

SOMALI GRAMMAR

VOLUME TWO



by JOHN WARNER

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Volume II

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Attributive Verbs:

Attributive verbs are derived from adjectives. However, in Somali, as some nouns are used in an adjectival sense some attributive verbs can be formed from nouns.

A. From Adjectives: The adjective when it converts into an attributive verb takes the meaning, "to become...." You will recognize that this is different from the meaning derived from using the adjective with the verb "to be".

- i. A good number of the adjectives form the verb root by simply adding "ow" to the adjective in its singular form.

xun bad becomes xumow, xumaadaa to become bad.
wanaagsan good wanaagsanow, wanaagsanaan, wanaagsanaadaa
to become good.

- ii. Some of the adjectives eject the last vowel similar to the class I irregular verbs.

adag	hard	adkow, adkaan, adkaadaa become hard
buuran	fat	buurnow, buurnaan, buurnaadaa become fat

- iii. A couple of the adjectives allow a transposition of their consonants before affixing a suffix.

culus	heavy	cuslow, cuslaan, cuslaadaa, become heavy.
shilis	fat	shishlow, shishlaan, shishlaadaa, become fat(animals)

Notice how in the latter case the "s" when transposed changed to "sh" in interest of euphony.

- iv. Adjectives that already end in "ow". These adjectives add "h" before allowing a vowel to be appended.

madow	black	madowbow, madowbaan, madowbaadaa, become black
qabow	cold	qabow, qabowbi, qabowbaa become cold

As this conjugation is a little irregular here is the past in full.

waan madow-baadaay
waad madowbaatay
way madowbaatay
wuu madowbaaday

waannu madowbaanay
waynu madowbaanay
waydin madowbaateen
way madowbaadeen

In the continuous tenses the continuous endings are suffixed to madowbaan madowbaanayaa etc.

B. From Nouns: These, like adjectives can already end in "ow" or require the "ow" to be added. Hereunder only two examples will be given. In the vocabulary list the adjectives and nouns will be listed in front of the principal parts of the attributive verbs derived from them.

caato-da	leanness	caatow, caatowbi, caatowbaa become lean
caajis-ka	laziness	caajisow, caajisowbi, caajisowbaa become lazy

Vocabulary:

Cad	white	cadow, cadaan, cadaadaa, become white
cas	red	casow, casaan, casaadaa become red
yar	small	yarow, yaraaan, yaraadaa, become small
maqan	absent	maqnow, maqnaan, maqnaadaa, become absent
ladan	well	ladnow, ladnaa, ladnaadaa, become well
bisil	ripe/edible	bislow, bislaan, bislaadaa become ripe
jecel	liking	jeclow, jeclaan, jeclaadaa get to like
dhan	complete/whole	dhammow, dhammaan, dhammaadaa finish(intrans)
gabow-ga	old age	gabow, gabowbi, gabowbaa become old
illow-ga	forgetting	illow, illowbi, illowbaa forget
caatow-da	leanness	caatow, caatowbi, caatowbaa become lean
caajis-ka	laziness	caajisow, caajisowbi, caajisowbaa become lazy
hallow-ga	losing	hallow, hallowbi, hallowbaa become lost
duug-ga	old(thing)	duugow, duugowbi, duugowbaa become old/worn out
oo dhan	all of	
thirsty	oonsan/harraadsan	

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. Are you thirsty? I need some water. These days are becoming hot.
2. Has the hard fruit become ripe? No, but ~~it is~~ becoming bad.
3. Is the milk finished? Ali drank all of the milk. It is finished.
4. Ali is becoming fat but Mohamed is becoming thin.
5. My shoes have become old but I have got to like them.
6. Today got hot. The white children became red. Their mother is applying medicine.
7. The children forgot their books. Their teacher became angry.
8. You are getting to like your garden. The plants are getting tall.
9. The old women are getting fat and heavy. The menfolk like fat women.
10. Our bull has become fat; we are selling him today.
11. Faduma has washed her hair. Her hair is becoming soft.
12. Good rain fell last night and the farm is becoming beautiful.
13. All of the teachers left. The children became happy and are running.
14. What is your name? I have forgotten. You have become old.
15. The food has become hot. Eat some. I do not need it.
16. The skin of the bullock is dry and has become hard.
17. How is that man's work? I made sure and it is becoming bad.
18. The heel of my shoe is becoming old and causes me pain.
19. Your shoes are red. Did they become red? No, they were red.
20. She was a clever girl. She has become beautiful.

Translate into English:

1. Macallinkiinuu buug uma baahanayn. Maskaxdiisu waa fiicanaatay.
2. Wejigiisa waa cadowbay waana jirranaaday oo kululaaday.
3. Wanka madow waa shishlaaday laakiin ma cuslaan. Hilibkiisu waa jilicsan yahay.
4. Geriga waa dheeraaday waana buurnaaday. Beerteennuu galay oo wax badan cunay.
5. Martidu waa soo raagray oo cuntadeedu waa qabowbaysaa.
6. Xoolahu sidee beerta bay u galeen? Derbigu waa dheer yahay.
7. Derbigee baa dheer? Beertaas ma aha laakiin waa beertan dhow.
8. Cabdi magaaladee buu tegay? Miyey tahay magaaladaas weyn ee fog?
9. Alaabtaas yaad siisay? Miyuu lacag kuu soo bixiyey? Immisa buu ku siyey.
10. Geedkan waa weynaanayaa ilmuhuna waa fuulaan. Laamahiisu waa dheer-dheer yihiin.

Indirect Commands and "why"A. Wax, Waxa, Maxaa:

- i. "Wax" means "a thing", "waxaa" means "the thing". Often Somalis employ "waxaa" which is the combination of "waxa" and "baa", the combination meaning "the thing that...."

e.g. Waxaa tegay toban nin. Ten men went.

Pronouns can be suffixed to "waxaa" in the same way as with the particles:

Waxaan u yeedhay Cali. Waxaad araktay dayaxa.
I called Ali. You saw the moon.

In using this construction, the emphasis is being placed on what follows the verb. The "waxaa" with or without a pronoun suffixed must precede the verb and an object must follow the verb which is a deviation from the order you have been learning in sentences previously. You can never say:

Dayaxa waxaad araktay.

- ii. You have already learned how, when using "baa" without a pronoun with the complementary adjective the verb "to be" is dropped. Note this comparison:

Miiskan waa adag yahay. Miiskan baa adag. Waxaa adag miiskan.
This table is hard.

Although the verb is dropped, the order is retained so the object follows where the verb would have been.

- iii. For the interrogative we use "maxaa" to which pronouns can be suffixed.

dhacay? What happened?/what fell? Maxaad bixisay?
what did you pay?

Another useful interrogative for emphasizing or giving detail is formed by placing the interrogative "ma" before a sentence employing the "waxaa" construction.

Ma waxaad la hadashay ninkaas? Was it with that man you spoke?

You can now appreciate some reason in the question "waa maxay?"
Another useful expression is: Waxaas maxay tahay? What is that thing?

B. Indirect Commands:

A more polite way of giving a command is to use the expression, "You are to...." In Somali use "waxaa" with the appropriate pronoun and the present indicative of the verb. Waxaad sifaysaa guriga oo dhan You are to clean all the house.
Wuxuu iibsadaa moos bisil. He is to buy ripe bananas.

C. Why? The common simple way of asking why is to use one of the following:

Waayo? Maxaa yeelay? or Maxaa jira? When asked a question using one of these forms it is usual to prefix your answer with the same interrogative used by the questioner.

Beledka waad taktay, waayo?	You went to town. Why?
Waayo, hilib waan doonayaa.	Because I want meat.

In the example above you will see that a statement of what was being queried was made. Often in context this would not be necessary. Such a specific statement of what is being queried is easily made by using the "waxaa" construction along with the verbal particle "u".

Maxay geedkan u fuushay?	Maxaannu u sugaynaa?
Why did she climb this tree?	Why are we waiting?

The response would use the same form: Waxay u fuushay.....
The reason she climbed.....

To complete the answer you will need to know **how** to put on a dependant clause which will be dealt with in lesson 30. In the meantime you can answer by using one of the other forms such as "waayo" etc. as a prefix.

Maxaad u sugaysaa? Waayo, Cali lacagtayda wuu ii keenayaa.
Why are you waiting? Because Ali is bringing my money for me.

Vocabulary:

seed	iniin-ta	pride	kibir-ka
manure	digo-da	glory	ammaan-ka
profit/advantage	faa'ido-da	lesson	cashar-ka
harvest	beergoys-ka	government	dowlad-da
dignity/glory	sharaf-ta	education	tacliin-ta
disease	jirro-da	secondary school	dugsi sare
fear	baq, biqi, baqaa/ cabso, cabsan, cabsadaa		
reduce	yaree, yarayn, yareeyaa		
erase/obliterate	baabbi'i, baabbi'in, baabbi'iyaa		
respect	maamuus, maamuusi, maamuusaa/murwee, marwayn, murweeyaa		
sprout	soo cagaar, soo cagaari, soo cagaaraa		
plant	beer, beeri, beeraa		
blow/inflate/puff	afuuf, afuufi, afuufaa		
disturbed	kacsan	proud	kibirsan
pant/puff	hinraag, hinraagi, hinraagaa		

Exercises:

Translate into Somali

1. What was that man wanting? He was wanting the old man of the tribe.
2. Why did he want the old man? I don't know, he didn't tell me.
3. What is the girl to do? She is to sweep the floor and cook the food.
4. Which of those girls was late? To whom did she give a letter?
5. Why did you refuse the midwife? Because she didn't wash her clothes.
6. What were the children writing? They were writing their lesson.
7. Why is the horse galloping? Because he heard the shout of the children.
8. Which teacher is at the high school? Why does he complain?
9. Is education difficult these days? Are the students lazy?
10. What am I to do? You are to set the table and boil the water.
11. Why did you(pl.) fold my clothes? Because we like you.
12. But they were not ready. They are still wet. Put(pl.) them outside.
13. Two books are sufficient but don't reduce them because one is not enough.
14. Put manure in the soil. Use the hoe and dig the ground.
15. I planted the seeds and now the plants have sprouted. The harvest is near.
16. Will you find a large profit? I am hoping for that.
17. The cattle have a bad disease. The men are killing the cattle because the government issued an order, but the men have become angry.
18. The sailors were afraid because the wind blew and the sea became unsettled.
19. Don't accuse any man because God is the judge.

Exercises: Conti... Translate into English:

1. Dadka baa kibirsan laakiin kibirkii dadka ma wanaagsana; Ammaanta Ilaah waa weyn tahay.
2. Waxaad murwaysaa nin walba sharaftiisa. Ilaah wuxuu cafiyaa dad aaminsan.
3. Waxaa denbiga baabi'iya Ilaahay. Maanta Ilaah u tuko waayo wuu ku jecel yahay.
4. Dalkan yaa xukumaya? Magaciisa miyaad kacaysaa?
5. Way kula hadashay laakiin uma aad jawaabin. Maxaad iyeda u diidday?
6. Waxaa jilicsan maqaarkii wanka buuran.
7. Waxaa duugowbay kabahayga laakiin waan jecclaaday
8. Ma waxay tahay gabadhii wadaadka cusub? Maxay meeshaas u joogtaa?
9. Macallinku muxuu dugsiga sare u xiray? Waayo arda'u wax xun bay samaysay?
10. Waa maxay muxuu u hiraagayaa? Waayo meel fog wuu ka(from) so orday.

Conjunctions, When and Then, Impersonal Subject PronounA. Conjunctions "when" and "then":

- i. "When". The nouns "goorta", "marka" and "kolka", all meaning "the time" take a subject pronoun suffix to mean, "the time he/she etc.....)"

Markaan hadlayey..... when/while I was speaking....
 Kolkaad baxday..... When you went.....-

Goortaydin maqnaydeen..... When you(pl.) were absent.....

- ii. "Then". Goortaa, markaas, kolkaas, all meaning "that time /then" also may take a pronoun subject suffix producing the meaning "then he/she etc...."

lacagtuu bixiyey markaasuu tagay. Biyo wuu cabay goortaaasuu jiifsaday.
 He paid the money then he went. He drank water then he laid down.

B. Impersonal Noun Subject "La".

- i. In Somali there is no passive voice of the verb. e.g. The watch was stolen, has to be translated "Someone/one stole the watch." The Somali pronoun to stand for one/someone" is "la" which acts just like a normal subject pronoun, taking the masculine singular verb. "La" is normally not suffixed directly onto other words like the pronouns you have already learned but takes the position directly after the word that another pronoun would be suffixed to.

Sanduuqa waa la keenay.
 The box was brought.

Waxaa la arkay shimbir badeed.
 A sea-bird was seen.

- ii. Combinations with the verbal particles and object pronouns:
 The following table should help you:
 "la" with the verbal particle "u" becomes "loo"

"La" with object pronouns below:

la + i = lay
 la + ku = lagu
 la + na = lana/nala
 la + ina = laynaa/inala
 la + idin = laydin

"La" with "U" and object pronouns

la + i + u = la ii (lay)
 la + ku + u = laguu
 la + na + u = lanoo/naloo
 la + ina + u = laynoo/inaloo
 la + idin + u = laydiin

Warka waa laydiin sheegay. You(pl.) were told the news.
 Waxaa lagu siiyey hadiyad. You were given a present.

iii. In the negative "la" normally stands before the negative particle "ma", but where there are object pronouns and/or verbal particles it will come before them.

Lama keenin. It wasn't brought.
Laguu ma sheegin. You weren't told.

Vocabulary:

ankle	canqaw-ga	pillow	barkin-ka
mirror	muraayad-da	tax	canshuur-ka
wild animal	dugaag-ga	tail	dabo-da
wild animal	ugaar-ta	trousers	surweel-ka
gait	socod-ka	paint	renji-ga
beard	gar-ka	domestic animal	duunyo-da
help	caawimo-da		
give birth	dhal, dhali, dhalaa		
melt(int)	dhalaal, dhalaali, dhalaalaa		
melt(tr,)	dhalaali, dhalaalin, dhalaaliyaa		
join	isku dar, isku dari, isku daraa		
fight	dirir, diriri, diriraa		
help	caawi, caawin, caawiyaa		
reward	abaalmari, abaalmarin, abaalmariyaa		
be sprained	cadgo', cadgo'i, cadgo'aa		
cause to turn	wareeji, wareejin, wareejiyaa		
fight	dirir-ta		
reward	abaalmaris-ka		

Further examples of the use of "when/while":

Markay shaqaynaysay bay warqadda gubtay.
While she was working she burnt the letter.

Wuxuu lacag i siiyey markaan alaabta u geeyey.
He gave me money when I took the goods to him.

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. I was pushed then I fell and my ankle is sprained (was sprained).
2. Children! you are to go to the house because you were called.
3. When we heard the shout we ran to the enclosure.
4. A boy was crying (shouting) because he was beaten but now he has become quiet.
5. The student believed God when he understood the truth of God.
6. The carpenter was accused. Who accused him? A certain person accused him.
7. You are to sweep the floor. Use the new broom. Has the floor been swept?
8. My wife and I were joined when I married her.
9. The lamp was not lit but the thing that was lit was the fire.
10. Is she married? (Does one have her?) Yes, she's married.
11. You were told a lie because I didn't do that.
12. To whom was the book sent? It was sent to the son of Mohammed.
13. When she knocked on the door it was opened then she entered.
14. Why did you hurry when you went to the river bed?
15. Because the goats were running away and were becoming far.
16. You(pl.) didn't bring your children! Are they being cared for?
17. The wood is being broken now but I need some more (other) because it is not enough.
18. The stick was picked up and bent, then it broke.
19. When was that house painted? It was painted yesterday.
20. That woman has given birth to five children and five of them are still living.

Translate into English:

1. Kolkaannu diriraynay ninku waa i laaday. Waxay ahayd dirir kulul.
2. Caanaha waxaan ku riday sonkor oo haddeerna sonkorta waa dhalaashay
3. Goortuu birta dhalaalinayey waan caawinayey wuuna i abaalmariyey
4. Surweelkaygu waa duugowbay laakiin waan hagaajinayaa
5. Muraayaddaas waa dillaacsantahay laakiin garkayga waan arkaa. Wuu soo cagaaray.
6. Cali waa imanayaa; socodkiisaan kasaa.
7. Labadaas guri marka la isku daray (laysku daray) naagaha waa diriireen
8. Waxaannu bixinaa canshuur. Cali baa maqlay markaasuu cararay.
9. Xoolahaas oo dhan yaa keenay? Yusuf wuxuu iibsaday duunyo oo xeradaas geeyey.
10. Dugaag baa xerada imanayey oo eegayey markaasay bexeen.

Subjunctive Affirmative and Subordinate Clauses:

- A. Subjunctive Mood: The subjunctive mood is widely used in Somali complex sentences. In using the subjunctives the subject pronouns are used but not as suffixes to the verbal particles "waa", "baa" or "yaa". So in the conjugations below only the pronoun suffix will be shown with the respective form of the verb.

<u>Pres. Subjunctive</u>	<u>Pres. Cont. Subjunctive</u>	<u>Past Subjunctive</u>
-aan furo	-aan furayo	-aan furay (conjugated
-aad furtid	-aad furaysid	as in the past tense)
-ay furto	-ay furayso	
-uu furo	-uu furayb	
-aannu furno	-aannu furayno	<u>Past Cont. Subjunctive</u>
aynu furno	aynu furayno	-aan furayey (conjugated
-aydin furtaan	aydin furaysaan	as in the past contin-
-ay furaan	-ay furayaan	uous tense)

- B. Subordinate Clauses: Subordinate clauses assist the main clauses in complex sentences. They can be conditional, adverbial or the subject or object of the verb in another clause.

- i. "Haddii" as a conjunction means "if". The verb in a clause beginning with "haddii" is in the subjunctive mood. The subject pronoun is contracted onto the end of "haddii" forming "haddaan", "haddaad", "hadday", etc. or the pronouns can stand separately after "haddii" thus: Haddii aan....

Haddii aad ii shaqaysid lacag baan ku siinayaa. If you work for me...
Hadday hilib wanaagsan hesho ii sheeg. If she gets good meat tell me.

- ii. "In" as a conjunction means "in order that ...", "in order to". Idiomatically very often it would be just translated "to....".

Waxaan doonayaa inaad beledka taktid. I want that you go to the town.
I want you to go to the town.

- iii. The verb "to be" when used in the present and past tenses in the subordinate clauses is conjugated normally.

Hadduu jirran yahay wuu noo sheegayaa. If he is sick he will tell us.

- iv. Answering "Why?" Questions:

By employing the subordinate clauses, you can give a fuller answer to a "why" question when the question is put using "u". The answer uses "u" also in the main clause which usually is a "waxaa" construction.

Maxaad dibigaas u qashay? Waxaan u qalay inaan hilibkiisa iibiyo
 Waxaan u qalay in hilibkiisa aan iibiyo
 Why did you slaughter the bullock? I slaughtered it to sell its
 meat.

Vocabulary:

heart	wadne-ha	mosque	masaajid-ka
luck	naaib-ka	oil	saliid-da
wound	dhaawac-a	saliva	calyo-da
respect	maamuus-ka	saliva	candhuufo-da
story	sheeko-da	talk/word	hadal-ka
fast	soon-ka	word	erey-ga/kelmed-da
		Sail/canvas	shiraac-a
		favour	ixsaan-ka/isxaan-ta

wound	dhaawac, dhaawici, dhaawacaa
be certain	hub, hubi, hubaa
spit	candhuuf, candhuufi, candhuufaa
mean	ula jeed, ula jeedi, ula jeedaa
hang	deldel, deldeli, deldelaa
prepare	diyaari, diyaarin, diyaariyaa
cultivate	fal, fali, falaa
arrive	gaar, gaari, gaaraa
fast	soon, soomi, soomaa

knowing	og
ready	diyaarsan

Exercises:

Translate into Somali:

1. They want to draw water but the well is deep.
2. Tell them to bring a skin, a bucket and a rope.
3. He was commanded to return the goods because he didn't buy them.
4. They like to go to the sea. When they came back they brought some fish.
5. We arrived when you were absent but Faduma opened the house for us.
6. My brother was wounded when he entered the war but he is getting better.
7. They cultivated the ground to plant grain.
8. He called us to prepare the food because a guest is coming.
9. We know that the food is ready but the guest hasn't arrived.
10. If the people are late the food is becoming cold.
11. They were late because their boy was sick.
12. If you descend from the tree now you are not to be punished.
13. When he sold the cattle he was given a lot of money.
14. She prepared the bed in order for you to lie down.
15. We heard that thieves entered your house. What did they take?
16. We didn't know the house was empty.
17. She is hanging the clothes in order for them to dry.
18. The children were sure they saw the lost donkey.
19. They ran to tell us then they went to find a rope.
20. The soldier wounded the enemy, then he helped him.

Translate into English:

1. Hadday awrka madow xadeen waxay u baahan yihiin inay iibsadaan.
2. Wuxuu u shaqeeyey inuu dugsiga galo.
3. Geela maxay u yaacayaan? Waxay u yaacayeen in libaax ay ka baxsadaan.
4. Qodax baa cagtayda mudday markaan ordayey.
5. Waxaannu u baahan nahay bir inaan kabaha ciidda ka xoqno.
6. Baayacmushterigu wuxuu wiilka ku abaalmariyey inuu u soo celiyo kiishka lunsan.
7. Runguriga ma diyaarsana waayo ninna dabka ma shidin. Waa nasiib.
8. Soonkii nimankaasu waa soomayeen; wax ma cunaynin.
9. Maxaad ula jeeddaa markaad eraygaas isticmaashid?
10. Waxaan ula jeeddaa inaan diyaarsanahay inaan ku caawiyo haddaad doonaysid.
11. Goortii odaygu uu candhuufay calyadiisu lugtayday ku dhacday.
12. Raggu waxay masaajidka u geleen inay tukadaan kolkii loo yeedhay.
13. Isxaan ii samee; iacag i sii inaan shaah iibsado.
14. Shiraacu waa dillacsan yahay. Ma aannuu karno inaanu tagno. Waa aan u hagaajinayaa inaanu maalin kale tagno.

Negative Subjunctives and More ConjunctionsA. Negative Subjunctives:

The negative subjunctives are not conjugated.

i. Present Subjunctive

-aanan furin etc.

Past Subjunctive

-aanan furin etc.

Continuous Subjunctive Negative

-aanan furaynin

- ii. You would have noticed the addition of the suffix "-an" which is the negative verbal particle used with subjunctives and interrogatives. This is the way the negative subjunctive particle is used with the subject pronouns. In the example given below we shall use the conjunction "in".

Inaanan
inaadan
inuusan (inuunan)
inaynan

inaannaan
inaannaan
inaadnaan (inay'dnaan)
inaynan

Inaandan wax xun samaynaynin waan ogahay. I know you are not doing wrong.

Haddaynan ii soo celin mar kale siin maayo.

If they don't return it to me I shall not give it to them again.

B. More Conjunctions:

Intii, you learned earlier means "the amount, portion". Used as a conjunction with a noun or pronoun subject it bears the meaning "while".

Intii Moxamed ku sugayey isagaan arkay. While Mohamed was waiting for you I saw him.

Intaan (intii aan) shaqeeyey..... While I worked.....

"Intii" with the negative suffix "-an" means "before" (while not).

Intaadan tegin, waxaas baan kuu sheegay. I told you that before you went.

"Dabadeed" and "kabacdi" mean "later, afterwards" and with the "-na" suffix appended is often used as a conjunction.

"Inkastoo" takes the pronoun following it (or a noun) to be a conjunction.

- C. A further conjunction that is very useful is "si" or "sidii". This is translated to mean in order to or so that. It needs to have the verbal particle "u" to assist its use in the clause. Otherwise it has subject pronouns suffixed on to it just like "in" and "intii" above.

Si loo sameeyo buu i tusay. He showed me how it is made.

Sidii la iigu sheegay bay u dhacday. It happened as I was told.

- D. "Inkastoo", meaning "although...." is used as a conjunction to add a clause to the main sentence. A subject noun or pronoun - without the verbal particles "waa" or "baa" -- follows the conjunction "inkastoo".

E.g., Inkastoo ninkaasu joogay ma aan arkin.

Although that man was present I didn't see him.

Alaabta wuu qaaday inkastoo ay cuslayd.

He took/picked up the equipment although it was heavy.

Vocabulary:

however	hase yeeshee	although	inkastoo
until	ilaa/intii	later	kaddib/dabadeed/kabacdii
while	intii/markii	before	intaan (intan)
therefore	sidaas daraaddeed		
mercy	naxariis-ta	danger	cabsi-da/khatar-ka
dirt	uskag-ga/wasakh-da	cockroach	paranbaro-da
fly	duqsi-ga	mosquito	kaneeco-da
labourer	shaqaale-ha	skill	farsamo-da
intelligence	caqli-ga	strength	xoog-ga
Swallow	liq, liqi, liqaa		
meet	la kulan, la kulmi, la kulmaa		
beautiful	quruxsan	concerning	ku saabsan
enough	ku filan	poison	sun-ta
according to	si _____ waafaqsan		

Exercises: Translate into Somali.

1. We don't like to eat unripe fruit, however, we are not able to find ripe fruit.
2. You are to wash the clothes then afterwards I want you to fold them.
3. We wrote you a letter concerning a beautiful town. Did you receive it?
4. Before you ask another question go and swallow your medicine.
5. The flies and mosquitoes are many and the poison is finished.
6. We are waiting here until they bring back our male camel.
7. If they don't return him to us we are going to accuse them.
8. If those two boys are the same size then I think that I am giddy.
9. Tell Yusuf to put the goats into the enclosure before they cross the canal.
10. We saw you place the book somewhere but we have forgotten the place.
11. If you make a mistake don't deny it. You are not condemned if you tell the truth.
12. If you don't finish the work today finish it tomorrow.
13. When your sister was sick beautiful flowers were brought to her.
14. Children, open your books while you are waiting for the teacher.
15. You are to hold your books until the teacher enters.
16. What did the policeman tell you? He told me something concerning the thief.
17. Although he went to buy some fruit he forgot to take some money; therefore he is going again. I hope he doesn't forget again.
18. When he spoke with you, you laughed; therefore he is angry.
19. I laughed because I didn't want to argue. However, I am sad.
20. The leaves of the plant are becoming dry because you forgot to water it.

Translate into English:

1. Markaad soorta diyaarinaysid, biyo karkari, waayo shaah baan doonaya.
2. Askartu intaynaan guriga gelin tuuggu waa baxsaday.
3. Wuxuu karay inuu derbiga fuulo markaasuu cararay.
4. Maxay albaabka u jebiyeen intaynaan guriga dabadiisa eegin?
5. Markii suuqa aannu tagnay waxaannu la kulannay hooyadaa iyo walaashaa
6. Inkastoo uu dugsi gelay isagu ma karo inuu magaciisa qoro.
7. Inankaas xoolahé wuu waraabiyey dabadeedna wuxuu geeyey xerada.
8. Haddaad maqaska heshid ii keen waayo waxaan doonayaa inaan warqadda jaro.
9. Markay dabayshu kacday baxriyaashu waa cabsadeen waayo baddu waa kacsanayd.
10. Intii hunguri u qabowbaanayo sheeko ii sheeg; ii sheeg sheeko ku saabsan dugaag.

Verb "to have" and "Whose"

- A. Verb "to have" Although this is an irregular verb you will be familiar with its pattern which is identical to that of the verb "to be". This verb is really only the combination of the particle "le"/"leh" and the verb "to be".

i. Present Tense AffirmativePresent Tense Negative

waan leeyahay(I have)		waannu leenahay	ma lihi(I don't have)
waad leedahay	waynu leenahay	ma lihid	ma lihin
way leedahay	waydin leedihiin	ma laha	ma lihin
wuu leeyaahay	way leeyihiin	ma laha	ma lihidin
			ma laha

ii. Past Tense AffirmativePast Tense Negative

Waan lahaa(I had)	Waannu lahayn	ma lahayn (not conjugated)
waad lahayd	waynu lahayn	
way lahayd	waydin lahaydeen	
wuu lahaa	way lahaayeen	

Study the above to see the similarities and differences when compared with the conjugations of the verb "to be".

iii. Idiomatic uses of "leh"

"Leh" can be used as a suffix to a noun to give it an adjectival meaning, "having _____".

e.g. Caqlileh sensible(having sense)
 nin caqlileh a sensible man

When the noun being qualified is defined then the noun with the "leh" suffix also has to be qualified by its definite article before affixing the "leh". For the time being you will only be given examples where the leading noun is qualified by an article ending with "a".

Ninka caqligaleh. the sensible man.

If you wish to indicate that the noun thus qualified is the subject of the sentence then the indicator "u" can be suffixed to the end of "leh".

Ninka caqligalahu dadkuu la talinayaa. The sensible man is advising the people.

iv. Another use is to suffix "leh"/"ley" to a noun to identify the trade of a person.

e.g. Beerley-ga farmer malayley-ga fish vendor
beerleh-a malayleh-a

B. Whose?

The interrogative "yaa" is similar to the verbal particle "baa" in that the verb "to be" is not required. E.g. Which is big? If you ask the question "Who has it?", using "yaa" then you are only left with "yaa" and "leh" forming "yaaleh". The same applies to "kumaa" giving "kumaaleh"?

e.g. Yaa weyn? Who is big?

Usually the answer is given using "baa". When wishing to answer, not using the name of the owner, the emphatic noun is used.

Yaaleh? Whose is it?	Anigaaleh (aniga baa leh)	It's mine.
	adigaaleh	It's yours
	ayedaaleh	It's hers
	isagaaleh	It's his
	annagaaleh	It's ours
	inagaaleh	It's ours
	idinkaaleh	It's yours (pl.)
	iyagaaleh	It's theirs.

Vocabulary:

sensible/intelligent

sense

deceit

merciful

skillful

fearful

sensible

deceitful

dirty

strong

bearded

caqlileh

garaad-ka

qiyaano-da

naxariisleh

farsamoleh

cabsileh

garaadleh

qiyaanolet / qiyaano yaqan

uskagleh / wasakhleh

xoogleh

garleh

deceive

cause to enter

allow

try

test

tempt

make bad

fisherman

waterman

patience

whip

beauty

khayaanee, khayaanayn, khayaaneeyaa

geli, gelin, geliyaa

oggolow, oggolaan, oggolaadaa

dadaal, dadaali, dadaalaa

tijaabi, tijaabin, tijaabiyaa

jirrab, jirrabi, jirraba

xumee, xumayn, xumeeyaa

mallaylay-ga/mallayleh-a

biyoleh-a/biyoley-ga

samir-ka/dulqaadasho-da

karbaash-ka

qurux-da

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. The sensible man dressed himself in trousers when he talked with the officer.
2. Tell the skillful carpenter to make me a new bed before he goes to Wajir.
3. The fish were brought while we were absent. The fisherman brought them
4. That milkman cheated us so when he brings milk again do not buy it.
5. When the bearded priest drank his tea he praised God and left.
6. Whose is that brown cow? It's ours! Do you want to buy her?
7. If you accept five hundred shillings I am ready to buy her. No, I want 600/=.
8. I don't have ~~s~~ hundred shillings now but I have five hundred shillings. Yesterday I had six hundred and fifty shillings.
9. If you hang the bananas they will become ripe.
10. Do you have some rope that I be able to hang them?
11. Our friends arrived this morning. They came by truck (accompanied)
12. If they know you are here they will become happy.
13. Before we go to the market we need enough money.
14. That amount isn't enough! The last time (previous time) we didn't have enough money.
15. How did you break the window? I didn't break it; It was broken when I came.
16. For whom are you planting those trees? I am planting them for my uncle.
17. The egg vendor became angry when we put the eggs into water to test them.
18. Why do you think he refused to allow you to put them in water?
19. Do you think he was trying to deceive us? No, he is not a deceitful man but he thinks the water makes the eggs bad.
20. That river is a fearful place because wild animals are present.

Translate into English:

1. Ilaah inama uu jirrabo inaynu wax xun samayno laakiin wuxuu yahay Ilaah naxariisleh.
2. Haddaad caqli leedahay waxaad ku dadaashaa inaad dersiga dham-maysid intuusan macallinku doonaynin.
3. Sidee baad dulqaadasho u leedahay markii ilmuhu ay qaylinayaan?
4. Dulqaadasho badan malihi laakiin Ilaah baa i caawiya. Ilmo waa jecelyihiin inay qayliyaan.²
5. Mallaylaygaas wuxuu karbaash u sidaa inayna eeyaaasha u soo dhowaan.
6. Markii la gabowbo wax badan waa la illowbaa.
7. Haddaydin lacag leedihiin miskiinka wax siiya.
8. Lacagteenna oo dhan weynu bixinay markaynu hilibka iibsanaay sidaas daraaddeed lacag ma lahayn.

Exercises: Conti....

9. Inanku markuu sunta cabay wuu jirranaaday laakiin haddeer waa ladnnaanayaa.
10. Dad garaadleh ma ay khayaameeyaan saaxiibyadooda. Qof qiyaanc yaqaan lama jecla.
11. Beerleygaas garaadkaleh wuxuu falay beertiisa intausan roobku di'in.
12. Haddad sugtid ilaa roobku dha'o intaadan beerta falin beergooyaka waa yaraanayaa.

Irregular Verbs "to say" and "to come"

- A. "To Say" Although the root of this verb is "odho", "dheh", "Dheha" are used for the imperative singular and plural respectively. The verb conjugation follows the semitic form, the form used for conjugating the verb "to be". For the sake of comparison, both verbs being of the same class, we shall place their conjugations side by side.

In using this verb to mean, "say to..." you will need to use the verbal particle "ku". "Ku" joins with the pronoun subject "la" to form lagu.

Study how it combines with the object pronouns:

i + ku = igu	na + ku = nagu
ku + ku = kugu	ina + ku = inagu
	idin + ku = idinku

- B. "To Come" In an earlier lesson you learned the imperative for this verb was KAALAY, KAALAYA. Some Somalis use the root "imow", and the plural "imaada". You have learned also that the verbal particle "u" is used for the meaning "towards someone" or "for someone". Another verbal particle "ka" is used with this verb to bear the meaning "from".

C. Conjugations of "odho" and "imow"

i. Present Indicative

"odho"

waan iraahdaa
 waad tiraahdaa
 way tiraahadaa
 wuu yiraahdaa
 waannu niraahnaa
 waynu niraahnaa
 waydin tiraahdaan
 way yiraahdaan

"imow"

waan imaadaa
 waad timaadaa
 way timaadaa
 wuu yimaadaa
 waannu nimaadnaa
 waynu nimaadnaa
 waydin timaadaan
 way yimaadaan

Past Tense

"odho"

waan iri
 waad tiri
 way tiri
 wuu yiri
 waannu niri
 waynu niri
 waydin tiraahdeen
 way yiraahdeen

Past Tense

"imow"

waan imid
 waad timid
 way timid
 wuu yimid
 waannu nimid
 waynu nimid
 way la'aayaen

ii. Continuous Tenses

The continuous tenses are built upon the root "imow" in the case of the verb "to come". The continuous tenses are not usually used for "odho". Although the conjugation and the pronunciation show that the second vowel is long do not be surprised to see the verb written with a short vowel.

Present Continuous Tense

waan imaanayaa
waad imaanaysaa etc.

Past Continuous Tense

waan imaanayey
waad imaanaysay etc.

iii. Subjunctives

The subjunctives are conjugated normally, using the present tense, past tense and continuous tenses as with regular verbs.

iv. Negative Conjugations

Present Indicative is conjugated normally, using the affirmative conjugation as a basis.

Past Indicative is not conjugated.

"odho" is ma odhan "imow" is ma imaan (ma iman)

Only the verb "to come" is conjugated in the present continuous negative and is conjugated normally.

In the negative past continuous tense the verb "imow" is not conjugated and so is regular. Ma imaanaynin (ma inanaynin).

D. Indirect Speech An example of indirect speech in English is:

"He said that he would go" Direct speech would be: He said, "I will go".

The Somali verb "Odho" normally is not used for indirect speech but can only report the exact words spoken.

e.g., Wuxuu yidhi, "Maanta waan jirranahay". He said, "Today I am sick".

For indirect speech you would improvise by using the verb "to tell".

e.g., Wuxuu ii sheegay inuu jirran yahay.

He told me he was sick.

Vocabulary

begin
whip
tame/train
shorten
look out
increase (intr)
pulverized
blessed
vulnerable
taut
believing

bilow, bilaabi, bilaabaa
karbaash, karbaashi, karbaashaa,
rabbee, rabbayn, rabbeeyaa
gaabi, gaabin, gaabiyaa
iska jir, iska jiri, iska jiraa
korodh, kordhi, kordhaa
burbursan
barkaysan
dagan
giigsan
rumaysan.

Vocabulary: Cont...

half	nus-ka/bar-ka
quarter	rubi-ga/rubuc-a
thread(cotton)	dun-ta
ladder	jaranjaro-da
slave	addoon-ta/ka
advice	talo-da
work	shaqo-da

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. How did you come? I came on a truck. We came last night.
2. What did he say to you? He said to me, "The table is ready".
3. What did you say? I said, "Hurry, I don't want to be late".
4. If they come while we are absent you are to say to them, "Wait here"
5. We want you to come to our house and drink some tea.
6. We begin to drink tea every afternoon.
7. If you put on your new clothes look out that you don't enter a dirty place.
8. When do you eat? I eat when I have prayed.
9. We said we wanted you to tame this donkey.
10. When the animals come to the wells we know they are thirsty.
11. That village is a dangerous place; a woman is vulnerable if she enters it.
12. Are you believing God's truth? You are blessed if you believe.
13. The rope is long; shorten it. Now it is taut and the tent won't fall.
14. He said he began to count the camels this morning and still they are coming.
15. They want you to come when you finish your work,
16. Were you told that the students' father is coming to speak with you?
17. Yes, I was told. I called him because one of his boys doesn't want to stay here.
18. God says you are to tell the truth. Often it is hard to tell the truth.
19. How many times have I told you to say Hodi! before you enter?
20. I want you to forgive me because I forgot this time. Afterwards I will try not to forget.

Verbal Particle "KU" and FractionsA. Verbal Particle "ku":

i. The verbal particle "ku" has any of the following meanings:

by means of, in, at, upon, through.

e.g. Faas buu geedka ku gooyey. He cut the tree with (by means of) an axe.

Wuxuu ku hadlaa af Soomaaliga. He speaks in Somali.

Suuqa Cali baan ku arkay. I saw Ali at the market. (in the market)

Kursiga ku fadhiiso. Sit on the chair.

ii. Combinations:

In the previous lesson you saw how some of the combinations take place. Note how the "k" changes to "g" when preceded by a vowel. The particles "u" and "ku" combine to form "ugu" and you know how to combine the object pronouns with a particle beginning with "u" from the lesson on the particle "u".

iii. Negative Use:

The verbal negative "ma" must be closer to the verb than this verbal particle but the negative subjunctive particle "-an", because of its relativity to another clause and also the fact it is tagged onto a conjunction, will always precede the verbal particles.

e.g. Nagu ma dhicin. It didn't fall on us /we
Waxaan ogahay inuusan af Soomaliga ku hadlin.

I know that he doesn't speak Somali.

B. Fractions:

In lesson 33 you learned through the vocabulary two fractions. You will learn a couple more words for fractions in the vocabulary for this lesson. However, most fractions have to be expressed with a phrase.

The denominator is stated with the noun "meel" and the numerator follows after the conjunction "oo".

e.g.	3/8 siddeed meelood oo saddex	three eighth
	1/3 saddex meelood oo meel	one third
	7/10 toban meelood oo toddoba	seven tenths.

Vocabulary:

pluck
act in error
wipe
tremble
pinch
hide
be patient
go on foot

rif, rifi, rifaa
khatalan, khatalmi, khatalmaa
tir, tiri, tiraa
gariir, gariiri, gariiraa
qanjiiri, qanjiirin, qanjiiriyaa
qari, qarin, qariyaa
samir, samri, samraa
lugee, lugayn, lugeeyaa

quarter
turban
one eighth
mistake
lame man
spirit
soul
wine
pig
ben
cock
milk jar (Somali)
cripple
watchman
handle of door/box

waax-da
duub-ka
fallar-ka
qalad-ka
clangadhe-ha
ruux-a
naf-ta/ruux-a
khamri-ga
doofaar-ka
dooro-da
diiq-a/diigga
dhiil-ta
jiis-ka
waardiyeha
siddo-da

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. Say to the milk vendor, "Don't milk into the Somali milk jar".
I don't want her to bring milk in the Somali milk jar because it makes the milk bad.
2. When he placed his turban on his head he hid his money in a box.
3. The Somali people do not graze pigs because they hate pigs.
4. They were taught that pigs are dirty animals.
5. We don't drink wine because we want to obey the word of God.
6. Faduma washed the floor therefore you are to wipe your feet before you enter.
7. The thief was trembling when he asked the judge to be patient and forgive him.
8. He said he would try not to steal again.
9. How much money have you spent? I have spent half of it.
10. When I spend four fifths of it I want to buy a cock and hen.
11. Ali slaughtered the cock with a knife and plucked it with his hands.
12. The lame man listened to bad advice then he acted in error.
13. It is a long way if you go on foot. If you run you will become tired.
14. Half of the people said he can come. One sixth said he can't come and the others are not sure.
15. The soul of man belongs to God. He is the judge and He will judge each man by His truth.
16. While they were fighting together Mohamed pinched Jama's face with his finger and thumb.
17. We don't pull camels with a rope and we don't sleep on the table.
18. He didn't speak to us in Somali. He spoke in Arabic.
19. If you don't cut the hard wood with the axe you cannot break it.
20. The meeting was postponed because the old man was delayed by rain.

Translate into English:

1. Wuxuu gurigiisa magaalda uga dhisay inuu karo inuu shuqul helo
2. Maxbuusku wuxuu baxsaday albaabka waayo lama xirin.
3. Waxay ku dhaansatay sibraar maxaa yeelay iyedu ma ay jecla baaldigaas weyn.
4. Waardiyuhu waa hurdayey laakiin qaylo baannu ku kicinay.
5. Mas gacantaada ha ku qaadin waayo hadduu ku qaniino waad jirranaanaysaa
6. Mindi ma aan lahayn sidaas daraaddeed billaawe baan hilibka ku jaray.
7. Inkastoo uu weli nool yahay isagu ma karo inuu kaco; burris baa lagu dilay.
8. Waxaan koob kuugu keenayaa shaah. Wuxuu ahaa koob wasakhleh laakiin waan maydhay.
9. Waxaad sanduuqa ku siddaa siddada maxaa yeelay ma cusla.
10. Haddaydin hareertaas u jeeddaan qorraxda waad araktaan markay kacdo.
11. Lo'da webiga agtiisa bay daaqaysaa waayo geedahu waa soo caagaarayaan.
12. Isagu kugu ma odhan, "I sug" Wuxuu u baahan yahay inuu buugga wax ku qoro

Irregular Verbs Class II and More noun Plurals:

- A. The stem of irregular Class II verbs has a single consonant immediately before the "o" at the end. This allows a contraction through the ejection of the "o" in the 1st person singular and 3rd person singular and plurals of the past tense and present indicative conjugations. There is no irregularity in any of the other tenses.

<u>Present Indicative</u>		<u>Past Tense</u>	
know	garo, garan, gartaa	know	garo, garan, gartaa
waan gartaa	waannuu garanaa	waan gartay	waannu garanay
waad garataa	waynu garanaa	waad garatay	waynu garanay
way garataa	waydin garataan	way garatay	waydin garateen.
wuu gartaa	way gartaan	wuu gartay	way gartaan

Notice that you can identify the Class II irregular verb by the principal parts given above each conjugation, the third part betraying the contraction.

More Noun Plurals:

- i. A few nouns have unusual plurals formed by a combination of elision of a vowel and the suffixing of a plural ending "-n" or "-aan".

pen	qalin-ka	qalmaan-ta	egg	ugax-da	ugxan-ta (ugxaanta
rock	dhagax-a	dhagxan-ta	thorn	qodax-a	qodxan-ta

- ii. Some nouns, masculine in the singular only change the tone and gender to become plural.

bull	dibi-ga	dibi-da	lorry	baabuur-ka	baabuur-ta
male camel	awr-ka	awr-ta	egg	ugax-a	ugax-da

You would have noticed that with some of these nouns there is more than one plural. Some Somali nouns may have up to four alternative plurals.

Vocabulary:

walk/go on
 learn
 touch
 die
 rest
 return
 become
 shoot
 go to sleep
 show partiality
 be born
 take hold of
 keep
 yield/produce
 wash hands
 wash face
 crawl
 listen
 remember
 rebuke
 strike
 sit
 take oath
 confess
 carry for self
 understand
 become much
 turn(int)

 take for self

soco, socon, socdaa
 baro, baran, bartaa
 taabo, taaban, taabtaa
 dhimo, dhiman, dhintaa
 naso, nasan, nastaa
 soo noqo, soo noqon, soo noqdaa
 noqo, noqon, noqdaa
 toogo, toogan, toogtaa
 seexo, seexan, seexdaa
 eexo, eexan, eexdaa
 dhalo, dhalan, dhashaa
 qabo, qaban, qabtaa
 hayso, haysan, haystaa
 yeelo, yeelan, yeeshaa
 faraxalo, faraxalan, faraxashaa
 fooldhaqo, fooldhaqan, fooldhaqdaa
 guurguuro, guurguuran, guurguurtaa
 dhegayso, dhegaysan, dhegaystaa
 xusuuso, xusuusan, xusuustaa
 canaano, canaan, canaantaa
 ku dhufu, ku dhufan, ku dhuftaa
 fariiso, farsiisan, fariistaa
 dhaaro, dhaaran, dhaartaa
 qiro, qiran, qirtaa
 sido, sidan, sitaa
 garo, garan, gartaa
 bado, badan, bataa
 u jeeso, u jeesan, u jeestaa
 u leexo, u leexan, u leexdaa
 qaado, qaadan, qaataa

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. Did you go to sleep this morning? Yes, I went to sleep in the chair.
2. She doesn't sit on the floor. The good girl sits on the mat.
3. They remembered their lessons. Their brother-in-law became their friend.
4. Have you(pl.) learnt our customs? No, but our father has learnt them.
5. He touched the head of the bull then it turned away.
6. The soldiers faced their officer and listened to him.
7. He rebuked them while they were walking to the village.
8. When the old thief took the money for himself the trader shot him.
9. Before the girl confessed her sin her mother forgave her.
10. This old tree yielded a lot of fruit and the fruit is sweet.
11. When the Arab Children washed their hands they washed their faces.
12. The thief was Ali, I recognized his gait.
13. The prisoner swore on oath but he falsely denied the crime.
14. The Somali witness returned to the court and told the truth.
15. The old widow rested when she became tired. Her husband died in the war.
16. This child crawls but does he walk? No, he isn't able to walk.
17. I struck the snake when it crawled on the table and now it is dead.
18. If you learn to use this thing I am allowing you to keep it.
19. Where were you born? I was born in _____.
20. They turned to the right when they saw the big tree then they rested.

Translate into English:

1. Wiilasha wuxuu aabbahood u canaantay waayo way eexdeen.
2. Haddaad dersigan garatay waxaad kartaa inaad dersiga dambe baratid.
3. Waad soo noqotay markaan maqnaa laakiin haddeer anigu waan soo noqday.
4. Aabahay wuu ii canaantay goortuu sheekadayada dhegaystay.
5. Colku waa dhintay kolkuu askarigu toogtay.
6. Hashay qabteen laakiin wiilkii baa ul ku dhufatay.
7. Immisa lacag baad sidata? Afartan iyo shan shilin baan sitaa.
8. Waxaan oggolaaday inuu alaabta isticmaalo laakiin wuu haystay iyeda oo kale.
9. Lo'dan waxay yeelataa caano badan oo subagga baa laga helaa.
10. Inkastoo uu dhaartay inuusan lacagta taaban haddana waxaannu ognahay inuu qaatay.
11. Wiilka yar jilbihiisuu ku guurguurtaa wuxuuna ku seexdaa sariirtiisa yar.
12. Kursigeeda markay ku fariisatay wuu jabay markaasay dhulka ku dhacday.
13. Dhallinyaradaasu askar bay noqonayaan. Shaqadda askarta waa adag tahay.
14. Haddaad askari noqotid waxaad barataa wax ku saabsan dagaalka.

Pronouns: Interrogative, Demonstrative and Possessive

When we speak of pronouns we mean words that stand instead of nouns. So far you have learned subject pronoun particles and object pronoun particles. These, however, cannot stand alone. Pronouns that can stand alone are based upon the words "ka(kii)" and "ta(tii)", the former being singular masculine and the latter, singular feminine. The plural for both genders is "kuwa".

- A. Interrogative Pronouns: The interrogative pronouns use the "ee" interrogative suffix on the end of the pronoun bases mentioned above.

<u>Masculine Singular</u>	<u>Feminine Singular</u>	<u>Plural Masc. & Plural Fem.</u>
kee? Which?	Tee Which? ⁶	Kuwee? which?
Kee baad qaadatay? Which did you take for yourself?	Tee buu doonayaa? Which does he want?	Kuwee baa bislaaday? Which ones have become ripe?

- B. Demonstrative Pronouns: By suffixing the demonstrative suffixes "-aa", "-aan", "-eer", "-oo", and "-an" to the pronoun bases the demonstrative pronouns are formed.

kaa, kaas, keer, koo, meaning "that/that one" kan meaning "this/this one"
taa, taas, teer, too, " " " " tan " " "

kuwaas, kuwaa, kuweer, kuwoo meaning "those/those ones"
kuwan meaning "these/these ones"

Kuwan baan jeclahay. I like these.

- C. Possessive Pronouns: Possessive pronouns are formed by placing the possessive endings on the respective pronouns.

<u>Masculine Singular</u>		<u>Feminine Singular</u>		<u>Plural Masc. & Plural</u>	
mine	kayga	mine	tayda	mine	kuwayga
yours	kaaga	yours	taada	yours	kuwaaga
hers	keeda	hers	teeda	hers	kuweeda
his	kiisa	his	tiisa	his	kuwiisa
ours	kayaga	ours	tayada	ours	kuwayaga
ours	keenna	ours	teenna	ours	kuweenna
yours	kiinna	yours	tiinna	yours	kuwiinna
theirs	kooda	theirs	tooda	theirs	kuwooda

Vocabulary:

hellfire	naar-ta
hell/torment	cadaab-ta
grave	xabaal-ta
path	wadiiqo-da
suitcase	shandad-da
thirst	harraad-ka
wing/feather	baal-ka
illness	jirro-da
horn	gees-ka
pot(clay)	dheri-ga
smell	ur-ka
hope	rajo-da
religion	diin-ta
pot(iron)	disti-ga
spices	dhir-ta/xawaash-ka
thirsty	harraadsan
cursed	habaaran/inkaaran
traverse	mar, mari, maraa
spread news	faafi, faafin, faafiyaa
smell	urso, ursan, ursadaa
lament	barooro, barooran, baroortaa
remind	xusuusi, xusuusin, xusuusiyaa
be left over	har, hari, haraa
grind /pound	tun, tumi, tumaa
rub out	tirtir, tirtiri, tirtiraa
lose(t)	lumi, lumin, lumiyaa
be thirsty	harraad, harraadi, harraadaa

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. That suitcase is his. Yours was placed under the bed.
2. Did you (pl.) come to spread your religion? Somalis don't accept your religion.
3. He lamented for he lost all his money. If someone finds it and returns it he will give them a reward.
4. We were reminded to grind the spices for you.
5. When we traverse on this road we smell the beautiful flowers.
6. Which(fem) is yours(pl.)? Is it that one(fem)? No, this is mine.
7. This path isn't wide. That is a wide path.
8. Theirs isn't a good house because it needs a new roof.
9. Whose is this book? Is it Fatuma's? No it's Asli's.
10. If you grind the spices with the mortar and pestle don't forget to wash them.
11. I want my sin to be obliterated because I don't want to enter hell.
12. One fears to be cursed. There is no hope for you if you die in sin.
13. The big man caught hold of the bull by the horns.
14. She is carrying the water for herself in a clay pot. Her sister cooks porridge in an iron pot.
15. He has a bad sickness but still there is hope.
16. I saw your family at Jama's grave. I lament that he died.
17. If the wind blows the clothes dry and a storm comes
18. He confessed he believes the religion of Jesus.
19. You brought me these but Abdi brought me those.
20. Walk in that direction until you see a large rock then turn to the right.

Translate into English:

1. Siddee baad afkiisa u garatay? Waxaan afkiisa ku bartay wadankiisa.
2. Sanaadiiqa waa la keenay. Kuweed doonaysaa inaad qaadatid?
3. Markuu dhulka ku dhacay madaxiisu dhagax buu ku dhufatay.
4. Kalluumadan waa nagu filan yihiin laakiin kuwaasu waa yaryar yihiin.
5. Yaad u eexatay? Waxaad garanaysaa inaad denbi fashay.
6. Waxay meesha qarsoon u geleen inay ~~xaakiinka~~ la hadlaan.
7. Waa lay xayiray maxaa yeelay geed baa ~~jidka~~ ku dhacay.
8. Waxaydin garanaysaan inaan dhiman waayo waxaan joogaa hortiiinna.
9. Ilmooyinka oo dhan kee baa dheer? Kaas baa dheer. Magaciisu waa Moxamed.
10. Haddaad kartid kuwaa iyo kan i sii; kuwanu weli ma bislaan.

Future-Tense and More Noun PluralsA. Future Tense:

In Somali, although the present continuous tense stands in for a near future meaning because it can be translated to mean "I am going to...." we need now to turn to the true Future Tense. This is formed by using the infinitive of the main verb with the auxiliary verb "doon, dooni, doonaa". The auxiliary verb is the one conjugated.

i. I shall open	waanafuri doonaa
you will open	waad furi doontaa
she will open	way furi doontaa
he will open	wuu furi doonaa
we(ex.) shall open	waannuu furi doonnaa
we(in.) shall open	waynu furi doonnaa
you will open	waydin furi doontaan
they will open	way furi doonaan.

You can realize that the conjugation of "doon" is regular so in the negative using the negative particle "ma" the "aa" changes to "o" except when followed by an "n". The second person singular of course will end in "id".

Ma furi doono, ma furi doontid, ma furi doonto, etc.

ii. Subjunctive future

In the affirmative the subjunctive conjugation follows that of the regular verbs.

-aan furi doono, -aad furi doontid, -ay furi doonto, etc.

In the negative future subjunctive the auxiliary verb is negated as a past tense and, of course, is not conjugated.

-aanan furi doonin, -aadan furi doonin, etc.

Wuxuu ii sheegay inuusan tegi doonin. He told me he will not go.

More Noun Plurals

- i. Some nouns follow the Arabic system of pluralizing, suffixing "iin" or "yiin" to the singular.

geesi-ga	geesiyiin-ta	brave person
mumin-ka	muminiin-ta	faithful follower(of Islam).

Just a few nouns ending in a vowel or vowel diphthong form their plurals by adding "yo".

dhuu-ga	dhuuyo-da	skin garment	mindida	mindiyoda	knife
ri-da	riyo-da	nanny goat	abti-ga	abtiyo-da	maternal
shay-ga	shayo-da	thing	waa-ga	waayo-ha	uncle
					time/season

Vocabulary:

squeeze
spill
believe
command
be afraid
gamble
show mercy
warn
taste(tr.)
spend night

skin garment
thing
time/age
near relations
wife's relations
interpreter
possessions
water spring
old woman
police
oppression
gossip
sweat
foreigner
lunch

hang out to dry

tuuji, tuujin, tuujiyaa
qub, qubi, qubaa
rumayso, rumaysan, rumaystaa
amar, amri, amraa
baqo, baqan, baqdaa
khamaar, khamaari, khamaaraa
u naxariiso, u naxariisan, u naxariistaa
waani, waanin, waaniyaa
dhadhami, dhadhamin, dhadhamiyaa
u hoyo, u hoyan, u hoydaa

dhuu-ga
shay-ga
waa-ga
xigaal-ka
xidid-ka
turjumaan-ka
maal-ka
il-ta
habar-ta/islaan-ta
boolis-ka
dulmi-ga
xan-ta
dhidid-ka
shisheeye-ha
qado-da

war, wari. waraa

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. If you don't return my goods I'll go to the police and accuse you.
2. Although they were warned they don't believe the truth.
3. I am glad and I praise God that He showed me mercy.
4. He forgave me and now I have hope and peace. Praise(pl.) God!
5. When we go to Mandera we shall spend the night at Wajir.
6. If Girma comes we shall need an interpreter because he doesn't speak Somali.
7. Is he a foreigner? Where did he come from?
8. That man does not sleep. He is afraid someone will steal his possessions.
9. It isn't good for one to gamble because one will lose (buy it) a lot of money.
10. When we heard a slight sound inside the house we thought it was a thief.
11. I picked up a hammer and shouted but it was the cat!
12. You will spill the tea on the floor if you run.
13. We shall eat lunch in your house after you reach the house.
14. I don't want to hear gossip. If you want to tell me something tell me when he is present.
15. When they tasted the food they refused it. They said there was sand in it.
16. When his wife's relatives come he will go to another place.
17. He says they always want money but they don't help him.
18. He is a strong man; when he squeezed my arm it hurt me.
19. The spring has become dry; there isn't water in it.
20. Is lunch ready yet? Yes, it's ready but we are waiting for the old man to come.

Translate into English:

1. Umulisada farsamadaleh hooyaday caawin doontaa markay timaado.
2. Habartu maal badan bay leedahay laakiin ma faraxsana.
3. Dadku haddaynaan imaan ma bilaabi doonno inaannu wax cunno.
4. Ha baqanina waayo waan idin ilaalin doonaa.
5. Haddaad illowdid inaad alabtaada keentid ma kari doontid inaad shaqaysid.
6. Waxaannu garanaynaa inaad shaqada dhammayn doonin intaannan soo noqon.
7. Goortuu dhoofu wuxuu u baahanaan doonaa shandad iyo lacag badan.
8. Kolkaad maqnayd macallinkaaga waannu la kulannay. Wuxuu yidhi, "Waxaan u imaan doonaa inaan isaga la hadlo".
9. Kuwaasu ma aha wiilashay; kuwanu waa wiilashay.
10. Suga ilaa aannu idiin yeedhno markaasaannu idin raacaynaa magaalada.
11. Haddaadan canshuurta bixin dawladdu waa ku ganaaxi doontaa.
12. Markaad surweelkayga wasakhdaleh mayrtid derbiga ku war.
13. Nin buuran baad noqotay maxaa yeelay caano badan baad dhantaa.
14. Haddaydin soo noqotaan intaan lo'da la lisiin waydin na caawin doontaan.

Attributive use of Verb "To Be" and Adjectival uses of "ah" and "la"A. Attributive use of Verb "To Be"

1. We have already noted how the verb "To Be" splits up into two sections, either of which can be used without the other. This was demonstrated with the latter part of the verb in the past tense with the complementary use of the adjective. The first part of the verb is "ah" which is like our present participle in English, giving the adjectival sense to the noun it follows, "being".

e.g., Sariir bir ah A metal bed (bed being of iron)
 Kursi qori ah(qoriya) A wooden chair (a chair being of wood)

Adjectives, as you have seen, become attributive verbs by adding "ow" to an adjective to form the root of the verb. "ah" therefore becomes "ahow" and the principal parts would be, ahow, ahaan ahaadaan.

- ii. In an earlier lesson you learned about the verb "to have". You saw how it is the combination of the participle "lee" and the verb "to be". "Leh" is the combination of "lee" and "ah" to bring the meaning "being in possession". "Leh" also is made into an attributive verb by adding "ow".

lahow, lahaan, lahaadaa have

- iii. The word "la'" bears the meaning "lacking". Suffixed to a noun it gives the meaning "lacking" or "without".

lugola' leg-less indhala' blind, lacagla' penniless

"La'" can also be placed before the verb to be in the same way as "leh".

waan la'ahay	I lack	ma aan li'i	I don't lack	waan la'aa	I lacked
waad la'dahay		ma aad li'id		waad la'ayd	
way la'dahay		ma ay la'a		way la'ayd	
wuu la'yahay		ma uu la'a		wuu la'aa	
waannu la'nahay		ma aannu li'in		waannu la'ayn	
waynu la'nahay		ma aynu li'in		waynu la'ayn	
waydin la'dihiin		ma aydin li'idin		waydin la'aydeen	
way la'yihiin		ma ay la'a		way la'aayeen	

Past tense negative is unconjugated: ma la'ayn I did not lack.

iv. For the attributive use of the word the same principle follows.

la'ow, la'aan la'aadaa become lacking.

Waan lacagla'ahay
Waan lacagl'aanayaa.

I am lacking money.
I am running out of money. The money
is becoming lacking to me.

v. The subject indicators "u" or "i" can be appended to the end of any of these adjective combinations.

Kursiga birta ahi waa adag yahay.
Ninka caqliga la'u wax xun wuu suubiyey.

vi. In the case of nouns ending with the letter "i" having the participle "ah" suffixed to them the spelling is changed to "iya" instead of "iah". You need to remember this when reading Somali lest you be deceived into considering the word to be other than that intended.

e.g. keli ah = keliya only gooni ah = gooniya alone/separate

Vocabulary:

laziness
brave person
rich person
spot
blind
person
legless
dumb
stomach
penniless
trustworthy
made of paper
rainy
waterless
one legged
buried
spilt

caajis-ka
geesi-ga
hodan-ka
bar-ta
indhala'
cid-da
lugola'
carrabla'
uur-ka
lacagla'
aammin ah
warqad ah
roob leh
biyola'
lugla'
aasan
daadsan

wooden
expensive
lazy
brave
rich
spotted
cheap
uninhabited
deaf
pregnant
of Somalia
of metal
watery
workless
death
spread over

qori ah
qaali ah
caajis ah
geesi ah
hodan ah
bar leh
raqiis
cidla'
dhegala'
uur leh
Soomaali ah
bir ah
biyo leh
shuqulla'
dhimaasho-da
marsan

bury
afford
bend down

aas, aasi, aasaa
awood, awoodi, awoodaa
foororso, foororsan, foororsadaa

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. The blind woman spoke to the skillful doctor before he returned to his house.
2. That old wooden box is heavy. Tell him to bring the metal box.
3. The foolish boy doesn't go to school but stays in the market every day.
4. We are washing the dirty clothes with soapy water.
5. That man is deaf therefore he does not hear anything, but he writes good letters.
6. The iron bed is dirty and is becoming old. We don't need it so we shall sell it.
7. That foolish trader bought some cheap goods but they were not good.
8. When the dumb woman becomes angry she beats on the wooden table with her hand.
9. The rich people refused to give him money because they said he is able to work.
10. These jobless men are not lazy but they want to work.
11. It was a rainless month therefore the bearded priest prayed to God.
12. The penniless pauper met the merciful trader and said he needed some food.
13. The hungry spotted hyena wandered about then it ate dik dik.
14. Why did he make a paper-boat? He made it for his little brother.
15. Whose is that cap? That belongs to my brother-in-law but he doesn't wear it.
16. Which is yours? Mine is that one.
17. For whom are you writing the letter? I am writing it for the blind woman.
18. His mother is buried in the grave.
19. This is expensive; do you have a cheap one. I cannot afford to buy an expensive one.
20. When he was a brave person he wasn't lazy but now he's always lazy.

Translate into English:

1. Kolkaan dhinto waxaad igu aastaa xabaashii aabbahay agteeda.
2. Dooni mayno inaannu hodan ahaanno laakiin dooni mayno inaannu shuqul la'aanno.
3. Ninka hodanka ah wuxuu shaqaalaha caajiska ah ku amray inuu dadaalo.
4. Ninka lugtala waxaa lagu dhaawacay dagaalka. Haadeer laba ulood wuu ku socdaa.
5. Wiil indhala' waa naloo geeyey oo waxaannu siinay dawo iyo lacag.
6. Wuxuu ku dhaartay inuu runta kuu sheego laakiin wuu inkiray.
7. Markaad foororsatid waaxaannu aragnaa in surweelkaagu dillaacsan yahay.
8. Wuu farxay markuu dhegaystay inay naagtiisu uur leedahay. Wuxuu doonayaa inay wiil dhasho.
9. Meeshaas ciddla'da ah waa biyola'dahay oo xoolo ku ma daaqa.
10. Dawadu waxay ku marsan tahay lugtii gabadhaa, Waxaa keenay walaalkeed.

Exercises: Conti...

11. Waqtiga roobka jidkan lama maro, laakiin jidkaas kale baa la qaadaa.
12. Waa hore lacag badan baan lahaa laakiin haddeer wax walba waa qaali

Lesson 39

Articles and EndingsAdjectives ChartA. Articles & Endings:

- i. You have already dealt with articles ending with vowels "a" and "u". The third ending is "ii" which you have only encountered briefly with the possessives. You have been deliberately spared this article ending for reasons that should become obvious.

Articles ending in "ii" e.g. kii, gii, dii, tii, shii, hii, and ii are used for the following:

- a. The noun thus defined is out of sight. In such a case even the present tense can be used but beware that you don't think of the noun defined by the article ending in "ii" as being present tense because
- b. "ii" endings on articles indicate the past tense and usually require past tense verbs. You cannot use "ii" endings in the future tense or present tense excepting the uses given in a. and c.
- c. A noun defined by an article ending with "ii" indicates that it is possessed by the noun that follows it.

e.g. dameerkii ninka.

ii. With Adjectives:

Nouns defined with "ii" endings and qualified by adjectives will give you some mental exercise. Because "ii" underlines the past tense the adjective will agree with the noun in tense. It should be pointed out that the pronouns (or pronoun bases as we called them in lesson 36) can be qualified like nouns as well.

What happens with the noun or pronoun in the past tense qualified by an adjective is that the thought being expressed is "which was" so "the big man" in the past tense becomes "the man who was big". Notice the introduction of the verb "to be". So in Somali the latter part of the verb "to be" in the past tense is suffixed onto the adjective.

ninkii weynaa compare Ninkii waa weynaa
 The big man The man was big.

Remember that the adjective agrees with the noun in number, gender and tense.

naagtii weynayd, naagahii waaweynaa, etc.

Consult the chart on the following page for the changes that take place in the various kinds of adjectives especially the compound adjectives.

Vocabulary:

be of use
 set trap
 turn over
 miss(bus)
 gather(tr,)
 gather (int.)
 vomit
 sign
 overcome
 screen/veil
 veil
 lead to water
 ask for
 commit adultery
 point

 rain water
 trough
 small stream
 permanent water
 bachelor
 vomit
 signature
 victory
 screen
 adultery
 gathering

 torn
 veiled
 screened

tar, tari, taraa
 dab dabi, dabaa
 rog, rogi, rogaa
 seeg, seegi, seegaa
 ururi, ururin, ururiyaa
 urur, ururin, ururaa
 mantag, mantagi, mantagaa
 saxiix, saxiixi, saxiixaa
 guuleyso, guuleysan, guuleystaa
 daah, daahi, daahaa
 dahaar, dahaari, dahaaraa
 aroori, aroorin, arooriyaa
 weydiisa, weydiisan, weydiistaa
 sinayso, sinaysan, sinaystaa
 tilmaan, tilmaami, tilmaamaa

 xareed-da
 berked-da
 durdur-ka
 wiyeer-ka
 doob-ka
 mantag-ga
 saxiix-a
 guul-ta/lib-ta
 daah-a
 sino-da
 urur-ka

 jeexan
 dahaaran
 daahan

B. Adjectives Chart:i. Masculine Singular Nouns

Undefined	Defined by Ka, ga, ha, or a. (present tense)	Defined by kii,gii, hii, or ii (past tense)
nin yar	ninka yar	ninkii yaraa
buug madow	buugga madow	buuggii madowbaa
shuqul adag	shuqulka adag	shuqulkii adkaa
sanduuq culus	sanduuqa culus	sanduuqii cuslaa
albaab xiran	albaabka xiran	albaabkii xirnaa
nin caqlileh	ninka caqligaleh	ninkii caqliga lahaa
nin indhala'	ninka indhahala'	ninkii indhaha la'aa
sanduuq qori ah	sanduuqa qoriga ah	sanduuqii qoriga ahaa

ii. Feminine Singular Nouns

Undefined	Defined by ta, da &sha (present tense)	Defined by tii,dii,or shii (past tense)
naag yar	naagta yar	naagtii yarayd.
ri madow	rida madow	ridii madowbayd
shaqo adag	shaqada adag	shaqadii adkayd
sariir culus	sariirta culus	sariirtii cuslayd
alaab xiran	alaabta xiran	alaabtii xirnayd
naag caqlileh	naagta caqligaleh	naagtii caqliga lahayd
naag indhala'	naagta indhahala'	naagtii indhahala'ayd
sariir qori ah	sariirta qoriga ah	sariirtii qoriga ahayd

iii. Masculine Plural Nouns;

Undefined	Defined by ka and ha (present tense)	Defined by kii and hii (Past Tense)
naago yaryar	naagaha yaryar	naagihii yaryaraa
timo madmadow	timaha madmadow	timihii madmadowbaa
miisas adadag	miisaska adadag	miisaskii adadkaa
wanan culculus	wananka culculus	wanankii cuscuslaa
buugag xirxiran	buugagga xirxiran	buugagii xirxirnaa
naago caqlileh	naagaha caqligaleh	naagihii caqliga lahaa

B. Adjectives Chart: Cont...

naago indhala' naagaha indhahala'
sarfirro qori ah sariirraha qoriga ah

naagihii indhaha la'aa
sariirrihii qoriga ahaa

iv. Feminine Plurals Nouns:

Undefined	Defined by da, ta and sha (present tense)	Defined by dii, tii & shii (past tense)
askar yaryar	askarta yaryar	askartii yaryarayd
kuraas madmadow	kuraasta madmadow	kuraastii madmadowbayd
albaabbo adadag	albaabbada adadag	albaabbadii adadkayd
kuraas culculus	kuraasta culculus	kuraastii cuscuslayd
albaabbo xirxiran	albaabbada xirxiran	albaabbadii xirxirnayd
odayaal caqlileh	odayaasha caqligaleh	odayaashii caqliga lahayd
albaabbo bir ah	albaabbada birta ah	albaabbadii birta ahayd

From the chart above you will see that there is a sample of each kind of adjective. You can apply the principles used above for any of the other nouns and adjectives. Note that when we call a noun **masculine** we are referring to the gender of the article so although we consider "naago" as being feminine, in grammar it is masculine because of the article.

Some Somalis do not duplicate the first syllable for plurals. You may oblige them by conforming to their preference but beware of accepting a preference as being a rule.

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. The man who was wise refused to commit adultery. He said adultery is sin.
2. If a son asks his father for some bread will he give him a stone?
3. Why did you eat the meat that was bad if you did not like it?
4. To whom will you talk when I go abroad? I will find another friend.
5. The man who was jobless entered that shop and took some money for himself.
6. The little children ate the bread that was dry while they waited for their mother.
7. They knew that we didn't say that. Why did they tell that lie?
8. When we led the camels out to water the trough **was** empty.
9. Do not(pl.) begin to write until the other students arrive.
10. You are to water the camels before you graze them.
11. Why did they build another house because they have a good house?
12. They built that new house to sell it for a lot of money.
13. The sheep like the permanent water but they are afraid to drink from a stream.
14. If camels drink rain-water they need a large amount but they don't need a lot of bitter water.
15. When they **overcame** the enemy they shouted and said, "Victory is ours"!
16. If you sign on the paper you will be given you wages.
17. She missed the truck therefore she waited until the next day.
18. The menfolk gathered in the house that was wide. The meeting was long.
19. The priest who was clever talked to the men who were evil and they went away.
20. Your trousers were torn but they are being mended. Be careful you don't don't tear them again.

Translate into English:

1. Waxaa gabadha loo dahaaray in quruxdeeda aan la arkin.
2. Wiilashii yaryaraa waxay u dabeen inay sagaaro qabtaan.
3. Shaqaalihii caajiska ahaa hilibka buu u rogay in labadii gees la bisleeyo.
4. Markay markabka raacday way matagtay laakiin haddeer way jeclaatay.
5. Dhulkii sifaysanaa cagahiisii wasakhda lahaa wuu ku socday. Ku amar inuu sifeeyo.
6. Alaabtii cusbayd wax badan bay u tarayaan. Miyey raqiis ahayd?
7. Guusha waa wax qaali ah sidaas daraaddeed guul yar ha quursanina.
8. Ninkaas jirran waa dhimanayaa sidaas daraaddeed **waa la daahay**.
9. Dad kale ma karo inay galaan laakiin xigaalkiisa waala oggolaanayaa inay galaan.
10. Doobku wuxuu gabadh u doonayaa inuu guursado laakiin wuu shuqulla' yahay.
11. Inkastoo uu diyaar u yahay inuu lacag badan u bixiyo, isaga waa la diiday.
12. Subaggii adkaa waa dhalaalayey markii qoraxdu **soo baxday**.
13. Wiilkii carrabkala' ahaa meel qarsoon buu gelay maxaa yeelay wiilashii kale wax xun bay u sheegeen wuuna dhegaystay oo gartay.

Relative Clauses:

A relative clause is one which describes a noun in another clause.

The man who ran away was afraid. The underlined clause is the relative clause describing the noun "man".

It is important to note that in a complex sentence there can only be one verbal particle such as "waa". Subordinate or relative clauses cannot contain these particles. In the example given above the noun (pronouns can take on that role) described "man" is called the antecedant. The relative clause must follow immediately after its antecedant and the same applies in Somaali.

- i. When the antecedant is the subject of the verb in the relative clause then the clause follows directly after the antecedant. When the antecedant also precedes part of the main clause then the remainder of the main clause will follow the relative clause.

Niriggu cawska cunaya waa jirran yahay. *Kaas soconaya waan iibsaday

Macallinkii shalayto yimid wuxuu leeyahay caqli badan.

*Note that the present tense verb in a subordinate clause that has an antecedant that is the object of its own verb, has a short vowel-ending.

- ii. When it is desired to have a negative verb in the relative clause the negative particle "aan" follows the antecedant. The negative subjunctive of the tense required is used.

Niriggu aan cawska cunaynin waa jirran yahay
Macallinkii aan shalayto iman waa nin caqlileh

- iii. Remembering that the relative clause is really like another adjective, if the antecedant is qualified by a numeral or another adjective then, like an extra adjective it requires a conjunction to join it. "Oo" is used if the noun is undefined and "ee" is used where it is defined.

Saddex nin oo meeshaas ka yimid shuqul bay doonayaan

Saddexdii nin ee meeshaas ka yimid shuqul bay doonayeen.

- iv. Verbs in the relative clause even though the antecedant is plural will be in the singular when the antecedant is the subject of the verb in the **relative clause**.

Nimankii baxay waa caajisan yihiin.

You are now in a position to recognize that the past tense adjectives you learned in lesson 39 are actually clauses.

Ninkii caqliga lahaa waa walaalkay.

Vocabulary:

sew	tol, toli, tolaa
mend / bones/shoes	kab, kabi, kabaa
omit	dhaaf, dhaafi, dhaafaa
suck	nuug, nuugi, nuugaa
suckle	nuuji, nuujin, nuujiyaa
measure	qiyaas, qiyaasi, qiyaasaa
swim	dabaalo, dabaalan, dabaasha
search	baar, baari, baaraa
float	sabee, sabbayn, sabbeeyaa
desire	damac, damci, damcaa
persuade	yeelsii, yeelsiin, yeelsiiyaa
shake	rux, ruxi, ruxaa/lul, luli, lulaa
force	qasab, qasbi, qasbaa
freedom	xorriyad-da
bow	qaanso-da
life	nolol-ta
rainbow	qanso-roobaad-da
citizen	waddani-ga
country	waddan-ka
twilight	gabbaldhac-a
big rains	gu-ga
latter rains	deyr-ta
island	jasiirad-da
guard	ilaaliye-ha
weather	hawo-da
prayer mat	masalle-ha
leopard	shabeel-ka
desire	damc-a
envy	xasad-ka

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. That old male camel that ran away yesterday was found.
2. You were speaking with the boy who fell into the well.
3. Those children who are swimming in the river put their clothes under that tree.
4. The carpenter who measured the wall went abroad and he will not return to fix it.
5. The children who did not complete their lesson will stay until they finish it.
6. When the thief who stole my shoes saw me he picked up my shoes and escaped.
7. The girls who milk the goats are taking the stock to water.
8. What do you think that man who spat on the ground will say to me if I ask him for some money?
9. The mother who suckles a child needs to drink a lot of milk.
10. The time of the big rains many people become sick. However, they love the rain.
11. Those who desire riches sometimes become evil then they are punished.
12. That wood that is floating on the river is good for one to burn.
13. The guard who went to sleep is searching for his stick. He doesn't know I took it and hid it.
14. A citizen is one who loves his country. One who doesn't love his country is not a good citizen.
15. The woman who is carrying the baby on her back always goes on talking.
16. The worker who works alternate days said he wants to work everyday.
17. We were sad when we heard that your brother-in-law died.
18. Formerly we drank goats' milk; however, now we have learned cows' milk.
19. If you stand here and face this direction you will see our house.
20. Whom did you teach to swim? Was it the boy who has the red hairs?

Translate into English:

1. Eeygaas dabada gaabanleh lugtayda buu qani'inay hase ahaatee waxaan ku dhuftay ul.
2. Qoriga dugowbay waxa loo iibsaday in guri lagu dhiso.
3. Lacagtii hallaabtay ee ahayd laba boqol oo shilin waa lahelay.
4. Odayga jirranaaday waa caatowbay wuxuuna u baahan yahay inuu xocgoobo.
5. Ninkii kibirsanaa muxuu dersiga u baabi'iyey? Wuxuu u baabi'iyey inuu wax kale ku qoro.
6. Ilmo badan waa maqan yihiin maxaa yeelay waxay qabaan jirro xun.
7. Khudraddii rafiiska ahayd markuu iibiyey faa'ido badan buu ka helay.
8. Waxaa laynoo sheegay in u gaartii loo dabay laakiin duunyo baa gashay.
9. Ninkii duunyada lahaa waa xanaaqay lacagna wuu doonayaa.
10. Wadaadkii soomayey markuu yidhi, "Dooni maayo," wuxuu ula jeeday inuusan inuusan wax u baahanayn inkastoo wax uu damcay.
11. Gabadhaas caanaha lulaysay waxay diyaarinaysaa subag.
12. Markay maradii toshay waxay gogoshay masalaaheeda wayna ku tukatay.
13. Nimankaas markabkii soo raacay waxay ka yimaadeen jasiirad weyn.
14. Maanta hawadu waa fiican tahay. Intaannuu duufaanku imaan suuqa baan tegayaa.

Relative Clauses, the Antecedant being the Object of the Clause
The Antecedant being the Possessor

A. The Antecedant being the object of the Subordinate Clause:

- i. If the antecedant noun/pronoun is the object of the relative clause then the subject of the verb in the relative clause will stand immediately after the antecedant like an adjective.

Geedkaas aad fuushay khudrad badan buu dhalay.
That tree that you climbed has borne much fruit.

Kii ay keentay looma baahana. The one she brought is not needed

- ii. If the subordinate clause requires a negative verb then "aan" negative is used.

Geedkaas aadan fuulin khudrad badan buu dhalay.
That tree that you didn't climb has borne much fruit.

Kii aynan keenin looma baahana. The one she didn't bring isn't needed

B. The Antecedant being the possessor of a noun in the relative clause:
This might look a bit complicated but here is an example in English.

The man whose horse died..... The boy whose father was beaten....

- i. In Somali "whose" is substituted by the noun possessed with the possessive suffixed on the end. The literal English translation would be:

Ninka faraskiisa dhintay....

The man, his horse died,.....

Wiilka aabbihiis la dilay

The boy, his father was beaten

Now here are some examples in Somali:

Gabadha hooyadeed suuqa taktay aabbaheed bay baaraysaa
The girl whose mother went to the market is looking for her father

Guriga dariishaddiisa la jebiyey wuu maran yahay.
The house that had its window broken is empty.

- ii. As in the other cases when a negative is required in the relative clause then the negative "aan" is used.

Gabadha hooyadeed aan suuqa tegin aabbaheed bay baaraysaa.
The girl whose mother didn't go to the market is searching for her father.

Guriga dariishaddiisa aan la jebin wuu maran yahay.
The house that didn't have its window broken is empty.

Vocabulary:

camelman
lamb
lamb
genealogy

rich
divorce
camel fly
justice
kid
vulture
blacksmith
bridle
kit
descendants
edge
camel rope
bee
sneeze
scales
weight
promise
quarrel

bathe
sting
sneeze
weigh
weave
promise
quarrel

geeljire-ha
baraar-ka
nayl-ta
abtirsiimo-da

hodan ha
furrin-ka
takar-ta
xaq-a
waxar-ka/ta
gorgor-ka
tumaal-ka
xakame-ha
qalab-ka;
dhal-ta
daraf-ka
hoggaan-ka
shinni-da
hindhiso-da
miisaan-ka
culays-ka
ballan-ka
dood-da

qubayso, qubysan, qubaystaa
qaniin, qaniini, qaniinaa
hindhis, hindhisi, hindhisaa
miisaan, miisaami, miisaamaa
falki, falkin, falkiyaa
ballan, ballami, ballamaa
dood, doodi, doodaa

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. The camelman whom you saw this morning is leading his camel with a camel-rope
2. We brought the honey you wanted, however, a dead bee is in it.
3. The children promised not to quarrel while we are absent
4. The rich woman who gave the pauper some food became angry when he tipped it on the ground.
5. The womenfolk who were given the dry grass will weave mats.
6. The ewe whose lamb was slaughtered has been looking for it.
7. The camel-fly that I killed sat on my arm three times before I hit it
8. If you omit to tell the whole truth people will think that you don't tell the truth other times.
9. He measured me to make trousers for me. I hope I am able to afford them.
10. The two kids are sucking while the nanny-goat is grazing.
11. When the boys who were small heard the leopard that was hungry they fled
12. The girl who was persuaded to climb the high wall fell and her arm broke
13. If you become lazy you will not want to help someone when he asks you
14. The brave man whom the thief stabbed with a dagger will recover.
15. Put some manure on your garden if you want a good harvest.
16. The blind man whose brother was beaten called his friend.
17. Whose new book is this? I didn't place it on the table.
18. The man dressed in the spotted cloth is the one who wants you.
19. When I sneeze my stomach hurts me. What sickness is that?
20. The new house the carpenter built needs to be repaired because when it rained water entered it.

Translate into English:

1. Tumaalku burriskiisa culus yahay wuxuu dhashiisa u sheegayaa abtirsiimadooda.
2. Geeljirihii xakamihii dameerka buu hoggaanka ku xiray oo wuxuu geeyey berkedda.
3. Dhallinyaradii waxay ku qubeysteen wiyeerka laakiin anigu waxaan jeclahay inaan durdur ku qubeysto.
4. Dibigii shishlaa miisaanka waa lagu miisaamay culayskiisuna laba boqolyo labaatan kilo buu ahaa.
5. Gorgorrahaas hilibka sugayey way duuleen markii ninkii bunduqa lahaa soo gaaray.
6. Darafkii karada naagtu gacmaheeday ku jeexday, waayo ma ay helin maqaskii walaalkeed u keenay.
7. Qalabkaa tumaalka sita waxaaleh nijaarka.
8. Furriinku wuu xun yahay waayo wuu keena denbi kale. Haddii nin na miisa furo wuxuu damcaa naag kale.
9. Xabaashii marnayd shalayto waa la qoday. Galabta nin dhintay baa lagu aasi doonaa.

Exercises: Cont.

10. Haddaan boqol geel lahaado oo shanyo labaatankood iibiyo immisaa haray?
11. Aashuunkii la buuxiyey waa culusyahay. U malayn maayo inaad kartid inaad qaaddid.
12. Turjubaanka mushaarkiisa yaryahay wuu diiday inuu mar kale shaqeeyo haddaan mushaarkiisu kordhi doonin.

Lesson 42

Verbal Particles "ka" and "la" and Reflexive Particle "is"A. Verbal Particle "ka":

"Ka" adds meaning to the verbs that would be translated by the following prepositions: From, over, through, across, out of, about, at. The English translation of the particle varies according to the verb with which it is used.

Waxay ka timid Garissa.

She came from Garissa.

Wuxuu ka booday derbiga.

He jumped over(from) the wall.

Suuqa baan ka shaqeeyaa.

I work at the market.

Arrintaas wax miyaad ka dhegaysatay? Did you hear about that matter?

Guriga wuu ka soo baxay.

He came out of the house.

Jidka waan ka tallaabay.

I stepped out across (crossed) the road.

B. Verbal Particle "la"

"La" has the meaning "with" or "in company with"

Shaah la kaalay. Come with (bring) tea

Ninkaas waan la hadlayey.

I was speaking with that man.

Ilmooyinka la joog.

Stay with the children.

C. Reflexive Pronoun Particle "is"

"Is" is a reflexive object pronoun particle yet it is closely related to the verb like a verbal particle.

Way isla hadlayeen.

They were speaking with each other

Wuu isku dhuftay.

He struck himself.

Way isu eg yihiin.

They look alike

Reflexive Pronoun Particle "is":- Cont....

When "is" is combined with the verbal particle "ka", forming "iska" it means something like "for one's own purpose/good."

iska tag	Get away	iska fariiso	Sit yourself down
iska hay	keep for yourself		

When combined with the particles "ku" or "la" forming "isku" or "isla" the meaning is "same"..

isku qolo	of the same tribe.
isla cayn	of the same kind
isku mid	the same one/identical

On the following page you will be given the chart of the combinations of the verbal particles with each other and with the object pronouns.

Vocabulary:-

dream		riyoo, riyoon, riyoodaa	
avenge		aar, aari, aaraa	
lend		amaahi, amaahin, amaahiyaa	
take to graze		foofi, foofin, foofiyaa	
be slow		gaabi, gaabin, gaabiyaa	
rob		dhac, dhaci, dhacaa	
swell		barar, barari, bararaa	
lick		leef, leefi, leefaa	
be sick		buk, buki, bukaa	
dance/play		cayaar, cayaari, cayaaraa	
choose for self		dooro, dooran, doortaa	
remind		xusuusi, xusuusin, xusuusiyaa	
share		qaybso, qaybsan, qaybsadaa	
startle		baji, bajin, bajiya	
slide		simbiriirixo, simbiriirixa	simbiriirixadaa

room/space	nefis-ka	dream	riyo-da
examination	imtixaan-ka	revenge	aar-ka
shoulder	garab-ka	pasture	daaq-a
bride	aroosad-da	portion	jawaan-ka/jooniyad-da
marriage/bridegroom	aroos-ka	bat	fiidmeer-ta
bride-price	yarad-ka	dance	cayaar-ta
judgement	xukun-ka	repentance	toobadkeen-ka
portion	qayb-ta	root	xidid-ka

Charts of the combinations of Particles and Object PronounsA. Chart of combinations of particles with particles.

Verbal Particle	u	ku	ka	la
u	ugu	ugu	uga	ula
KU	UGU	KUGU	KAGA	KULA
ka	uga	kaga	kaga	kala
la	ula	kula	kala	lala

B. Chart of combinations of particles with object pronounsVerbal Particles

<u>Object Pronouns</u> Below	u	ku	ka	la
i	ii	igu	iga	ila
ku	kuu	kugu	kaa	kula
ina	inoo	inagu	inaga	inala (layna)
na	noo	nagu	naga	nala (lana)
idin	idiin	idinku	idinka	idinla
is	isu	isku	iska	isla

C. Chart of combinations of compound particles with object pronouns

Object Pronouns Below	<u>Complex Verbal Particles (combinations of particles)</u>					
	UGU	UGA	ULA	KAGA	KULA	KALA
I	iigu	iiga	iila	igaga	igula	igala
KU	kuugu	kuuga	kuula	kaaga	kugula	kaala
INA	inoogu	inocga	inoola	inagaga	inagula	inagala
NA	noogu	nooga	noola	nagaga	nagula	nagala
IDIN	idiinku	idiinka	idiinla	idinkaga	idinkula	idinkala
IS	isugu	isuga	isula	iskaga	iskula	iskala

Exercises:

Translate into English:

1. Waxaad i xusuusisaa maalinta aan yaradka bixin doono. Haddaan illoobo inaan bixiyo aroos ma jiri doono mana jiri doonto cayaar.
2. Aroosku miyuu aroosadda doortay? Maya, adeerkis baa aroosadda aabbaheed la hadlay.
3. Si xeerkeyaga waafaqsan aroosku wuxuu is celiyaa ilaa aroosadda uu guursado.
4. Markii idahaagu kuwayga la daaqaan kuwayga waan u yeedhaa inaan ka soo bixiyo.
5. Kolkaan qalinkaaga kaa qaaday waxaad igu tidhi, "hayso". Maya, waxaan ula jeeday inaad ii haysid!
6. Waxaan garabka kuugu qabtay inaan ku joojiyo intaadan cabsan.
7. Fiidmeerraha guriga way ka soo baxaan markii fiidka la gaaro.
8. Goortay lacagtiikuu amaahlyeen waxay doonayeen inaad ku celisid afar malmood dabadoo.
9. Nefis kuma jiro jawaankayga inaan wax kale geliyo.
10. Gabadhayaa hungurigeeday taabataa markaasay faraheeda leeftaa intaynan wax cunin.
11. Ilmuhu waa gaabiyey sidaas daraaddeed wuu soo raagay oo hooyadiis isagay baaraysay.

Exercises: Cont...

12. Markuu muraayada isku arkay wuu fooldhaqday oo saabuun ku fooldhaqday
13. Odaygu riyo buu ku riyooday. Waxay ahayd riyo uu ka cabsaday waayo wuxuu ku riyooday inuu hallaabay oo u jeesaday meel cabsileh oo uu ka dhacay.
14. Tuugaggu hodanka bay lacagtiisa iyo kabah'isa ka dhaceen markaasay madaxiisa ku dhufteen.

Translate into Somali:

1. We left them when they began to talk about our friends.
2. It isn't good to laugh about the customs of other people.
3. While you were walking with Jama the boy you called came.
4. The bed you slept on was made from the wood we bought from you.
5. Asha is eating supper with the women whom we met the day before yesterday.
6. The man I work with came from Mandera although he was born in Mado Gashe.
7. He shared his money with his friend but he didn't give me any.
8. Do not(pl.) avenge anyone because vengeance belongs to God. He will avenge.
9. If you become sick by that sickness your face will swell.
10. He left us and became far from us but we heard he is returning from that place.
11. They waited for us at the market then we sat down and talked together
12. If he walks in these shoes he will slip and fall on his back.
13. We took the herd of sheep and goats out to graze near the well but a lion came and frightened the herd and they ran away from us.
14. The children played in the pasture until the time to return the flocks.
15. The strong man cut the roots of the dead tree then he pulled the tree with a rope.
16. Your sin was forgiven after your repentance. God's peace is precious (expensive).
17. You(pl.) chose to stay here while we were absent. Will you work with us now?
18. Whom did you tell to remind you to take the bread out of the box?
19. The men went with our tools and we don't know where they went.
20. Although he climbed the tree when he jumped from a branch he sprained his ankle.

Telling the Time and other Time-related ExpressionsA. Telling the Time:

- i. There are alternative systems in Somali for telling the time. The one just uses the defined numeral for giving the hour.

labada eight o'clock sagaalka three o'clock.

Notice that the hours are six hours different from ours because the eastern pattern starts counting from dawn. However, some Somalis have adopted the western pattern so you need to be sure that clear understanding is reached or relationships can be strained. Normally clarity can be reached by also mentioning the section of the day, e.g. morning, afternoon or night.

For minutes past the hour use the conjunction "iyo" and the number of minutes or just the undefined numeral for the number of minutes; the latter is more common.

Tobanka iyo labaatan Twenty past four
Siddeedka iyo ruboc Two fifteen.

To express minutes to the hour use the expressions "oola" or "oo.....dhiman".

Labada oo shan dhiman 7.55 or five to eight.
kowbyo tobanka oo labaatan dhiman twenty to five.

The use of "ruboc" and "nus" is very common. Halka iyo nus(badh) 7.30.

- ii. The alternative system which is more common in the southern areas only affects the naming of the hour. It is as simple as substituting "hour" for "o'clock", and adding or subtracting the six hours to conform to eastern counting.

shan saac 11.00 toddoba saac iyo nus 1.30.

To ask the time the question is either "meeqa saac" or "immisa saac" Sometimes you may be asked "saacadda waa immisa?"

Other Time-related Expressions:

In the vocabulary you will be given the names of the days of the week. For a day just past you can just use the "ii" ending which indicates past tense. For further clarity you may desire to place the relative clause "aan soo dhafnay" after the day, week or month referred to, just the adjective "hore".

Toddobaadkii aan soo dhafnay last week
Isniintii hore last Monday.

- If you are referring to a coming week or day, i.e. the next one you can use:
- the "a" ending on the article,
 - the adjective "dambe" after the noun defined by the article ending in "a"
 - the relative clause "soo socota" after the present tense noun.

Vocabulary:

Monday	Isniin-ta
Tuesday	Talaado-da
Wednesday	Arboco-da
Thursday	Khamiis-ta
Friday	Jimco-ha
Saturday	Sabti-da
Sunday	Axad-da
Week	Toddobaad-ka
Summer	xagaaga
Dry season	jiilaal-ka
sweets	nacnac-a
king	boqor-ka
queen	boqorad-da
bridge	kaabad-da
aunt (mat.)	habaryar-ta
aunt (pat.)	eeddo-da
trouble	dhibaato-da
drunkard	sakhraan-ka
onions	basal-ta
tears	ilmo-da
wine	khamro-da
umbrella	dallad-da
trench	moos-ka
coldness	qabow-ga
suspicion	tuhun-ka
camp	xero-da
live	nooloo, noolaan, noolaadaa
be changed	beddelan, beddelmi, beddelmaa
be drunk	sakhraan, sakhraami, sakhraamaa
peel	dhil, dhili, dhilaa
vaccinate	tallaal, tallaali, tallaalaa
break down	caddilan, caddilmi, caddilmaa
bribe	laaluush, laaluushi, laaluushaa
dig trench	moos, moosi, moosaa
make cold	qabooji, qaboojin, qaboojiyaa
suspect	tuhun, tuhmi, tuhmaa
faint	suux, suuxi, suuxaa
decide	gooso, goosan, goostaa

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. When it is 3.15 p.m. you are to light the fire and put the metal pot of water on it.
2. It was decided that you slaughter the ram and we cook the meat.
3. What time did you (pl.) begin to cook the meat? We put it on the fire at 4.45 p.m.
4. The words that come from his mouth are rough. Don't stay with him.
5. Last week when the prisoner escaped from the prison you said he would be caught.
6. Next Thursday is the day we are taking the goats out from the sheep.
7. The young men jump from the bridge into the water but it is a dangerous game.
8. If you learn to drink wine you will meet much trouble because you will become drunk. People despise a drunkard.
9. Next week we will vaccinate the camels before they get the disease.
10. The wind cooled the water in the water jar. Now it is ready to drink.
11. Every summer it is hot but the dry season becomes cold.
12. When I believed the word of God I became changed. Now I don't desire to do evil but I want God to be happy with (from) me.
13. Tears come from your eyes when you cut onions. If you eat dry bread while you are cutting onions the tears don't come.
14. When the truck broke down on Friday the people rested under the trees.
15. The man who was driving the truck bribed the policeman who wanted to write his name in the book.
16. He carries the umbrella he bought in Nairobi when it is the wet season.
17. The queen fainted when she heard that someone wanted to shoot the king.
18. Our maternal aunt who lives in Isiolo gave the children some sweets.
19. 11.25 a.m. 3.40 p.m. 6.00 p.m. 5.15 a.m. 7.55 a.m.
20. At 1.30 a.m. we got up and dug a trench round the tent because we **didn't** want water to come in.

Translate into English:

1. Markaad mooskii dibadda ku ridday dabadeed **sakhraan** baa yimid oo ku dhacay.
2. Haddeer waa **shan** saac iyo labaatan. Goortii lix saac la gaaro shaah ii keen.
3. Garisa sanooyin badan buu ku noolaaday intuuusan ka soo noqon saaxiibbadiisa badani meel kale bay ku durkeen oo ku maqnaayeen.
4. Arbacadii toban saac colkii webiga bay ka tallaabeen.
5. Ninkii garaadka lahaa intuuusan gelin wuxuu kabihiisa ka xoqay ciid.
6. Toddabaadkii aan soo dhaafnay dhibaato baan la kulmay laakiin Axaddii markaan Ilaah u tukaday arrintaas waa fiicnaatay.
7. Dibbidii shishlayd afar saac baa la iibiyey oo baabuur baa lagaga qaaday meeshi.
8. Labadaas wiil waa isla dagaalamayeen laakiin aabihii wiilka dagaalka bilaabay waa u yimid oo canaantay.

Exercises: Cont...

9. Nanyuki wuu ku hoyday maxaa yeelay baabuurka waa caddilmay wuuna kasoo noqday.
10. Ninkii jaranjarada fuulay ee hadal xun ku hadlay wuxuu ka cabsadaa meelo dhaadheer.
11. Dameerlihii garka lahaa dameerkiisuu ku dhuftay laakiin dameerku ma ordin, sidaas daraaddeed wuu karbaashay.
12. Toban saac oo ruboc ka dhiman waan imid laakiin adigu ma joogin.

Lesson 44

Irregular Verbs "Oqoo" and Oolloo", Eitheror", Whether... or"A. Irregular Verbs "oqoo" and "oolloo"

- i. As these verbs are conjugated very similarly we shall place the conjugations side by side. However, let us look at each of the verbs.
 - a. "Oqoo" is the root and this is given so that you can find the infinitives for use with auxiliary verbs. There is a tendency to confuse this verb with "ogoo" the attributive verb derived from the adjective "og". The latter bears the idea of knowing about something whereas "oqoo" has a more intimate idea of "knowledge" through previous personal experience.
 - b. "Oolloo" is a word a little in dispute as some regard the root as being "ool". It is safe to recognize both although we shall concentrate on "oolloo". It is translated as an equivalent of "ku jir" to be in a place, both of things and persons. However, you may find some who prefer not to use it of a person unless you are speaking of a dead person. It can also mean "to live in".

AFFIRMATIVEii. Present Indicative Conjugations

waan aqaan	waan aali
waad taqaan	waad taal
way taqaan	way taal
wuu yaqaan	wuu yaal
waannu naqaan	waannu naal
waynu naqaan	waynu naal
waydin taqaanniin	waydin taaliin
way yaqaanniin	way yaaliin

Past Tense Conjugations

waan iqiin	waan iil
waad tiqiin	waad tiil
way tiqiin	way tiil
wuu yiqiin	wuu yiil
waannuu niqiin	waannuu niil
waynu niqiin	waynu niil
waydin tiqiineen	waydin tiil- een
way yiqiineen	way yiileen

Negative ConjugationsIII. Present IndicativePast Tense

ma aan aqaan	ma aan aal	ma aqoon	ma ooll aan
ma aad taqaanid	ma aad taallid	These are not conjugated.	
ma ay taqaan	ma ay taal		
ma uu yaqaan	ma uu yaal		
ma aannu naqaan	ma aannu naal		
ma aynu naqaan	ma aynu naal		
ma aydin taqaaniin	ma aydin taaliin		
ma ay yaqaaniin	ma ay yaaliin		

- iv. The affirmative subjunctives usually employ the forms of the verb shown in the indicative conjugations of the present and past tenses. An alternative with a slight variation is sometimes used. While this can be explained in class you will not have to worry about having to learn it.
- v. The negative subjunctives of these verbs are "aqoon" and "ool~~aan~~" respectively.
- vi. Continuous Tenses are normally not used. The only possible exception would be the present continuous negative of the alternative verb "ool"

ooli maayo I am not going to live..... etc.

B. Either.....or..

The word "ama" can be used between nouns, simple sentences or expressions to mean "or". However, when used to express the idea "either...or" then it is used in front of both alternatives..

berrito ama saa dambe tomorrow or the next day
aamuus ama tag be quiet or go.

Ama waad jirran tahay ama waad caajisoobtay.
Either you are sick or become lazy.

Ama wuu xiri doonaa ama ma uu xiri doono.
Either he will close it or he won't.

B. Eitheror Cont..

An alternative for two simple sentences where the options are mentioned is to place the first sentence between the "ma....baa" interrogative and then insert "mise" before adding the second simple statement.

Ma lacag baa lagaa qaaday mise kiishkaagu waa marnaa?
Was money taken from you or was your bag empty?

C. Whether....or... in subordinate clauses:

The subordinate clauses introduced by "haddii" and "in-" are used. To save making the whole alternative clause only the "haddii" or "in" is used as a noun, joined by the conjunction "Iyo" and the noun is followed by the adjective "kale".

Hadduu yimaado iyo haddii kale ma aan hubo.
I am not sure whether he is coming or not

Inay waxaas tirisay iyo in kale ii sheeg.
Tell me whether she counted that or not.

D. Neither nor...

Sometimes "neither ...nor" can be expressed by using the negative of the verbs and the conjunction "-na"

Uma sheegin mana arkin. I never told him nor saw him.

Vocabulary:

breakfast	quraac-da
north	woqooyi-ga
south	koofur-ta
breath	neef-ta
trapped	daban
ashes	danbas-ka
east	bari-ga
coast	xeeb-ta
fortune	nasiib-ka
breast	laab-ta
fever	qandho-da
west	galbeed-ka
domestic beast	neef-ka
dough	cajiin-ka
yeast	khamiir-ka
reason	sabab-ta
supper	casho-da
travellers	socoto-da
spy	jaasuus-ka

Vocabulary: Cont..

knead	cajiin, cajiimi, .cajiimaa	cliff	jar-ka/qar-ka
be surprised	yaab, yaabi, yaabaa		
dissolve(int)	milan, milmi, milmaa		
put a spell on	fal, fali, falaa		
have supper	cashee, cashayn, casheeyaa		
travel	safar, safri, safraa		
seep	maaxo, maaxan, maaxdaa		
excuse	raalli ka ahow, raalli ka ahaan, raalli ka ahaadaa		
it doesn't matter	waxba kuma jabna.		

Exercises: Translated into Somali;

1. They decided to have supper at 7.00 p.m. but they didn't tell me the reason.
2. Today I have fever so I don't want breakfast but at 10.00 bring me some sweet tea.
3. There is no sugar in the tea. I put a lot of sugar in but it has dissolved. Taste it and tell me if it is sweet or not.
4. To make bread one puts yeast into the dough and kneads it.
5. It was good fortune that he didn't fall off the cliff when he slipped.
6. The spy travelled with the travellers and asked them many questions.
7. I don't know whether he came or not. Go and see!
8. Either he has become far or it is another man.
9. If the book isn't on the table it is in my room.
10. They know each other because they were born in the same town.
11. We know that he is carrying money but we are not sure whether he stole it or not.
12. Either Ali told me a lie or I thought he said something else.
13. The people of the north know some Somali words that we don't know.
14. The travellers went to the coast to bathe in the sea.
15. The evil man tried to put a spell on me but the power of God was with me.
16. The shepherd struck his breast when he saw his lamb was trapped.
17. Although we know the road it was difficult to pass through the wet places.
18. He knew my friend but he says he has changed because he has aged.
19. I don't know the man you told me about nor do I want to know him.
20. Excuse(pl.) us, we are not staying because we have work.

Exercises: Cont..

Translate into English:

1. Ninkaas saake yimid waa isla ninkii aan kuu sheegay inuu lacag badan sito.
2. Waxaa la yaqaan in qoraxdu bariga ka soo markii maalintu bilaabto.
3. Anigu ma aqaan inuu tegay iyo in kale laakiin Moxamed baa joogay, isaga weydii.
4. Hadday timaado iyo haddii kale waxba kuma jabna.
5. Ama waad noolaan doontaa ama waad dhiman doontaa.
6. Dadkii aad la hadashay ma aan aqaan mana arkin haddeer ka hor.
7. Dumarka suuqa jooga looma sheegin in sonkor beledka taal.
8. Alaabtii geela laga soo saaray waxaa la geliyey meeshii qorigu yaal.
9. Waxaan la yaabay inay ku canaanteen markay garteen inaad shisheeye tahay.
10. Haddad koofurta u jeeddidiid xagga midigtaada waa galbeedka, meeshii qoraxdu ku dhacdo.
11. Carruurta waxay fuulayaan qarka wayna qaylinayaan hooyooyinkoodse waa gariirayaan.
12. Gabadhii cajiinka cajiimaysay kibis wanaagsan bay ka samaysay.
13. Walaalkeed caanihii ma uu dhamin mana dhadhamin.
14. Waxay igu yiraahdeen, "In aabbahaya weli nool yahay iyo in kale ma dhegaysan."

Auxiliary Verbs "-gaaraa", "waayaa" & "-karaa"

Auxiliary verbs widen your scope of meaning with the leading verb as you learned with the future tense. Auxiliary verbs follow the infinitive of the main verb and where it is the last verb of a complex verb construction it will be declined. You saw how "doon" was declined when placed with an infinitive to form the future Tense.

- A. "Gaaraa" The root of this verb is "gaar", meaning "to reach" or "to arrive". As an auxiliary verb it lends the meaning "nearly" to the leading verb.

e.g. Wuu i toogan gaaray. He nearly shot me.
Way dhiman gaartay. She nearly died.

- B. "Waayaa" As you will see from your vocabulary this verb means "to fail to find". Used as an auxiliary verb it gives the meaning of "to fail" and is very useful for negating the infinitive without using a negative. In the present indicative and past tense it is conjugated irregularly.

Present Indicative

waan waayaa
waad waaydaa
way waaydaa
wuu waayaa
waannu waaynaa
waynu waaynaa
waydin waaydaan
way waayaan

Past Tense

waan waayey
waad waayday
way waayday
wuu waayey
waannu waaynay
waynu waaynay
waydin waaydeen
way waayeen.

Here are a couple of examples of this verb used as an auxiliary:

Saacaddaydii waan hagaajin waayey. I failed to fix my watch.
Wuu tegi waayey. He failed to go (he didn't go).

One of its most useful deployments is its being employed for asking negative questions.

Maxaad cuntadii ubislayn waayday? Why didn't you cook the food?
Maxaad iigu sheegi waayday? Why didn't you tell me?

Waxaan kuugu sheegi waayey inaadan cabsanaynin
I didn't tell you so that you wouldn't be fearing it.

- C. "Kaaraa" You have already been introduced to this verb. Now you can use it as an auxiliary so as to reduce the clumsiness of the sentences.

Shuqulkaas waad samayn kartaa.

You can do that work.

Warqadda waannu qori karnaa.

We can write the letter.

D. More than one Auxiliary Verb:

Only one verb in the clause can be conjugated so the last one is conjugated and the others will be in the infinitive.

Wuu samayn kari waayey.

He wasn't able to do it.

Shaqada waad dhammayn kari doontaa haddaad dadaashid.

You will be able to complete the work if you try hard.

Vocabulary:

height

wasp

bravery

green

goodness

hornet

carrying cloth

anger

ivory

impartial person

pool/pond

heat

fat

clay

deposit

cloud

iron(clothes)

be envious

blame

confuse

become ashamed

go through

herd (animals)

be shy/modest

fail to find

tarpaulin

e

dherer-ka

xoon-ka

geesinimo-da

akhdar-ka

wanaag-ga

nirgadhoob-ka

xanjeer-ka

xanaaq-a

fool-maroodi-ga

xaqaanni-ga

balli-ga

kulayl-ka

baruur-ta

dhoobo-da

carbuun-ta

daruur-ta

kaawiyadee, kaawiyadayn, kaawiyadeeyaa

xaasid, xaasidi, xaasidaa

eedee, eedayn, eeddeeyaa

qas, qasi, qasaa

ceeboo, ceebowbi, ceebowbaa

dus, dusi, dusaq

jir, jiri, jiraa

xishoo, xishoon, xishoodaa

waay, waayi, waayaa

shiraac-a

Exercises: Translate

1. The children who are sitting on the tarpaulin couldn't travel today.
2. When you talk in that language you confuse us. Speak to us in Somali.
3. The accuser who accused my friend didn't pay the deposit and that was the beginning of the trouble.
4. The children who were sick didn't eat the meat, They said it was bad.
5. The old man who didn't hear you was herding the sheep we bought from Jama.
6. The girl who was modest stayed in the house although the other children went to see the fire.
7. When the impartial man blamed me I became ashamed.
8. The man who was fat couldn't pass through the small door. People laughed at him.
9. He liked to eat fat but now he wants to become lean.
10. If you can swim it is good but if you can't swim don't enter the sea.
11. The house with the green roof is beautiful but I am not envious.
12. When dark clouds arise we think it will rain; when we don't see clouds we don't think about rain.
13. The guest who came from the mountains was surprised at the heat.
14. When she ran on the wet track she slipped and almost fell.
15. The height of this tree and the depth of the well, the well is deep.
16. We want our girls to be modest. These days many girls are shouting.
17. If you pay a deposit he will keep it for you but if you don't pay it he will sell it.
18. Men still kill elephants to take away their ivory. The government will punish them if the police catch them.
19. The children are playing with clay near the river.
20. The girl's mother carried her in a carrying cloth while she worked on the farm.

Translate into English:

1. Sakhraanku waa socon kari waayey oo markuu dhacay isla meeshaas buu ku jilfay.
2. In kastoo ay dadaaleen inay Cabdi eedeeyaan xaqaannigu baa iyaga u canaantay inay Cabdi u sheegi waayeen.
3. Cabsida Ilaah laga cabsado waa wanaagsan tahay laakiin cabsida dadka laga cabsado waa lagu lumi doonaa.
4. Carbuuntii aad bixisay kuma filla inaan alaabtan ku hayo waayo haddaad intii kale keeni waaydid maxay ii taraysaa?
5. Gafkan baan ceeboobay maxaa yeelay waa lagu waaniyey.
6. Ninkii shisheeyaha ahaa waxa lagu tuhmay inuu firiinayey in mar kale uu soo noqdo oo wax qaato.
7. Wuxuu weydiiyey sidii loo galo iyo waqtiyaasha la maqan yahay.
8. Waxaydin wiilkiin yeelsiiseen inuu barto sidii loo dabaasho.
9. Miyey xusuusan kartaa meeshii ay joogtay markay qayladii maqashay?
10. Waxaad maamuustaa nin walba sharaftiisa. Haddad wanaag ku socotid waa lagu maamuusi doonaa.
11. Ma wuxuu yahay nin caqlileh mise waa nin caqlila'?

Exercises: Cont..

12. Dad Soomaliyeed kolkay yiraahdaan, "Ama buur ahow ama buur ku tirso" maxay ula jeedaan?
13. Hadaad dadaashid guri fiican baad dhisi kari doontaa.

Lesson 46

More on Adverbs

- A. Adverb Particles "kala" & "wada" In lesson 22 you learned that there are some true adverbial particles such as "sii" and "soo". The two words "kala" and "wada" belong to this same class. They are so closely related to the verb that no other particle can stand between either one and the verb to which it is related.
- i. "Kala" has the idea of "in different directions" or "apart". Hence the command "kala baxa" means "spread out"
- Sometimes "kala" is used with a compound verb involving an adjective.
- Waa kala fog yihiin. They are far separated from each other.
- ii. "Wada" conveys the meaning "completely" or "without exception".
- e.g. Way wada yimaadeen. They all came.
- Waxaannu wada joognaa gurigaas yar.
We all stay together in that little room.
- Lacagtaada i wada sii. Give me all of your money.
- B. Adverb Meanings from Nouns: In English these would be classed as adverb of manner. In Somali the verbal particle "u" lending the concept of "towardness" to the verb assists the noun into the adverbial role.
- i. Undefined Nouns' with the verbal particle "u"
- e.g. Dhaqso buu u orday. He ran quickly
Hoos bay ula hadashay She whispered to him
Aad baad u shaqaysaa. You work very much(hard).
- ii. Nouns qualified by an adjective with the verbal particle "u"
- Sidan u yeel. Do it this way.
Si wanaagsan baad u baratay. You learned it well.
Si caajis ah bay u socdaan. They walk lazily.

iii. Compound Nouns with the verbal particle "u"

e.g. Rag ahaan is u celiya. Restrain yourselves in a manly fashion.

Caqli ahaan buu u jawaabay. He answered sensibly.

C. Adverb of Degree

The word "aad" can be used to intensify the meaning of the verb or an adjective.

e.g. Waa nin aad u wanaagsan.
Aad u baar.

He is very good man.
Look for it conscientiously

Vocabulary:

file	soofe-ha
proverb	maahmaah-da
smallpox	furuq-a
muchness	aad
knot	guntin-ta
prophet(M)	nebi-ga
trees (coll.)	dhirta
leprosy	baras-ka
carefulness/slowness	tartiib-ta
speed	dhaqso-da
pearls	luul-ka
stairs	sallaan-ka
twin	mataan-ka/ta
letter(a,b)	xaraf-ka
koran	qur'aan-ka
father-in-law	soddog-ga
mother-in-law	soddoh-da
mane(lion)	shaash-ka
smoke	qiiq-a
tuberculosis	qaaxo-da
sharp	afaysan
Snap	kala go', kala go'i, kala gp'aa
sort	kala sooc, kala sooci, kala soocaa
move house	guur, guuri, guuraa
travel by night	guuree, guurayn, guureeyaa
give news	warran, warrami, warramaa
waste	ku cayaar, ku cayaati, ku caayaaraa
twisted be	maroor, maroori, marooraa
sharpen	afee, afayn, afeeyaa

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. We told him secretly to run before his enemy saw him.
2. His father-in-law speaks badly about the man who sharpens knives.
3. We went quickly because she was shouting very much.
4. He sharpened the axe with a file. See, it is sharp now.
5. The rope snapped when we pulled it (apart).
6. She wants to be rich but she wastes her money to buy pearls.
7. When they had eaten all the food they carefully wiped the table.
8. He walks like an old man; look at his gait.
9. He was very ill but he is slowly recovering.
10. The midwife is vaccinating the children so they won't get smallpox or T.B.
11. When a lot of smoke comes from the fire you know that the leaves are green.
12. The rope became twisted and when we pulled it until it was taut it snapped.
13. When they gave us news we were sad because they gave news about the death of my mother-in-law.
14. We sorted the goats and sheep before we sold them to the trader.
15. Keep this money for me because I don't like to carry a lot of money.
16. Muslims believe that the Koran came from God. They say that Mohammed was God's prophet.
17. The labourer came from the forest where he cuts wood.
18. Can you distinguish between a male and female cat?
19. No, I can't but I can distinguish between a dog and a cat!
20. Those who have leprosy are often despised because people are afraid of leprosy.

Translate into English:

1. Maahmaahyo badan buu dadkaas kula hadlay. Af Soomaaliga maahmaahyo way ka buuxan.
2. Qiiqa kor u baxaya baan ka gartay inuu dab yaal sidaas daraaddeed qof baa jooga.
3. Markii lacagtii loo kala qaybiyey nin kasta waxaa lasiiyey saddexyo toban shillin.
4. Ninkii baraska lahaa gacmahiisa dawo baa la mariyey.
5. Arrintaas markaan hoos u eegay waxaan gartay inay wada qasan tahay.
6. Labadii mataano ee isku eg ma aannu kala naqaan.
7. Hadduu aad u dadaalo shaqadii buu dhamayn doonaa intaan isaga u baahanayn.
8. Markaydin guntimaha wada furtaan xarigga sanduuqa geliya.
9. Askariga la dhaawacay waa wada bugsaday ~~xuuna~~ diyaar u yahay inuu dagaallamo.
10. Dib bay u durkeen markii ay arkeen inuu dibigu aad u soo ordayey.
11. Hoos buu iila hadlay inaan qof kale maqli karin.
12. Hor u sii orod ilaa ushii aan taagay aad gaartid.
13. Kuwa run ahaan u hadla warkood waa la aqbali karaa.

Exercises: Cont

14. Haddi si xun loo qoro yaa garan kara waxa la qoray?
15. Ama dib u joogsada ama meeshan ka wada baxa.
16. Sidaad xarafkaas u qortay waa sidii kan kale aad qortay laakiin isla xarafka ma ay aha.
17. Sallaanka laba laba buu u koray; dhaqso buu u fuulay!

Lesson 47

Irregular Class III Verbs, "Excepting" never & ever.A. Irregular Class III Verbs:

- I. This class of verb is readily recognized when you see the principal parts as the infinitive betrays it. Having established its identity thus you can quite easily work out the declensions.

drive away eri, eryi, eryaa cry, ooy, ooyi, ooyaa

Where this verb root ends in "i" the "i" is substituted by "y" when a vowel follows. As the continuous tenses have all of their suffixes beginning with a vowel you will again detect the irregularity.

Present Cont. Tense

Waan eryayaa	waan ooyayaa
waad eryaysaa	waad ooyaysaa
way eryaysaa	way ooyaysaa
wuu eryayaa	wuu ooyayaa
waannu eryaynaa	waanuu ooyaynaa
waynu eryaynaa	waynu ooyaynaa
waydin eryaysaan	waydin ooyaysaan

Past Continuous Tense

waan eryayey	waan ooyayey
waad eryaysay	waad ooyaysay
way eryaysay	way ooyaysay
wuu eryayey	wuu ooyayey
waannuu eryaynay	waanru ooyanay
waynu eryaynay	waynu ooyaynay
waydin eryayseen	waydin ooyayseen
way eryayaan	way ooyayaan
way eryayeen	way ooyayeen.

You would have noticed from the above declensions that the verb "to cry" seems like a perfectly regular verb of Class I. The root ending in "y" gives that appearance in the continuative tenses and even the principal parts do not betray its irregularity. Happily for learners there are only very few to learn so you may hardly ever meet this verb outside the vocabulary given here.

- ii. Present Indicative and Past Tense bring out the irregularity regardless of whether the root of the verb ends in "i" or "y". It is only irregular in the second person singular and plural and the third person feminine singular.

Present IndicativePast Tense

waan eryaa	waan ooyaa	waan eryey	waan ooyey
waad eridaa	waad ooydaa	waad eriday	waad ooyday
way eridaa	way ooydaa	way eriday	way ooyday
wuu eryaa	wuu ooyaa	wuu eryey	wuu ooyey
waannu erinaa	waannu ooynaa	waannu erinay	waannu ooynay
waynu erinaa	waynu ooynaa	waynu erinay	waynu ooynay
waydin eridaan	waydin ooydaan	waydin erideen	waydin ooydeen
way eryaan	way ooyaan	way eryeen	way ooyeen

Notice that "d" is substituted for where "s" would be used with regular verbs.

- iii. From the infinitive you can form the present tense continuous negative
eryi maayo etc.

The negative past continuous would be ma eryaynin and ma ooyaynin.

The present Indicative negative can easily be worked out from the affirmative.

Negative past tense is Ma eryin and ma ooyin

Negative subjunctive -aan eryin and -aan ooyin

Negative continuous subjunctive -aan eryaynin and -aan ooyaynin

You will find some Somalis who treat all Class III verbs as being regular. However, it is best to stick to the correct way lest lack of application causes you to lose facility in the correct declensions.

N.B. Note that in the vocabulary list some of the verb roots take "yi" to form the infinitive. Euphony and clarity will guide you.

- B. Excepting The words "mooyaane" and "maahee" are equivalents either of which can be used after a noun, pronoun or noun clause to give the meaning "excepting".

Carruurta oo dhan waa tegeen wiilkan mooyaane.

All the children went except this boy.

Alaabtaydii burriskii maahee waa layga xaday.

My tools with the exception of the hammer were stolen from me.

C. Ever & Never

In an earlier lesson you were introduced to the word "weli" which you have been translating as "yet" or "still".

"Weli-ga" as a noun has the meaning "ever" and if the noun is linked with a negative verb the meaning becomes "never".

Being a noun it can be qualified by an adjective of possession granting the meaning of everness to the possessor. Negating the verb in such instances confers the meaning of neverness on the possessor.

Weli lihaax miyaad araktay?
Weligay ma aan arkin.
Ninkaas weligiis waa shaqaynayaa
Weligiiis ma nasto.

Have you ever seen a lion?
I have never seen one.
That man is forever working.
He never rests.

Vocabulary: Unintentionally ' kamma' u..... intentionally kas u....

kick backwards
drive away
read
ebb (tide)
doubt
be excited
cry
cry (of animal)
recite poem
die/be extinguished
beg
miss (not hit)
oppress

haraati, haraatiyi, haraatiyaa
eri, eryi, eryaa
akhri, akhriyi, akhriyaa
caari, caaryi, caaryaa
shaki, shakiyi, shakiyaa
sakati, sakatiyi, sakatiyaa
ooy, ooyi, ooyaa
ci, ciyi, ciyaa
gabi, gabyi, gabyaa
baqti, baqtiyi, baqtiyaa
bari, baryi, baryaa
la waa, la waayi, la waayaa
dulmi, dulmiyi, dulmiyaa

midnight
knee-cap
meaning
needle
clamour
malaria
doubt
termites
ant-hill
animal cry
poem
carcass
ants
ant-eater
leave
net(fish)

habeenbadh-ka
ruug-ga
micne-ha
cirbad-da
buuq-a
dhaxan-ta
shaki-ga
aboor-ka
dundumo-da
ci-da
gabay-ga
baqti-ga
quraanjo-da
qarandi-da
fasax-a
shabaag-ga

Exercises:

Translate into Somali

1. When I placed the saddle on the mule it bucked but it missed me.
2. The poor person is begging for food from you. What will you give him?
3. When the camel heard the truck that was coming it ran on the road.
4. The lorry struck it and the camel fell on the ground.
5. It roared a lot before it died. We heard its cry from the town.
6. When the tide ebbs the fishermen walk carefully to see if any fish are in the nets.
7. We doubt that Rooble can come because he has fever today.
8. The boy read the letter to his grand-father while we were listening.
9. He can read well so we are very happy about it.
10. When the woman who was beaten by her husband cried the other women were surprised because they think it is not good to cry.
11. He is forever telling lies so when he gets excited and tells us something we can't believe him.
12. Our friend writes poems but he never recites them, His brother recites well.
13. The carcass of the cow was pulled away and burned completely.
14. The ant-eater is searching for ants near the ant-hill. It likes to eat ants and termites.
15. They became excited when they heard their brothers are coming.
16. We will give them leave so they can travel with their brothers.
17. What's the meaning of the clamour? Is there a big meeting today?
18. At midnight they began to travel. They hope to reach the coast before it becomes hot.
19. They doubt whether that message you gave them was true.
20. I never tell them what I think but I always tell the message that I receive.

Translate into English:

1. Haddaadan weligaa fasax qaadan shaqaddaan baad waa doontaa.
2. Ilaah weligiis wuxuu u naxariistaa kuwa runtiisa ku socda.
3. Markii inantii ooyday hooyadeed dhaqso bay aqalka uga soo baxday.
4. Wuxuu ii soo diray warqad ku saabsan shaqo wanaagsan oo aan doonayo.
5. Goortaan warqaddaas aqbalay aad baan u ogaaday waayo mushaarku waa fiican yahay.
6. Intaannu si wanaagsan uga fikirin wuxuu u malaynayey inaan waxaas kas u gubay.
7. Anigu kamma' baan gubay maxaa yeelay layma sheegin in meeshii dabka lagu qariyey.
8. Haddaad ariga ka eridid ninkii iyaga lahaa wuu kaa xanaaqi doonaa.
9. Kaneecadu waxay keenaysaa jirrada dhaxan la qariyey.
10. Naga raalli ahow! Haddaad kamma' baannu uga soconay waayo waannu arki kari waaynay.
11. Habeenbaadhka shanqar baa la maqlay. Markii la kacay oo sirraad shiday waxaa la arkay fiidmeer.
12. Goortay ruuggeeda ku dhacday kaddib dhibaato bay ku socotay.

Exercises: Cont..

13. Waxaan Ilaah ka baryey inuu dembigayga iga qaado wuuna i dhegaystay oo ii naxariistay.
14. Dameerkaas weligiis ma uu ciyin inkastoo aad loogu dhuftay. Ninkii lahaa waa nin naxariisla'.
15. Markaydin baqasha dabadeeda joogtaan iska jira inayan idin haraatiyin.

Lesson 48

The Ordinals, Irregular Verbs "daa", "goo", & "laa", As or LikeA. The Ordinals

Ordinals are words expressing position in a series. e.g. first, second, etc. In Somali, as adjectives they follow the noun they qualify.

The ordinals are formed from the numerals by adding the suffix "-aad".

1st	kowbaad	2nd	labaad	3rd	saddexaad
4th	afraad	5th	shanaad	6th	lixaad
7th	toddobaad	8th	siddeedaad	9th	sagaalaad
10th	tobnaad	11th	labaatanaad	30th	soddonaad
40th	afartanaad	50th	kontonaad	60th	lixdanaad
70th	toddobaatanaad	80th	siddeetanaad	90th	sagaashanaad
100th	boqolaad	1000th	kumaad		

Notice the application of the rules of euphony.

The ordinals can be nouns; they all take the masculine article "ka".

tobnaadkii the tenth one/the tenth/the tenth part.

B. Irregular Verbs "daa", "goo" and "laa"

The only irregularity about these verbs is their stem. In the singular imperative, the stem, the "y" is silent. "y" seems to be ready to stand in to join any suffix appended to this root.

Leave (alone)
cut (off)
slay

daa, daayn, daayaa
goo, gooyn, gooyaa
laa, laayn, laayaa.

C. As or Like

The word "si" is very versatile in Somali. Already you have seen its meaning as way or manner and how it assists another word to modify a verb in an adverbial sense. Sometimes the phrase "oo kale" placed after "sida" qualified by a adjective or adjectival phrase or clause gives the idea of "after the manner...", or similarly.

Sidaan sameeyey sidaas oo kale yeel
Sidan oo kale buu u socdaa.
Sidii qof caajis ah buu u shaqeeyaa.

Do as I have done.
He walks like this.
He works like a lazy person.

The "sidii" can be omitted when "oo kale" is used.

Mid wax u baahan oo kale wuu u eeg yahay. He looks like a needy person.

Vocabulary:

~~borrow~~ (expendible)

borrow (returnable)

lend (returnable)

harm

make loud noise

call from afar

paint

leave behind

kiss

extinguish (tr.)

be in need

snatch

annoy

explain

prove

expect

ammaaho, ammaahan, ammaahdaa

ammaanayso, ammaanaysan, ammaanaystaa

ammaanaysii, ammaanaysiin, ammaanaysiiyaa

waxyeel, waxyeeli, waxyeelaa

dhawaaq, dhawaaqi, dhawaaqaa

baaq, baaqi, baaqaa

renji, renjiyi, renjiyaa

reeb, reebi, reebaa

dhunko, dhunkan, dhunkadaa

baqtii, baqtiin, baqtiyaa

baaho, baahan, baahdaa

dhuf, dhufan, dhuftaa

xanaaji, xanaajin, xanaajiyaa

micnee, micnayn, micneeyaa

caddee, caddayn, caddeeyaa

filloo, fillaan, fillaadaa

thanks

harm

thigh

nostril

kettle

rosary

robe

soup

maintenance

rust

stranger

tomatoes

flame

turtle

punishment

forbidden by Islam

mahad-da

waxyeello-da

bawdo-da

dul-ka

kidhli-ga

tusbax-a

jubbad-da

maraq-a/fuud-ka

masruuf-ka

maar-ta/mirir-ka

qariib-ka

yaanyo-da

olol-ka

diin-ka

ciqaab-ta

xaraan-ta

Vocabulary: Cont ..

allowed by Islam	xalaal-ta
necessary/incumbent upon	ku waajib ah

Exercises: Translate into Somali

1. The second boy is the one who snatched the book from your daughter.
2. We didn't suspect that boy but we suspected the fourth boy.
3. Can you prove that that boy snatched it? If you mistakenly accuse him it is difficult to explain. Are you certain he is the one?
4. He painted the box the way you showed him but it isn't pretty
5. She couldn't hear you when you called from afar because the children were making a lot of noise.
6. To eat pork and drink wine is forbidden by Islam but to marry two wives is allowed.
7. When the soldiers entered the third village they slew all the people.
8. If we leave this matter he will expect you to leave it the second time.
9. He annoyed me when he said I didn't know how to recite a poem.
10. The stranger extinguished the flame of his fire before he went away.
11. That widow wants her maintenance but she is afraid to ask her father for it.
12. The rusty iron was placed on the trunk and the one who received it returned thanks.
13. Don't (pl.) make a loud noise because if you annoy that angry aman he will harm you.
14. We lent that man who was carrying his rosary our kettle but he hasn't returned it yet. Either he has forgotten or he won't return it.
15. This is the third time you want to borrow money. Are you wasting it?
16. Leave that matter. You borrowed my umbrella many times.
17. When the tide ebbs the children look for turtles in order to sell them.
18. The mother kissed her daughter before she went abroad but the girl cried.
19. When he drank some soup from a cup the other people were very surprised at him.

Translate into English:

1. Sidee baad u fillaanaysaa in lagu caawiyo haddaad dadaali waaydid?
2. Ninkii jubbadda cad ku gashanaa markuu qoslo bawdadiisa buu ku dhufaa
3. Qariibka tusbaxa sita waxaa laga arkay beledkii fogaa ee saddexaad.
4. Toban meelood oo meel canshuur ahaan baan dowladda ugu bixiyaa.
5. Waqtigii kowbaad ee aan sheekadaas maqlay waa markii aan meel cabsileh joogay.
6. Markaan ka fiirsaday si ninkaas u guulaystay waxaan rumeeyey inaan dhibaataadayda ka guulaysan karo.
7. Duddun dheer wuu ku tiirsaday markuu ka hadlayey meelaha uu ka shaqeeyey.
8. In yar oo hilib ah buu iiga gooyey intiisa weyn ee hilibka ah.
9. Tuuggu wuxuu habaryartaa ka dhufatay kiishkeed laakiin waa nasiibkiisa maxaay yeelay waa maranaa!