
11. Next year our son will go to the city to learn about commerce.
12. The man lying on the mattress is lazy but he has two strong boys and a girl as well.
13. Whenever you boast about your possessions people think about something else.
14. Even if your possessions are wonderful don't boast about them whatever you do.
15. Let us hear about them from someone else then we will be interested.
16. Even if you call loudly he cannot hear you now because he went 5.00p.m
17. We must cross the border before evening but don't get excited whatever you do.
18. I always get excited when we draw near to my village but I shall try to keep cool.
19. The lady who is scared of centipedes and caterpillars picked up a brick and killed a snake with it.
20. The boy who bought the wooden box is carving his name on the lid with a dagger.

Translate into English:

1. Hadduuba gafkiisa qirto ma u diyaarsani inaan mar kale lacag ammaahiyo.
2. Waxaad halkan keentaa labadii disti iyo xawaashkaba.
3. Inkastoo magaalada oo dhan aad wareegtid kan oo kale meelnaba ka heli kari maysid.
4. Maalmahan in tuugag meeshan soo marayaan aawadeed, soo jeedba.
5. Wadaadkii wuxuu u canantay naagtiisa inay bannaanka taktay iyadoo aan indhashareer lahayn.
6. Dillaalku wiilkiisuu dayriyey markuu maqlay inuu Rabbiga Masiixa hore rumaystay.

Exercises: Cont....

7. Wuxuu moodaa in la xumaado haddii jidka Ciise Masiix la qaado.
8. Haddaanba daboolka **distiga** ka soo qaadin weliba xawaashka baad **ursan** doontaa.
9. Haddaba orod oo dhaqso u soo noqo adigoo haan wata.
10. Dayuuraddaas oo Xamar u socota waxaa raacay saaxiibkay isagoo sakraad ah.
11. Markii la tilmaamay meeshii ilmihii tegay kolkiiba aabbihiis isla meeshaas ayuu orday isagoo wiilkiis u yeedhayaa.
12. Libaax daran ayaa meeshaas **jooga** sidaas daraaddeed aabihii baa werweray
13. Masakiinta midba shan shilin sii oo u sheeg inay jimcaha soo noqdaan
14. Hadduu doonayo inuu fasax qaato ha qaatoba. Marba fasax wuu ka fekeraa.
15. Markaad dhamaysid waad tegi kartaa shaqadaada wanaagsan aawadeed.

Comparative and Superlative DegreeA. Comparative Degree

The comparative degree is used for comparing two things or situations against each other. e.g. He is **bigger** than I.

In Somali a comparative particle "ka" is placed before the adjective concerned.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|------------------------|
| i. | nin ka dheer | a taller man |
| | ninka dheer | the taller man |
| | ninkii ka dheeraa | the man who was taller |

ii. with the verb "to be"

ninka naagtuu ka dheeryahay. The man is taller than the woman.
Naagta ninka waa ka weyn yahay. The man is bigger than the woman.

iii. With the verbal particle "baa".

Ninka baa naagta ka weyn. The man is bigger than the woman.

iv. It is possible to show a comparison without using "ka" thus:

Ninka iyo naagta, ninka baa xoogweyn. The man is stronger than the woman.

Halkan iyo Wajir, iyo halkan iyo Isiolo, waxaa fog halkan iyo Wajir.
Wajir is further from here than Isiolo.

Labada nin, kan baa weyn. Of the two men this is the bigger.

Cali iyo Axmed, Axmed baa dheer. Ahmed is taller than Ali.

B. Superlative Degree:

The superlative degree is used for distinguishing the highest degree of comparison between more than two things, situations etc.

e.g. the tallest boy the longest road.

In Somali the particles used for the superlative degree are either "u" or "ugu", these standing directly before the adjective.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------------------|
| i. | ninka u weyn | the biggest man. |
| | ninkii u weynaa | the man who was the biggest. |

Moxamed ma ugu wanaagsan yahay? Is Mohamed the best?

Ragga oo dhan Jamac baa u caqli badan. Jama is the smartest of the menfolk.

- ii. 'As in the comparative, the superlative can be expressed without the superlative particles "u" or "ugu" by this means.

Afartaas wiil, wiilka dheer baa caajisan.

The tallest of the four boys is lazy.

Vocabulary:

razor	mandiil-ta
dew	sayax-a/dharab-ka
Satan	Shaydaan-ka
wise men	guurti-da
careless	dayacsan
lice	injir-ta
lioness	gool-ta
partner	shurug-ga
cash	caddaan-ka
abcess	dhullax-a
calamity	belaayo-da
worried	welwelsan
oath	dhaar-ta
bait	callaafad-da/lacaf-ta
raw/unripe	qayriin
cashier	qasnaji-ga
boil	fin-ka
fur/garment of fur	dhogor-ta
unbiased judgement	caaddil-ka
persecution	rafaad-ka
persecuted	rafaadsan
back-biting	xan-ta
of necessity	lagamamaarmaan.
persecute	rafaadi, rafaadin, rafaadiyaa
be harrassed	rafaad, rafaadi, rafaadaa
do without	maaran, maarmi, maarmaa
avoid needing	maaran, maarmi, maarmaa
decay/stink	qurun, qurmi, qurmaa
stench	qurun-ka
rotten	qurunsan.

Exercises:

1. The best book I have read was concerning a lost ship; it disappeared.
2. Honey is sweeter than sugar but it is expensive.
3. A boil is more painful than an abcess but an abcess is more dangerous.
4. We know that a lioness is more dangerous than a male lion.
5. The reason is that she wants to protect her babies.
6. It is difficult to think with unbiased judgment if your friend is suspected.
7. We were harrassed by fear expecting he would take revenge on us.
8. The stench coming from the drain is worse than the one coming from the carcass.
9. It is of necessity that a calamity happen if you are careless.
10. The power of God is greater than the power of Satan.
11. It is written that wise men came from the east when they saw a big star
12. They said they were looking for a new king who was born.
13. The star led them to a small town and there they found a baby boy.
14. The baby's name was Jesus. When the wise men told their story the people were very surprised.
15. This hoe is sharper than the axe but my razor is sharpest.
16. What do you say? Are lice worse than nits? I don't know - I haven't had them.
17. How can one be patient if one is harrassed by sickness and trouble?
18. It is difficult but the Lord has promised to help us when we trust Him.
19. I can avoid needing tea with sugar added if I pour some milk in it.
20. He doesn't want goats in place of his sheep. He says cash is better.

Translate into English:

1. Dibiga baa dameerka ka xoogbadan laakiin dameerku wax ka yar buu cunaa.
2. Waa lagamamaarmaan in lagu rafaadiyo haba ahaatee waa u dhibaato kii rafaadka keena markii Ilaahay xukumo.
3. Haddaad dayacan tahay wax allaale waxaad haysatidba waa lagaa qaadi doona.
4. Miyir u soco oo soc jeed inaan lagu qiyaamayn.
5. Ciise Masiix gooni ahaan ayuu u dhashay, isaguna weligiis denbi ma uu yeelin.
6. Ma aha waxaas oo keli ah laakiin wax badan oo yaableh ayuu suubiyey.
7. Waxaas oo dhan ee isaga ku saabsan waa inaynu uga fekerno.
8. Iyedu dhogorta ma awoodi karto waayo iyadoo dayacan lacagteeda wax kale oon waxba tarin way u bixisay.
9. Shuruggaagu ee xafiiska jooga xan ayuu ku hadlaa.
10. Waxaan jeclaan lahaa in lows aad ii raadisid waayo waa cuntada u wanagsan oo lagu noolado..
11. Waraabihi baraha lahaa ee callaafadda cunay waa ciyey isagoo xanuunaann.
12. Afarteenna mushaar mushaarkaagu waa badan yaanay.
13. Dadkii la rafaadiye inay Ciise Masiix rumaysteen aawadeed ma xanaaqsantyn
14. Waxay Ilaahay ka baryeen inuu u naxariisto kuwa iyaga rafaadiyey.
15. Miyaad taqaan waxa igu dhici lahaa haddaan anigu Ciise Masiix soo rumayst.

Exercises: Cont..

16. Waa laga yaabaa inaad dhibaato la kulantid. Ma run baa?
 17. Waa run aad iyo aad! Aabbahay waa i dayrin lahaa isagoo mooda inaan majuusi noqday.

Lesson 60

More Compound Words:A. Compound Adjectives:

In lesson 57 we saw how these were made up of nouns combined with adjectives. Another form of the noun is the gerund. As you will be learning about how to find the gerunds in a later lesson we shall settle for the simplest form to identify. Verbs in the Class III regular category have their gerunds in the same form as the infinitive.

samaynog	knowing how to do	(samayn + og)
dhammayndhow	near to completing	(dhammayn + dhow)

B. Compound Nouns:

These are made up in **the** following ways:

1. Combination of two nouns

hanti (possessions) + wadaag (mutuality) = hantiwadaag
 (socialism) mutual possessions

ii. Combination of a noun and verb.

duur (forest) + joog (be present) = duurjoog untamed animal of forest

ban(plain) + joog = banjoog untamed animal of the plains.

anbo(place) + bax (go) = anbabax beginning of a journey.

iii. Combinations of a noun, verbal particle and a verb, or just verbal particles and the verb. Also verbal particles with a noun can be used to form them.

hor(front) + u(towards) + mar = horumar (proceeds)

ka(from) + soo(this way) + bax = kasoobax (boil, pimple)

dib(back) + u (towards + socod(walk, going) = dibusocod(regression)

C. Compound Verbs:

- i. The most common combination used is that of a noun and verb. There are verbs whose only function is to assist nouns to form a compound verb. Two of those verbs are: -beel and -tan.

indhoo(eyes) + "-beel" = "indhobeel", to go blind, eyes falling

dul(top) + beel = dulbeel (back-of animal - to become sore or bad)

lacag(money) + beel = (to run out of money).

"-tan" carries the idea of "doing" or "playing."

ul + tan = ultan (play with sticks) note that it does not become "ushan".

beder(competition) + -tan = bedertan (compete).

feer + -tan = feertan (fight with fists, box)

Some other noun-verb combinations:

sare(over, top) + joog = sarejoog (be present over all-as God is)

dul (top) + mar = **dulmar** (talk over the head of) idiomatic use.

- ii. Another combination is that of a verbal particle, noun, and verb.

Ku + dhex + mar = ku dhexmar (pass through centre of)

Ku + dhex + gal = ku dhexgal (enter into the midst of)

This is only a beginning as the combinations are numerous. Your vocabulary list will give you some more. However, if you study some of these words you can sometimes anticipate the meaning but do not get into a rut as the idiomatic uses can defy explanation.

Vocabulary:

be postponed	dibudhac, dhibudhici, dibudhacaa
argue	asaraartan asaraartami, asaraartamaa
compete	beretan, beretami, beretamaa
talk over head of	dulmar, dulmari, dulmaraa
discourage	qalbijebe, qalbijebebin, qalbijebebiyaa
start a journey	anbabax, anbabixi, anbabaxaa
lead astray	anbi, anbin, anbiyaa
participate	ka qaybgal, ka qaybgeli, ka qaybgalaa
pass through midst	ku dhexmar, ku dhexmari, ku dhexmaraa
plan/contrive	ta'agal, talageli, talogalaa
get sore back	dulbeel, dulbeeli, du'beelaa
wake(intr.)	toos, toosi, toosaa
waken(tr.)	toosi, toosin, toosiyaa
all of you	kulligiin
all of them	giddigood
hanti-da	possessions
argument	asaraar-ka
competition	beretan-ka
unweaned child	caananuug-ga
heart/mind	qalbi-ga
near confines	anbo-da
flame	olol-ka
headache	madaxanuun-ka
progress	horumar-ka
plain	ban-ka
mutuality	wadaag-ga
boil/pimple	kasoobax-a
bush/forest	duur-ka
kulligeen	all of us
all of	kulli-ga
all of	giddi-ga
untamed/wild animal	banjoog-ta/duurjoog-ta/dibadjoog-ta
even	xataa (an emphasizing word, emphasizing what follows it)
	That man is brave and he doesn't even fear a lion
	Ninkaasi waa geesi oo xataa libaax kama baqdo.

Exercises: Translate into Somali:

1. All of the old men started journey reciting poetry.
2. The brave man walked through the midst of the people, knowing his enemies were ready to harm him.
3. He used to slaughter the sheep under the fi tree but now he wouldn't even pick up a knife.
4. Although he tried very hard still he failed to complete the work.
5. The children whose mother called them nearly forgot their thongs.
6. The boy who doesn't participate in the games has a disease in his bones.
7. He decided with his heart not to argue even if the other man provoked him.
8. After the flame extinguished, the ashes that remained were still hot.
9. A lot of people believe that socialism brings progress but others say it brings regressions.
10. Whatever he promises you, don't let him borrow any money.
11. Let the girls participate in education; we must help them to learn something.
12. Have you seen the children who were playing here, throwing a ball?
13. Yes, I saw them, all of them ran to the road when they heard a truck coming.
14. The trader who owes me two thousand shillings cannot afford to return the money to me this month.
15. He told me he cannot pay on account of many people not paying their debts.
16. Hearing the voice of the child calling from afar he ran to help.
17. Even if you used your stick you wouldn't overcome that big dog; it's dangerous!
18. What do you say about this matter? I say, "Send them all away except the one you need."
19. What do I do if the ones I send away harrass me?
20. Perhaps they will say that they will avenge themselves but I don't think they will trouble you.

Translate into English:

1. Rabbiga wuxuu ballanqaaday isagoo leh, "Markaad biyaha dhexmaraysid waan idinla jiri doonaa."
2. Markaad dabka ku dhexsocotaanna ma guban doontaan, ololkuna idin ma qabsan doono.
3. Waa ceeb in la dulmaro, hadday jirto wax aad doonaysid inaad hoos ahaan qof ugu sheegrid, gees gee oo u sheeg.
4. Xataa inkastoo aad iga gees noqotay weliba waan ku jeclahay.
5. Waxaa i toosiyey diiqa oo yeerayaa markii sacaddu ahayd kowyo toban saac.
6. Ilaahay intaan dunida la samayn wuxuu ku talagalay siduu gacantii shaydaan inooga soo bixiyo.
7. Carruurtaaydu bedertanka bay ka qaybgelayaan xataa tayda u yar.
8. Dameerku waa dulbeelay waayo ninkii lahaa ushiisa ayuu kas ahaan dhawaca ugu xumeeyaa.

Exercises: Cont..

9. Kii aan u naxariisan dameerkiisa maalin walba u shaqeeya sidee buu xaaskiisa ugu naxariisan.
10. Kulligeen siddi ido oo kale baynu u aabanay midkeen walba jedkiisuu u leexday oo Rabbigu wuxuu isaga dulsaaray denbiga oo dhan.
11. Saakaa madaxanuun baan ku toosay oo weliba wuu ii dikaamayaa.
12. Waa i qalbijebisay markaad quudhsatay sidii shaqayadeydii aan u suubiyey.
13. Iga raalli ahow ma aan doonaynin inaan ku qalbijebiyo laakiin inaan wax ku tuso ayaan ula jeeday.
14. Waxa la maarmi waayaba horta ayaa la sameeyaa.
15. Haba ahaatee inuu gurigaas galo anigu ma aan galeen.
16. Nin dhallinyaro ah denbi buu galaa haddii la anbiyo in gurigaas oo kale uu galo.

Negative Questions & Responses

By a negative question we mean questions like these:

"Haven't you gone?" "Didn't she milk the goats?"

- i. To ask the question in Somali we use the negative particle "-aan" and the negative subjunctive.

Miyaadan Ceel Wak tegi doonin? Will you not be going to El Wak?

Miyaanay maqlin wixii macallinkii yiri? Didn't they hear what the teacher said?

- ii. Care needs to be exercised as to the correct method of answer lest the opposite answer to that intended be inadvertantly given. The eastern approach is different from that of the west. In answer to a negative question the "yes" or "no" precedes a fuller answer and the short initial response of "yes" or "no" is not directed to the verb in the question but to the whole thought expressed, i.e. the assumption conveyed in the negative question.

e.g. Miyaadan maqlin? reveals my assumption that you did not hear.

In Somali the response would be addressed to the rightness or accuracy of your assumption.

e.g. Miyuusan imaan? Isn't he coming?
 Haah, ma imaan Yes, (your assumption is correct) he isn't coming
 Maya, wuu imaanayaa. No, (you anticipated incorrectly) he is coming.

Miyaanay shaqadooda dhammaynaynin? Aren't they finishing their work?
 Maya, way dhammaynayaan. No, that's incorrect; they are finishing

Haah, dhammayn maayaan. Yes, you're right, they aren't finishing it.

Considerable practice will be required to overcome our inbuilt tendency to respond to the verb of the question.

Vocabulary:

vanity	qab-ka
prudence	miyir-ka
vain	qabweyn
temperate	miyirleh
clear	caddaan
modest	kibirla'/xishoodleh
rude	edeb daran
polite	edeb badan
wound compensation	jaai'fo-da
compensation	mag-ga
witness	marag-ga/markhaati-ga
inanimate stock	mood-ka
livestock	maal-ka
watchman	waardiyeha
delegation/deputation	wafdi-ga
advance money	taqdiin-ta
eunuch	boohon-ka
first-born	curad-ka
belt	suun-ka
obstruct	ood, oodi, oodaa
circumcise	gud, gudi, gudaa
bear witness	maragfur, maragfuri, maragfuraa
sigh/groan	taah, taahi, taahaa
go home	hoyo, hoyan, hoydaa
consult secretly	faq, faqi, faqaa
revolve	wareeg, wareegi, wareegaa
wet(trans.)	qoy, qoyn, qoyaa
wet(int.)	qoy, qoyi, qoyaa
drown (tr.)	hafi, hafin, hafivaa
drown(int.)	hafo, hafan, haftaa
estimate/compare	sin, simi, simaa

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. Didn't you know that we don't have to bring our books today?
2. Yes, I knew that but I wanted to study the lesson.
3. Aren't they going to pay us the advance which we need to buy food with?
4. No, they aren't going to pay it because the last advance you took was a big one.
5. Didn't you hear the wounded man groaning?
6. No we didn't hear anything except the children shouting.
7. Why are you wet? Did you swim in the river?
8. No, I became wet when I dived into the river to get the man out who was drowning.
9. That vain man is sometimes rude when he boasts about his inanimate stock.
10. A delegation from the town is estimating the amount we should pay as wound compensation.
11. A witness testified saying the youth who was wounded will never be able to herd flocks again.
12. Didn't someone prove that he was obstructing the path we walk on when we take our stock to water?
13. No, it couldn't be proved but one suspects he did it because he was there
14. When I consulted privately with the most senior man he said he thought we should pay one thousand shillings.
15. If you are a polite person you will be respected. Didn't you know that?
16. Yes, I knew that but a temperate person must restrain himself from vanity.
17. The wheel of the truck revolved slowly; didn't he see it? he saw it.
18. Aren't you the first-born of your father? Yes, I am.
19. Didn't that eunuch go home wearing a new belt? No, he didn't.
20. One cannot compare the true God with other gods that men revere.

Translate into English:

1. Aan kula faqo xaajadan ku saabsan si ninkaas ~~aanu~~ dhegaysan.
2. Inkastoo uu maal badan leeyahay weliba mood ma laha.
3. Markaan kuu soo gaari waayey fiidkii ka hor miyaadan oqoon inaan meel ku hoydo?
4. Maya, waan iqiin laakiin markaan maqlay in baabuur shalayto la rogay waan welwelay.
5. Hase yeeshee waad soo gaartay. Ilaah ha la ammaano; Cabsi ayuu kaa ilaaliyey.
6. Anigu ma oggolaado in carruurtaaydu webiga ay galaan iyagoo aan dabaalan karin daraaddeed.
7. Ma aha sababtaas daraaddeed oo keli ah; yaxaas baa ku jira waxaan ka cabsanayaa inay haftaan.
8. Miyaad maqashay in yaxaasi kolkuu wax nool qabto uu la quuso si uu u hafiyo?
9. Isagoo aan doonaynin in neef nool uu cuno markii neefku baqtiyo kolkiiba

Exercises: Cont...

10. Maya, sidan u gartay wuxuu sugaa laba ama saddex malmood ilaa baqtigu uu qurmo, markaasuu jecel yahay inuu cuno.
11. Maekhaatigu xoolahaaga la dhacay isagoo aan kuu ogeysiin maxaad u malay naysaa? miyuu run inoo sheegay ama been ~~wasu~~ inoo sheegay?
12. Kii waxaas ku margfuray waa la tuhmayaa laakiin anigaa hadalkiis rumeeyey
13. Miyaynan ogayn eeygaas inuu aad u daran yahay?
14. Maya, way og yihiin ~~laakiin~~ dhagxaan ayay kaga tuureen inay xanaajiyaan.
15. Wiilkii la guday waa ooyeyey isagoo xannuunsan.

Derived-form Verbs, Static & Reciprocal, Additional use of "kan" & "tan"

- A. Static Verbs express a state of the subject and is similar in meaning to a passive voice verb in English.

e.g. The house is built. The door was shut.

In Somali the root of static verbs is usually formed from the root of Class I verbs by adding the suffix "-an" to the verb roots. The resultant static verb is nearly always a Class I irregular verb.

caddil	delay	caddilan	break down (be delayed!)
fur	open	fulan	be open
xidh	shut	xidhan	be shut
dhin	decrease	dhiman	be decreased
dhis	build	dhisan	be built.

- B. Reciprocal Verbs some verbs with roots ending in "-an" or "-tan" express a meaning of an action being done in company with another or others. Sometimes this concept is reinforced by the use of the verbal particle "la.

la ballan	arrange with	la kulan	meet with (by chance)
dhibtan	have trouble with	tartan	race against, compete with

You will readily recognize the verbs with "-tan" endings have already been dealt with. However, "tartan" doesn't fit as nicely into the mould as the earlier verbs you encountered

- C. Additional use of "kan" & "tan" Earlier you learned these words as being demonstrative singular pronouns. The demonstrative adjectives are the suffix "-an" appended to the respective nouns already defined by their articles. Sometimes Somalis will use the defined noun followed by the same form of the demonstrative as used for the demonstrative pronoun appended as a suffix "to the defined noun".

e.g. halkakan this place; meeshatan this place
ninkakan this men

Vocabulary:

now	haatan
easy	hawl yar
mere, absolute	miidhan
belonging to	ku tirsan
promise	ballan , ballami, ballamaa
amuse	cayaarsii, cayaarsiin, cayaarsiyyaa
filter	miir, miiri, miiraa
go security for	dammiin, dammiini, damiinaa
plan/devise	hindis, hindisi, hindisaa
nod to sleep	lulmo, lulmoo, lulmoon
brand animal	sumad, sunti, suntaa
oppose	canaad , canaadi, canaadaa
hobble	qoofal, qoofali, qoofalaa
be lenient to	tudh, tudhi, tudhaa
stare at/glance at	dhugo, dhugan, dhugtaa
save (a life)	badbaadi, badbaadin, badbaadiyaa
clarke's gazelle	dibtaag-ta
hillock	gumbur-ta
oryx	biciid-ka
millet	meseggo-da
darkness	mugdi-ga
soup/gravy	maraq-a
interest/concern	muraad-ka
adolescent	baluuq-a
adolescent	baluuqad-da
charcoal	dhuxul-ta
brand	sumad-da
body/corpse	meyd-ka
stone-house	daar-ta
number between 2 & 9	dhawr-ka*
outer skin	dub-ka
scarcity	dhif-ka
gourd	ubbo-da
ball	kubbad-da

* dhawr eray a few words dhawr **naagood** a few women.
 "dhawr" behaves in a similar way to the numerals in that it stand before the noun concerned. Literally it should be, "dhawr eray ah", "dhawr naagood ah".

Exercises: Translate into Somali:

1. Let me warn you not to go security for any man, even your friend.
2. I saw the watchman nodding off to sleep so I told him to walk around.
3. He said that if he eats qaad he can stay alert all night.
4. Although he said he would only say a few words he kept speaking for approximately half an hour.
5. Whatever I say he opposes it. He thinks mistakenly that he only has common-sense.
6. If your aunt promised to give you your maintenance don't be afraid; she will pay it.
7. Nevertheless, she was angry when she heard I am interested in the religion of Jesus.
8. No one would blame her if she refused to pay on account of your entering **religion of Jesus**.
9. The Somali people have learned that those who believe in Jesus become bad and that they eat pork.
10. I have no concern to eat pork but I want to follow the truth and have my sins forgiven.
11. He cannot buy that expensive radio because he lacks one hundred and twenty shillings.
12. If God has forgiven you your sin you must be lenient to those who oppose you.
13. God's word is absolute truth; you cannot argue about it and He does not change it.
14. Thieves like darkness more than daylight because what they want to do is evil.
15. The woman who is carrying the gourd will sell the milk and buy some millet.
16. Today is dark, perhaps it will rain. I will amuse the children inside the house.
17. The father carried the corpse of the little girl who fell from the tree, her mother crying **very** much.
18. When we climb this hillock we shall be able to see the ocean.
19. The boy threw the ball through the window. Being open, the window did not break.
20. Did you ever see a riding-camel in Somalia? Generally Somalis don't ride their camels.

Exercises: Cont...

Translate into English:

1. Aqalkii jidkan agtiisa ku dhismay lalama simi karo aqalkan ee cusub.
2. Haatan raalli baan ka noqday inaan kuwa Ciise Masiix rumaystay ku tirsanahay.
3. Ilaaliyuhu markii ay ahayd habeenbarka ayuu lulmooday.
4. Waa caajiis miidhan hadduu sii fadhiisto waayo waxaan ku amray inuu wareego.
5. Inkastoo biyahay la miiro waxaa inagu waajib ah inaynu karino.
6. Waxaan Ilaah u ammaanay inuu denbi iga badbaadiyey; Ilaahay mahaddiis!
7. Anigu wax aan u bixiyo denbiga daraaddiis waan waayey.
8. Waa run, ninna ma awoodi karo inuu is badbaadiyo waayo nafta waa qaali.
9. Isagu waa ina tudhay isagana inaguma abaalmarin si denbigeen waafaqsan.
10. Dhawr lacag ah baan wataa laakiin kuma filla inaynu ku cashayno.
11. Awrkii la qoofalay markii baabuurka uu arkay ayuu ka baqay isagoo boodaya.
12. Shisheeyuhu markii lala hadlayey saacaddi ayuu dhugtay isagoo doonaya inuu ka baxo.
13. Baqalkii daranaa inla sunto waa dhib badan tahay sidaas daraaddeed waala hindisay si loo xiro inaanuu biqlayn karin.
14. Daarta albaabkeeda furmay waxaa leh dareewalkii baabuurkakan ee cas
15. In jawaan dhuxul ah la qaado waa hawl yar tahay laakiin jawaan meseggo ah waa hawl adag in la qaado.
16. Markuu dameerka dhugtay ayuu sumadda ku gartay inuu ahaa kuu Cabdi soo iibsaday.
17. Luulkaas qaaliga ah wuu awoodi kari waayey; lacagtiisa uu watay waxaa qiimaha ka dhiman konton shilin.

Derived Form Verbs, Causitive

Causitive form verbs express an action of causing something/someone else to do an action or is the act of producing a state in the **recipient** of the action

In Somali they are verbs of Class III and their roots end in "ee", "i" or "sii" A large proportion of them are derived from the stems of Class I verbs but others are formed from adjectives and nouns and some even from the stems of other Class III verbs, When the word from which the causitive verb is formed ends in the gutterals, "g" or "q" the guttural changes into "j" in the causitive.

cab	drink	cabsii	cause to drink
aammus	be quiet	aammusi	quieten
bax	go	bixi	expel
badbaad	be saved	badbaadi	save
hub	be sure	hubi	assure
jab	break(int.)	jebi	break (trans)
gaar	reach	gaarsii	deliver
engeg	get dry	engeji	dry (trans.)
durug	move	durki	cause others to move
hagaag	straightness	hagaaji	straighten/repair
adag	hard	adkee	strengthen
bisil	ripe	bislee	ripen/cook
cad	white	caddee	whiten
qayb	portion	qaybi	divide/share
wanaag	goodness	wanaaji	make good
wareeg	roundness	wareeji	turn around (trans.)
fog	far	fogee	cause of go far
dhan	completeness	dhammee	complete
gal	enter	geli	insert
kac	get up	kici	cause to get up
raad	track	raadi	trace/track down
dalool	hole	dalooli	drill hole
joog	stay	jooji	stop/cause to stay
caano	milk	caanee	milk (add milk to)
san	correctness	samee	do/apply correctness
caddee	whiten	caddaysee	make someone whiten
shaqee	work	shaqaysii	cause to work

Derived Form Verbs, causitive Cont...

The above is by no means exhaustive but meant to be a fair sampling of the different ways these are formed.

All of the causitive verbs you have encountered so far are transitive, i.e. the action has been imposed upon a recipient.

There are some derived form verbs which look to be causitive and transitive, and in Somali, do doubt, the concept is transitive but when translated into idiomatic English the transitive concept is lost.

lug leg lugee walk/go on foot (literally to make a leg function as a leg)

gees side geesee be beside (cause something to become a side i.e. near to self.)

Vocabulary

stir	walaaq, walaaqi, walaaqaa
load	rar, rari, raraa
load high	raar, raari raaraa
collapse (wall, house)	dun, dumi, dumaa
compel/force	qasab, qasbi, qasbaa
smell nice	caraf, carfi, carfaa
avoid	hur, huri, huraa
give to	u dhiib, u dhiibi, u dhiibaa
slap	dharbaax, dharbaaxi, dharbaaxaa
run out	go', go'i, go'aa
leave early a.m.	jarmaad, jarmaadi, jarmaadaa
snore	khuuri, khuurin, khuuriyaa
unload/translate	rog, rogi, roгаа
bet	sharatan, sharatami, sharatamaa
cover	dabool, dabooli, daboolaa
slowly/calmly	qunyar
business/affair	dan-ta/ammuur-ta/xaal-ka
quiet, calm	deggaan
good person	fariid-ka
good sportman	xariif-ka
bet	sharad-ka
breath/life	neef-ta
force	qasab-ka
nice smell	caraf-ka
corn-cob	sabuul-ka
plank	loox-a
timber	alwaax-a
rubbish	qashin-ka
hunger	gaajo-da
snoring	khuro-da
villain	sharrow-ga
cards(pack)	turub-ka
tuft (hair)	dhoor-ka
poor person	sabool-ka/saboolad-da

Exercises: Translate into Somali:

1. They left early in order to reach the compound by noon.
2. The house built upon sand collapsed when the flood came.
3. The carpenter drilled holes in the timber before he nailed it.
4. The adolescent male gave the poor person some money when he saw **him** searching for something to eat in rubbish.
5. We covered the metal cooking-pot with a round piece of wood when we failed to find its lid.
6. When you consulted with us you avoided the matter concerning the money you didn't return.
7. You mustn't force anyone to believe your religion. Even if someone says he believes you cannot be sure he is saved if he is forced.
8. It is God's work to save someone but you can bear witness.
9. When you bear witness God's spirit will make the truth clear to the one **who** is being saved.
10. You look tired today. Did you not sleep last-night? Yes, I slept a little
11. Ali slept in my room last-night and I couldn't go to sleep on account of his snoring.
12. He snored very much and even woke himself a number of times.
13. If he lies on his side he won't snore. Why didn't you roll him on his side?
14. I did that three times but when I lay down again immediately he lay on his back again.
15. Bring us some sugar; this tea isn't sweet. Why didn't you stir it first and then taste it?
16. That man is villain. He brought his pack of cards which we suspect are a kind of their own.
17. He and some other men made bets but he always won and took all their money.
18. No one can prove he cheated but they suspect he did. No one will bet with him again.
19. They unloaded the truck and loaded the goods high in the storeroom.
20. A good person is **always** ready to help you and doesn't gossip.

Exercises: Cont... Translate into English

1. Wiilka weyn wuxuu walaalkiisayar ku qabtay dhoorkiisa oo wejigiisa dharbaaxay.
2. Markii alwaaxa la soo gaarsiiyo waxaad ii keentaa loox ballaaran.
3. Derbiga baan alwaxaa uga deldelayaa inaan alaabta jikada kor-raro.
4. Markii burka ka go'day beledka bay u taltay inay ka soo iibsato.
5. Laakiin ma ahayn bur keli ah inay iibsatay, waxaay kale keentay sabuullo iyo caraf.
6. Odaygu wuxuu ku riyooday inuu yahay nin dayuurad kaxeeya.
7. Ninkii mar walba inankiisii canaantay wiilkiisuu fogeeyey.
8. Dareewalka caqliga badan leh ee baabuurta yaqaan lugtii baabuurka ayuu u wareejiyey isagoo maqlaya inuu garto waxa xumaaday.
9. Wafdigaas Bunna ka yimid waxaa ka tirsan abtigay.
10. Dadkii magalaada joogay markay maqleen in kuwa safrayey la gaaday ayey sakatiyeen laakiin haatan bay deggan yihiin.
11. Bisadda oo is dhuumisa si shinbirta aan arki karin qunyar ay ugu sii socoto.
12. Shinbirtu oo shanqar maqashay way kacday oo baxsatay.
13. Kursigii jabnaa nijaarkii baq musmaarro ku wanaajiyey oo adkeeyey.
14. Lacagtii aan kuu ballanqaaday ayaan kuu dhiibi doonaa markaan mushaarka helo.
15. Wuxuu saaxiibkiis ugu tegay inuu hubiyo inuu diyaar yahay inuu kula caawiyo.

Derived Form Verbs, Reflexive and Emphatic Particle "de"

- A. Reflexive verbs carry the meaning that the doer of the action is doing it for himself or for his advantage. In lesson 42 where you were introduced to the reflexive word "is" you saw how the action of the verb came back directly upon the doer whether or not for his advantage.

The reflexive verb in Somali is formed by adding "o" or "so" to another root word, being another verb root or a noun. If the root ends in "i" or "ii" or "ee" then "so" is suffixed on.

Hereunder is a list of several words derived from the roots of Class I and Class III verbs and some nouns.

joog	stay	joogso	halt, stop		
qab	catch, have	qabo	catch hold of	qabso	grip tightly
doon	want	doono	find for self		
xiir	shave	xiiro	shave oneself		
hay	keep for/mind	hayso	keep for self		
samee	make	samayso	make for self		
weydii	ask	weydiiso	ask for you self		
fadhi	dwell, sit	fadhiiso	sit down, seat self		
gar	justice	garo	understand		
iib	price	iibso	buy for self		
qayb	share	qaybso	take your share		
guur	marriage	guurso	marry for yourself		
sii	give	siiso	pay for		

B. Emphatic Particle "de"

"De" is very similar in meaning to the suffix particle "-ba" when used to mean "well then"

e.g. tag de well then, go!
yeel de well then, do it!

Vocabulary:

pocket	jeeb-ka
nomads	reer miyi
porcupine	caanaqub-ta
gonorrhoea	jabti-ga
petition	arji-ga
lump	fud-ka
syphilis	waraabow-ga
gully	tog-ga waadi-ga
crime	eed-da/xujo-da
secret	sir-ta
nest	buul-ka
tomb	qabri-ga
ring	fargashi-ga
song	hees-ta
rank	darajo-da
position	jago-da
law	sharci-ga
daylight	dharaar-ta
coward	fule-ha/fulay-ga
froth	xunbo-da
froth on milk	xoor-ta
be blamed	eedoo, eedaan, eedoobaa
discipline/teach manners	edbi, edbin, edbiyaa
geld	dhufaan, dhufaani, dhufaanaa
penetrate	xul, xulí xulaa
mix/confuse	isku qalad, isku qaldi, isku qaldaa
dispute	dood, doodi, doodaa
grumble	gunuunuc. gunuunuci, gunuunucaa
lose temper	dhiidhi, dhiidhin, dhiidhiyaa
shrink	kog, kogi, kogaa
be tangled	murgan, murgami, murgamaa
be dizzy	wareer, wareeri, wareeraa
stumble	turunturroo, turunturroon, turunturroobaa
stun with blow on neck	gaggabi, gaggabin , gaggabiyaa

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. The people who signed the petition delivered it to a man of rank.
2. Not wanting to accept it, he disputed with them but they grumbled until he was ashamed.
3. The coward departed secretly before the man he cheated could accuse him of his crime.
4. The nomads followed the gully hoping to find drinking water.
5. The menfolk penetrated through the forest looking for the child the hyena took.
6. After disputing the price of the trousers Ali bought them for ninety shillings.
7. He boasted about the price until he washed them and saw how they shrank.
8. The young rams were gelded so they would become fat for slaughter.
9. If you discipline your children they will respect the law of the government.
10. When he carried a lump of dates in his pocket his mother lost her temper and stunned him with a blow on the neck.
11. Do you know if the thorns of a porcupine have poison in them or not?
12. Truly I don't know but I don't think so. Ask Mohamed, he should know.
13. He cannot distinguish between the twins and he confuses their names.
14. The adolescent lost his temper when he was told that a ring is meant for a girl.
15. The long rope got tangled because you didn't tie it nicely.
16. If he wants a government position he must try hard to study well.
17. The near relatives of the dead man placed poison meat near the tomb to kill the hyena that was digging for the body.
18. When you see froth on the milk you know the milk is fresh.
19. The boy made himself a dagger; that is the way he amuses himself.
20. If you mind these goods for me you can keep this spear for yourself.

Translate into English:

1. Waa inaad iska jirtid markaad beledkaas gashid dadka xun oo jooga aawadiis.
2. Markii adeerkay galay inkastoo ay ahayd dharaar waa la gaggabiyey.
3. Isagoo wareeraya wuu turunturooday oo dhulka ku dhacay.
4. Markuu toosay ayuu gartay in la dhacay xataa kabihiis.
5. Waalidka waa eedoobi doonaa haddii ilmooyinku xumaadaan.
6. Waxaa waalidka ku xasbi ah inay carruurtoda edbiyaan.
7. Miyaad maqasheen wixii ku dhacay mid shaqo doonanayey?
8. Mid reer miyi ku tirsan isagoo shaqo raadinaya a wuxuu yimid meeshan.
9. Daartan weyn ayaa la renjiyeyey oo kuwa ag-marayey way arki kareen waxa shaqaaleyaashu ay suubinayeen.
10. Nin qiyaano yaqaan markuu arkay kii miyiga ka yimid oo eegaya kuwa shaqaynaya ayuu u dhowaday oo ku yiri, "Shaqo miyaad doonaysaa?"
11. Isaguna wuu u jawaabay isagoo leh, "Haah, waan doonayaa, ma la helaa?"
12. Ninkii qiyaanada yiqiin buu ku yiri; "Aanaa ku helay, laakiin waa ina lacag la bixiyo, boqol shilin soo bixi".

Exercises: Cont...

13. Kii kale baa u jawaabay oo leh, "Boqol shilin ma lihi."
14. Ninkii baa weyddiiyey oo ku yiri, "Immisaad wadataa?" Ii sheegta.
15. Kii reer miyiga ahaa ayaa ku yiri, "Konton shilin waa intii aan haystaa oo dhan".
16. Kii qiyaanada yiqiin baa ku amray isagoo leh, "Ii soo dhiibde oo halkan joog ilaa aan kuu soo noqdo waayo haddii ninka madaxda ah ku arko waa laga yaabaa inuu ku diido
17. Hal saac kaddib ninkii miyiga ka yimid baa kacay oo xerada galay oo weyddiiyey meeshuu joogay kii lacagtiisa ka qaaday.
18. Shaqaaleyaashu markay mid mid u maqleen waxay garteen in ninkii la raadinayey albaabka kale xagga xerada gadaasheeda ka baxay.
19. Wayna ka yaabeen waxaas intii ninkii lacagtiis laga qaaday uu gunuunucay.

Intensive Verbs, Nouns for Do-ers of Actions:Intensive Verbs

This is the last form of derived verbs for this course. Intensive verbs express intensity of action, repeated or emphatic actions.

This verb is mainly confined to the Class I verbs and formed from the² monosyllabic stems by simply reduplicating the stems. In the examples given below you will notice that euphony takes over to make an exception.

fur	open	furfur	open up every part.
xidh	shut	xidhxidh	tie many times
sheeg	tell	sheegsheeg	stutter, repeat word by word
doon	want	doondoos	search for
jeex	tear	jeexjeex	tear into shreds
jab	break	jabjab	break into small pieces
jebi	break (trans)	jejebi	break into small pieces (trans.)
go'	cut off	googgo'	cut up into small pieces
laab	fold	laablaab	fold many times

Nouns for Do-ers of Actions

Often in English there is no name for the doer of a particular action but we improvise by saying, "The one who....." However, it is very common for us to just put an "-er" on the end of the verb and we have words like "driver", "sower", "worker" etc.

In Somali the suffix "-e" is used in the same way. For verbs of Class I "-e" is suffixed directly onto the stem.

Class II and III verbs, because they end in a vowel, form theirs this way. Think of the verb concerned in the plural imperative second person. You will have a verb ending in "a". Substitute the "e" and you have it.

bar	teach	bare	teacher
iibso	buy	iibsade	buyer
bixi	pay	bixiye/baxshe	payer
dhegayso	listen	dhegayste	listener
badbaadi	save	badbaadshe/badbaadiye	saviour
fur	open	fure	opener, key

Note that "iy" can be substituted by "sh", not only in this case but also in the verbs. e.g., Waan suubshay = Waan suubiyey.

ocabulary:

baby	dhallaan-ka
eagle	coommaadi-ga
sort/kind	jaad-ka/nooc-a
death	geeri-ga/wed-ka
bastard	garac-a
bottle	dhalo-da/qarsho-da
prostitute	dhilllo-da
muscle	muruq-a
diesel	naf-ta
kerosene	gaas-ka
cough	qunfac-a
date (time)	taarikh-da
sound	dhawaaq-a
blessing	khayr-ka
splint	kab-ka/kabey-ga
destruction	halaag-ga
decision/verdict	guddoon-ka
envelope	baqshad-da
flag	calan-ka
frontier	xad-ka
group, litter, flock	koox-da
graze or attack by night	mir, miri, miraa
be promoted/turn up wick	dallac, dallici, dallacaa
perish/die	halaag, halaagi, halaagaa
cough	qunfac, qunfici, qunfacaa
trot (horse)	kadlee, kadlayn, kadleeyaa
stick to (tr.)	ku dheji, ku dhejin, ku dhejiyaa
spin thread	sooh, soohi, soohaa
set/use splint	kab, kabi, kabaa
cause to perish	halaaji, halaajin, halaajiyaa
approve	guddoon, guddoomi, guddoomaa
be adjacent	xig, xigi, xigaa
buck/kick back	biqlee, biqlayn, biqleeyaa
lose, waste	hallee, hallayn, halleeyaa

Exercises: Translate into Somali:

1. The boys were fighting because one said the other was an illegitimate.
2. Why did he call him that? He heard someone say his mother is a woman of ill fame.
3. We woke up when we heard sound but it was the guard coughing.
4. The people in the house adjacent to yours waste their money on qaad.
5. The date today is the 15th so the guard will ask for an advance.
6. Don't let the horse gallop; he has to learn to trot.
7. The government approved that you be promoted but you mustn't be proud.
8. His death was brought on by the mule kicking him in the head after it bucked.
9. They graze their stock by night when it is cool, then they rest in the heat of the day.
10. The herdsman fell from a tree and broke his arm so his friend set it with a splint.
11. I hope he didn't tie it very tight. I knew a man whose arm was tied very tight. The blood could not penetrate to his hand and the hand became rotten.
12. Later his arm had to be cut off but he died in terrible pain.
13. The blessing of God is something no one can buy because it is precision.
14. A lot of smoke is coming from the lamp. We made a mistake and poured deesel in it. We should put kerosene in it. Is it dangerous?
15. If the lamp doesn't become hot there is no danger; it isn't like petrol.
16. The listeners complained about the reader. The helper is near the clay-maker.
17. The tax-collector (taker) gave the payer some change.
18. The robber tried to sell his goods to a buyer but a dealer recognized him.
19. The overcomer will smash the houses of the enemy into small pieces.
20. Being angry at wasting all his money he tore his paper into shreds.

Translate into English:

1. Iyagoo aan oqoon inay halaagi doonaan ayay denbi ku sii socdaan.
2. Sidii coomaaadigu dhallaankiisa u dhawro sidaas oo kale ayaa Rabbigu u ilaaliya dalkiisa.
3. Laakiin kuwii aan amarkiisa yeelin wuu halaajiin doona.
4. Taariikhdiisii aad xoolihii iibsadihii u gaysay waxay ahayd bishii aan soo dhaafnay shanteeda.
5. Markuu warqaddii baqshadda geliyey ayuu daboolkii leefay oo ku dhejiyey.
6. Colka baa xadka ka soo tallaabay oo magaaladay mireen.
7. Iyagoo reyrraynaya calankooday tiir dheer kor-saareen.
8. Sifeeyuhu xaggee buu baaldiga dhigay?
9. In la sooho ma aha shaqadii dumarka oo keli ah. mana aha shaqo aan sharaf lahayn.
10. Waxaan ku socday xanjo oo kabtayday ku dhegtay.
11. Ama dallac ama gaas siraadka ku shub waayo ifka waa yaryahay.
12. Gurigii dukaanka xigay waa la kala furfuri doonaa.
13. Hadduu yahay daar waxaa la leeyahay in la jejebiyo.

Exercises: Cont...

14. In kastoo aan sheegshee o markaan af Socmaaliga ku hadlo ayaan dadaa-layaa inaan si wanaagsan ugu hadlo.
15. Jaadkaas looma baahana: laakiin jaadkan kael baa fiican.

Lesson 66

Gerunds for Finding New Verbs:

One of the difficulties encountered in trying to learn new verbs is to know what to do with the answer given to you. Somalis normally think of their verbs in the gerund form which is seldom used in verb construction whereas we think either in the continuative or the infinitive. Coincidentally the infinitive and the gerund of some verbs is the same. The purpose of this lesson is for you to be able to ask the right question about an action and from the answer to work out the stem of the verb and know its classification. First of all let us look at how the gerunds are formed in their respective classes of verbs.

- A. Class I Verbs: Both the regular and irregular verbs form their gerunds by simply adding "-id" to the stem.
- e.g. tag tegid; bax bixid; maqal maqlid; hadal hadlid;
- B. Class II verbs: Both the regular and irregular verbs form their gerunds simply by adding "-sho" to the stem.
- e.g. iibso iibsasho; garo garasho; baro barasho;
- C. Attributive Verbs formed from Adjectives:
- Excluding those formed from adjectives already ending in "ow" the infinitive form coincides with the gerund, i.e. you simply add "-n" to the stem.
- e.g. weynow weynaan; buurnow buurnaan;
- D. Attributive verbs from Adjectives ending in "ow" and nouns;
- Check lesson 27 section A. iv. These verbs have a silent "b" ending that claims its position before anything can be appended to the stem. As the "b" is there then the verb behaves as though it were of the Class I group so the gerund is formed by adding "-id" to the stem, allowing "b" to be the connector.
- e.g. madow madowbid; caajisow caajisowbid; gabow gabowbid;

E. Regular Class III Verbs:

These form their gerunds by adding "-n" to the root. However, some Somalis may prefer to use "s" instead of "n". Although the two will be listed in the examples below the "n" ending is preferred.

samee samayn/samays; suubi suubin/suubis; gee gayn;

F. Irregular Class III Verbs:

As you have seen with these verbs it is as though there is a silent "y" at the end of the stem. With the gerund this comes into reckoning and so, "y" acting like a consonant, takes the suffix "-id" to form the gerund

e.g. eri eryid; baqti baqtiyid;

As gerunds are verbal nouns they take an article. Excepting the fairly uncommon gerunds of Class III verbs ending in "s" all of the others are feminine.

tegid-da iibsasho-da weynaan-ta madowbid-da
samayn-ta eryid-da

The exceptions already mentioned have the masculine article "-ka"

suubiis-ka samays-ka.

Now for the practical part of the lesson. For an action you cannot ~~mine~~ or act out you can employ one of the following gerunds in a question:

samaynta, suubinta yeelidda, falidda.

All of the above words can be translated to mean "doing", "acting/action.

Treating the **action** as a noun you can employ your first principles of asking what it is.

samayntaas maxay tahay? samayntan maxaa la yiraahdaa?
faliddaas waa maxay?

If the action is something more passive say like "fainting" you can ask:

Waxaas isaga ku dhacay maxaa la yiraahdaa? or ku-dhiciddaas maxay tahay?

Once you have the gerund then you can work backwards to establish the stem of the verb and you will know its class. If it ends in "-id" you will know that if there is a "y" before the "-id" that the verb is Class III irregular. If a "b" precedes "-id" then you will know that it is an attributive verb **form** ed from a noun or an adjective that ends in "-ow".

Gerund for finding new words: Cont...

Any other gerunds ending in "-id" you will know are derived from verbs of Class I.

You shouldn't have any confusion over the gerunds ending in "n" as those with the "ay" before the "n" will obviously be formed from verbs of Class III while those preceded by "aa" will be understood to have been derived from attributive Verbs formed from adjectives.

Vocabulary:

spoil	kharrib, kharribi, kharribaa
become spoilt	kharaab, kharaabi, kharaabaa
be possible	suurow, suurowbi, suurowbaa
choke	ceeji, ceejin, ceejiyaa
rebel	caasi, caasiyi, caasiyaa
trouble	qahar, qahri, qahraa
store up	kaydi, kaydin, kaydiyaa
store up for self	kaydso, kaydsan, kaydsadaa
become vertical	qoton, qotomi, qotomaa
be over in rank	sarree, sarrayn, sarreeyaa
withhold for own purpose	cesho, ceshan, ceshadaa
be unfulfilled	dhinan, dhinmi, dhinmaa
sprinkle	sayri, sayrin, sayriyaa
genuineness	xaqiiq-da
angel	malaa'ig-ta
rightness/reasonableness	qummaan-ta
crippled man	curyaan-ka/jiis-ka
spoilt	kharriban
any, each	uun
sentence	weer-ta/tix-da
rebel	caasi-ga
coconut	qunbe-ka
troubled	qahran
reserve	kayd-ka
mishap/ accident	shil-ka
perpendicularity	qoton-ka
on top of	saaran
upper	sare
incomplete	dhimman
example	tusaale-ha/misaal-ka
seriousness	dhab-ta
patched/common	lebbisan
directness/straightness	qummanki-ga
fulfilled/reasonable	qumman
minute	daqiiqad-da

Exercises:

- A. Give the principal parts of the verbs from which the following gerunds have been derived:

moodid-da,	hoosayn-ta	sidasho-da	hubin-ta	gubid-da
bilowbid-da	qarin-ta	dhaxlid-da	jiifsasho-da	
maalid-da	shakiyid-da	bislaan-ta	qabowbid-da	
guulaysasho-da	akhriyid-da	warramid-da	buuxsanaan-ta	

- B. Translate into Somali:

1. Let the pole become perpendicular and I shall fill the hole to strengthen it.
2. Our reserve of money is running out since you learned to eat qaad.
3. Sprinkle some sand on the wet place so you don't slip.
4. All the things he promised have still not been fulfilled.
5. He speaks light talk but sometimes he wants to fulfil what he says but sometimes he withholds something for his own purpose.
6. The genuineness of a promise is proved by fulfilling it.
7. You should respect those who are over you and speak seriously with them.
8. The cripple can walk very fast on his hands but he needs help.
9. Tell me an example of this word in a sentence so I can understand it.
10. The thieves choked the owner of the house with a rope and stole his goods.
11. If you don't lay a good foundation, when the big rains come your house will be spoilt.
12. The rightness of what you decided is proved by the profit.
13. The boy with the patched trousers climbed the tall tree and cut off a coconut.

- .. Translate into English:

1. Malaa'igtii Ilaah markay jannada ka soo degtay waxay ogeysiisay dhalashadii Cise Masiixi.
2. Arijirradu iyagoo yaabid ku gariiraya waxay kaceen inay dhallaankii arkaan.
3. Qunmaati bay magaalada u tegeen oo meeshii Yuusuf iyo Maryan joogay ayay galeen.
4. Waxaan doonayaa inaan wax badan oo Ciise ku saabsan barto.
5. Haddaad dhab ahaan u doonaysid diyaar baan u ahay inaan wax ku baro.
6. Ninkaas waa dhashay isagoo dhan laakiin shil daran aawadiis jiis buu noqday.
7. Waa suurov daa in askartii caasi day shaqo adag lagu xukumo.
8. Misaal ahaan sheeko buu iigu sheegay si aan u garto micnihii maahmaaha.
9. Sargaalka saddex boqol oo askar ah ka sareeyaa wuxuu askarigii caasiga ahaa ku waaniyey in wax aad u daran lagu xukumo hadduusan saraakiisha murweyn.

Exercises: Cont...

10. Lama awoodi karo inaan konton shilin bixiyo waayo toban shilin baa iga dhimman.
11. Qof uun oo kuwiisii wax u kaydiya waa la aqbalaa laakiin kii kaydsada waa la neceb yahay.
12. Haddii diiqa la ceejiyo lama cuni doono hase ahatee haddii la qalo waa xalaal in la cuno.
13. Tegidda buu iiceshaday isagoo doonaya inuu baxo.
14. Kuwa qahran oo shaydaan qahray way badbaadi karaan hadday Rabbiga soo rumaystaan.
15. Maxaa aqalka ku dhacay? Miyaanu kharaabin? Maya, waa kharriban yahay.
16. Koox maroodi ah baa soo yaaceen oo maroodi weyn baa kharribay markuu ku dhex maray.
17. Waa naxariistii Ilaah inaan qofna joogin. Haddii qof joogay waa suurowbi kartaa in la dili lahaa.

Subjunctive Mood Uses & Some Noun Suffixes

In earlier lessons you have already covered most of the uses of the subjunctive. Those uses will be listed here as well along with the new ones.

A. For the first and third persons Imperative:

aan tago, ha takto, ha tago etc. It is as well to note that quite often the subjunctive can end in "ee" as well as "o" The reason for this is that there is little emphatic suffix "e" that coalesces with the "o" to form "ee". Some Somalis prefer to use the letter separately.

ha tago e or ha tagee

Included in the imperatives are blessings and curses, negative or affirmative.

Ilaah ha ku barakeeyo. May God bless you.

Ha la dilo May he be killed.

B. When there is an element of remoteness or indefiniteness:

Wax kastuu sameeyo.... Whatever he does.... or Everything he does....

Meel allaale meeshay taktee Wherever she goes....

markaad tagtid..... When you are about to go.....

C. Conditional Clauses:

"If" clauses introduced by "haddii" in the affirmative and "haddaan" in the negative.

Hadduu tago waan joogayaa. If he goes I am staying.

Haddaanuu tegi doonin waan bixi doonaa. If he will not go I shall.

D. Indirect Questions:

Weydii waxay wadato. Ask what she is carrying.

Meeshuu joogo weydii. Ask where he stays.

Inay maqan yihiin soo hubso. Make sure whether they are absent.

E. Describing general usage of something.

biyo la cabbo (cabbo) drinking water/water for drinking

mindii hilib lagu jarjaro a knife for cutting up meat

Wax lagu jiifo something to lie upon

Kursi aan ku fadhiisto a seat for me to sit on

7. For the negative Interrogative "why"?

This is an idiomatic use employing the particle "ma" into which is coalesced the subject pronoun.

maad ii keentid	why don't you bring it to me? /Oh that she would tell.
may sheegto	Why doesn't she tell? /Oh, that they would work.
may shaqeeyaan	why don't they work?

Notice in the Somali these are not questions so the stress remains of the first syllable of the verb. You may need to practise this to be assured of being understood.

NOUN SUFFIXES: You have already met with the adjective "daran". A noun suffix "-darro" bearing the same concept of withoutness can be appended to a noun.

xaq-a	justice	xaqdarro-da	injustice
edeb-ta	good behaviour	edebdarro-da	misbehaviour

The suffix "-niin" is used with verbs of class I to form a noun similar to a gerund.

tag	go	tagniin-ta	going/departure
sug	wait	sugniin-ta	fact of waiting.

Abstract nouns can be formed by adding the suffix "-nimo" to another noun.

rag-ga	manfolk	ragnimo-da	manliness
naag-ta	woman	naagnimo-da	womanliness
caasi-ga	rebellious person	caasinimo-da	rebelliousness
caajis-ka	lazy person	caajisnimo-da	laziness, tiredness

cabulary:

perfume	cadar-ka	poverty	caydnimo-da/caydnaan-ta
hump (camel)	kurus-ka	need	baahinimo-da
mist	ciiryaamo-ka	dispute	ilaaq-da
whirlwind	cirwareen-ta	jewel	jowhar-ta/jowharad-da
crookedness	qalloocnaan-ta	violence	kharribad-da
faithfulness	aamminnimo-da	goodwill	raallinimo-da
narrowness	ciriiri-ga	pleasure	raaxaysi-ga
generous person	deeqsi-ga	gift	deeq-da
comfort/consolation	raxmad-da	grey hair	cirro-da
scales, weighing	kafad-da	machine	makiinad-da
standing upright	taagan	darkness	gudcur-ka
pitch darkness	gudcur dam ah	siding with	la gees ah
against/opposing	ka gees ah		
president/ head	madaxweyne-ha.	seeds	abuur-ka/iniin-ta
completeness	kaammil-ka		
faithful person	aamin-ka		

Vocabulary: Cont.....

From generation to generation	ka ab ka ab
chief/elder	waayeel-ka
cheetah	haramcad-ka
leopard/panther	shabeel-ka
generosity	deeqsinimo-da
perfect/complete	kaammil ah
different kinds	kala cayn
differing in kind	kala cayn ata

Exercises: Translate into Somali:

1. Why don't you answer her? It was a reasonable question she asked you.
2. Whenever he does that I remember how I used to do it when I was young.
3. Bring us something to eat and some drinking water.
4. Why doesn't he go away? I don't like to eat with him standing by me.
5. He is expecting something to buy food with. Give him a gift.
6. Give him scissors for cutting cloth and a pen with which to write.
7. Why don't you try? No, one will punish you if you make a mistake.
8. Ask where one can buy rope for hobbling a camel.
9. If he hasn't scales for weighing fruit let him borrow some.
10. May God cause your flocks to increase and give you health.
11. Thank you, and may God give you understanding by which you might be saved.
12. The man whose light is darkness walks in complete darkness.
13. A grey-haired man should praise God for giving him a long life.
14. The narrowness of the kitchen is troublesome when many guests come.
15. Generosity is like a precious jewel, many people don't possess it.
16. The leopard sprang on to the deer seizing it by the throat.
17. I say a perfect man has good manners and self-restraint.
18. As mist disappears with the heat of day so mercy and consolation dispel suspicion.
19. Since the wet season the hump of my camel has become large.
20. From generation to generation the story of the brave soldier will be told.

Exercises: Cont.... Translate into English:

1. Madaxweynihii dalkaas waa la neceb yahay oo qaar dadkiisa ahu way isu yimaadeen iyagoo isaga ka gees ah waxayna doonayaan inay isaga ka bixiyaan.
2. Inkastoo abaartu ay dhammaatay weliba baahinimo iyo caydnimo waa sii jirayaan.
3. Waayeelladu dadkay la taliyeen oo qabowjiyeen hase ahaatee raxmad, raalinimo iyo aamminnimoba way yar yihiin.
4. Waa run in kuwa aammin ah iyo kuwa deeqsi ah ayan badnayn.
5. Kuwakhariibaad iyo qalloocnaan ku socda waa bateen iyagoo raaxaysi damcaya.
6. Waxa la beeraa ayaa la goosan doonaa. Ilaahay baa sare-jooga.
7. Haramcadka geedka agtiisa ka taagan wax u cuno ayuu baarayaa.
8. Cirwareentu bus badan bay kor u qaadday si meel fog iyada looga arki karo.
9. Abuur kala cayn ah buu beeray. Markay soo cagaaraan wuu kala sooci doonaa geed walba si caynkiisa waafqsan.
10. Maan tagno..Ma waxaa la sugayaa dareewalka?
11. Si Garba Tula loo maro weydii oo in jidka fiican yahay iyo in kale soo hubso,
12. Ilaahay ilmo badan ha kugu barakeeyo iyagoo wiilal wada ah.
13. Meel la hoydo waa la waayey ee aan sii soconee.
14. Biyo la cabbo keen, anaa haraadsan.
15. Makiinadda waa jabtay oo intaan la hagaajin badarka ma aan burburin karin
16. Sheekadii ku saabsan **abtirsiimada** waa la sii sheegi doona ka ab ka ah

Conjunctive Particles and Intensive Adverb "Bal"Conjunctive Particles:A. "Show" ("sow)

This is a very interesting particle which plays a number of roles. Basically it bears the idea of not being quite sure of something but expecting confirmation of what is already assumed.

- i. Used with a negative verb expecting a positive answer.

Sow run ma aha.

Sow tegi maysid.

Sow ma amrin inayan fasax qaadin.

Sow wixii aad tiri, "Halkan keen", ma aha.

Isn't it true?

Surely it is true?

Surely you are going, Aren't you?

Didn't you command them not to take leave?

Surely you said, "Bring it here".

- ii. With an affirmative verb expecting confirmation of the statement.

Sow tii aan ballaqaaday inaan lacagta kuu dhiibo.

Well, I promised to give the money to you. (Didn't I?)

Sow isagii yiri, "Waan doonayaa." Surely he said, he wanted it.

Waa Cali oo soo socda, show. It's Ali coming this way, Isn't it. (I think).

- iii. Sow, show, armaa or mindhaa are used with the Subjunctive in conditional clauses. Often the exphatic "e" is appended to the subjunctive. It **seems** that "armaa" prefers to take the present indicative

Sow eeygu ku qaniinee haddaad u dhowaatid. The dog is likely to bite you if you go near him.

Mindhaa hadduu dadaalo la abaalmaryee.

Perhaps he will be rewarded if he works hard.

Armaa lay dilaa haddaan dagaalka galo

Perhaps I will be killed if I go to war.

Haddaan u sheego in dibi aan iibiyo armay lacag iga doonaysaa.

If I tell her I sold a bullock she will probably want money from me.

Show joogi maayo haddaad ambabixisid. Well, **he** won't stay if you send him off on a journey (paying expenses understood).

Where the condition is understood it does not have to be stated

Sow eeygu ku qaniinee. The dog is likely to bite you!

Conjunctive Particles and Intensive Adverb "Bal" Cont....

- iv. "Mindhaa" is an alternative for "malaha" meaning "probably".
alternatives for "sow and "mindhaa" are "saa" and "billaa". Check..
these our with your informant.

B, Intensive Adverb "bal"

"Bal" is used with the imperative and is able to stand before or after.
the verb.

Bal aan baxno. Well, let's go! perhaps we'd better go.
Bal eeg! Look! Behold"

Ha eego bal inuu samayn karo iyo in kale. Let him find out if he can do it!

Vocabulary:

vow	nidar, nidri, nidraa		
be sprained, out of joint	murkaco, murkacan, murkacdaa		
break wall of river or canal	faruur, faruuri, faruuraa		
take care of, bring	xannaanee, xannaanayn, xannaaneeyaa		
break out of channel	faruuran, furuurmi, faruurmaa;		
cause to descend, unload	deji, dejin, dejiyaa		
do on purpose	badheedb, badheedhi, badheedhaa		
perspire	dhidid, dhididi, dhididaa		
roast/bake	dubo, duban, dubaa		
be startled	nax, nixi, naxaa		
frighten/startle	nixi, nixin, nixiyaa		
set upright	qotomi, qotomin, qotomiyaa		
devise	hindis, hindisi, hindisaa		
reap out off, decide	gooso, goosan, goostaa		
explain in detail	falanqee, falanqayn, falanqeeyaa		
fatten	cayili, cayilin cayiliyaa		
throw for one's own purpose	rido, ridan, ritaa		
purity	saafi-ga	club	bur-ka
harvest	beer-gooyis-ka	honey-comb	awlaallo shinnigeed-ka
sweat	dhidid-ka	pulpit	minbar-ka
misfortune	masiibo-da	propitiation	kafaaragud-ka
pledge	rahaamad-da	fairness/justice	daacadnimo-da
interest	korsaar-ta	lifetime/sojourn	cimri-ga
abomination	karaahiyo-da	sling	waraf-ka
lots/dice	saami-ga/qori-ga		
pure	saafi ah (saafiya)	hare-lipped	faruuran
sad/depressed	murugaysan		

Exercises:

Translate into English

1. Bal eeg! Waa dayuurad cirka ka dhacaya show!
2. Waa u eg tahay inay dhacayso laakiin fiiri haddeer, kor bay ukacaysaa.
3. Maxay tahay? Waan naxay markaan arkay. Ma la badheedhay?
4. Haah, waayo maalin weyn oo xusuus leh baa so socota.
5. Maalintaas dad sharaf leh hortii ayaa wax yaableh dayuuraddo lagaga tusi doonaa.
6. Hadday saas oo kale u sameeyaan armaa shil weyn oo xun dhici doonaa.
7. Qalbi saafi ah waa wax qaali ah Ilaah hortis laakiin caasinimo waa u karaahiyo.
8. Markaad dhididid sow uri maysid haddaadan saabuun ku qubaysan.
9. Waa qiiq kor u baxaya show. Waxay ila tahay in dad joogo.
10. Dibigii sow u cayilin maysid in la qalo.
11. Bal i suga aniguna meeshii lagu qariyey baan idin tusayaa
12. Wuxuu bur u watay in kuwa isaga ka gees ahuu ka nixiyo.
13. Sow ma ballanqaadin in mushaarka uu kordhiyo markii bishan ay dhammaato.
14. Ballankiisa waaballandarro. Hadalkiisa waa fudu yahay.
15. Waxaa isaga ku waajib ah in ballankiisa uu oofiyo.
16. Waxaa uu ballanqaaday waa qoran tahay sow ma aha?

Translate into Somali:

1. Surely you are staying! **The** food is ready to eat. Why don't you stay?
2. I vowed not to eat today so excuse me. Later I will explain in detail to you.
3. The merchant is keeping the pledge until I pay the interest for the money he lent me.
4. Although I explained my misfortune because of the accident still he didn't **have** mercy on me.
5. The workers are devising a way to set the tall pole upright beside the school.
6. She was startled when she saw a squirrel but a leopard didn't scare her.
7. Why did you **break** the wall of the canal? I believe you did it purposely.
8. You must bring up your children to respect and obey the elders of the tribe.
9. Well then, you help me. These days children learn many things from others.
10. Formerly they used to learn from their close relatives and we used to teach them discipline. These days they have become rebellious.
11. Well, let's not talk about it. Let's devise how to bring them up well.
12. The **farmer** whose farm is next to our canal says his harvest is spoiled.
13. The reason is the water broke out of the canal and entered his farm.
14. He is seeking **compensation** from us but we didn't think he's reasonable.
15. In my lifetime I have never heard of someone roasting bananas.
(IN all my life time.)
16. To eat pork is an abomination but to eat camel meat is allowed (by Muslim law law)
17. They decided not to fatten the billy-goat until after the harvest.

Exercises: Cont...

18. The boys threw lots to decide the first boy to use the sling.
19. The head of the government delegation mounted the pulpit and explained in detail the reason the elder of their tribe was arrested.
20. The soldiers made the people descend from the truck then they searched for qaad and ivory.

Lesson 69

Direct & Indirect Objects & Vocative Use of PossessiveA. Direct & Indirect Objects:

In the example "I wrote you a letter" we have the incidence of both an indirect object "you" and a direct object "letter", both related to the same verb. When both the objects are pronouns, in English we use a preposition with one of the objects. "I sent him to you". However, it is almost impossible to use two object pronouns in Somali so the possessive pronoun in its shortened form is used.

The interesting thing about this shortened form of the **possessive** pronoun is that it is able to stand closer to the verb than any other particle which, happily reduces the possibility of confusion about its function.

i. With transitive verbs:

Wuu kuu kay ammaanay.	He praised me to you.
Wuu ii kaa ammaanay	He praised you to me.
Wuu noo kiin ammaanay	He praised you (pl.) to us.
Wuu idiin kaaya ammaanay.	He praised us to you (pl.)
Wuu ii soo kaa diray.	He sent me to you. (He sent you to me.)
Adiga buu ii soo kaa diray.	He sent you to me.
Wuu kuu soo kay diray.	He sent you to me.
Aniga buu kuu soo kay diray	He sent me to you.

In the examples with the next two verbs you will need to remember that "is" is a reflexive pronoun.

Wuu iska kay dhegatirayaa	He is shutting his ears against me
	He is ignoring me.
Wuu iska kaa dhegatirayaa	He is ignoring you.
Wuu iska kaaya dhegatirayaa	He is ignoring us.
Wuu iska keen dhegatirayaa	He is ignoring us (incl.)
Wuu iska kiin dhegatirayaa	He is ignoring you (pl.)

Exercises: Cont...

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Vocative Use of the Possessive: Cont...

kaaga dadka kale waaniya.....	You who warn other people.
Kiinna shuqul doondoona.....	You who are searching for work.....

Vocabulary:

bold	dhiirran
very good	wacan
torment	tiiraanyo-da
steam	oomaar-ka
surplus	dheerad-ka
non-combatants	maato-da
honesty	daacad-da
excellence	wacnaan-ta
boldness	dhiiranaan-ta
misfortune	nabsi-ga
pawpaw	babbaay-ga
integrity	daacadnimo-da
fitting/appropriate	habboon/ u eg
it is in appropriate	uma eka
lit/on (of a light)	daaran
break down (house, wall)	dumi, dumin, dumiya
roll(trans.)	giringiri, giringirin, giringiriyaa
shame (trans.)	kashif, kashifi, kashifaa
pretend/disguise self	isyeelyeel, isyeelyeeli, isyeelyeela
stray	warwareeg, warwareegi, warwareegaa
move/shift (trans.)	du, duwi, duwaa
prosper	liibaan liibaani, liibaanaa
help	taageer, taageeri, taageeraa
sort	huf, hufi, hufaa
ignore (refuse to hear)	iska dhegatir, iska dhegatiri, iska dhegatiraa
cause to work	shaqaysii, shaqaysiin, shaqaysiiyaa
derest , abhor	karah, karhi, karhaa
hang	laallaad, laallaadi, laallaadaa
slap	dharbaax, dharbaaxi, dharbaaxaa
light/turn on (lights)	daar, daari, daaraa
pray for	ducee, ducayn, duceeyaa
tie knot	guno, gunan , guntaa