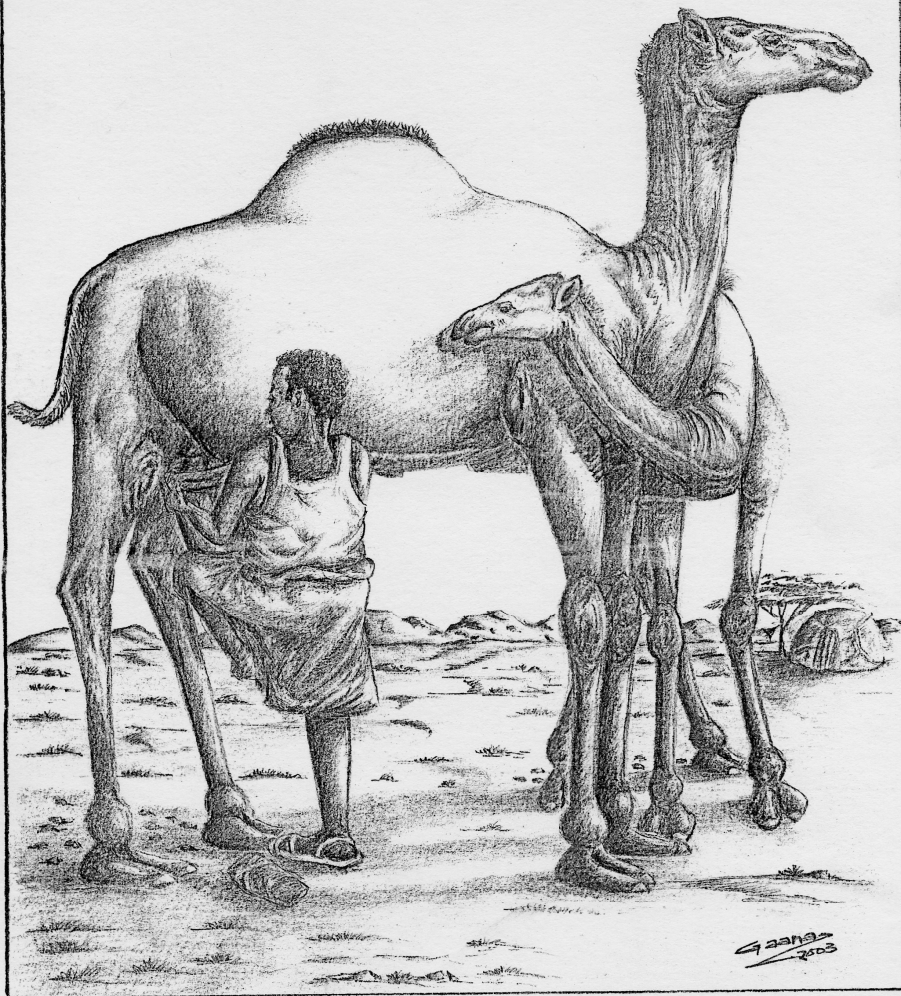


SOMALI GRAMMAR

Volume One



***by JOHN WARNER
Revised by MUUSE***

SOMALI GRAMMAR

By John Warner

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PREFACE TO SOMALI GRAMMAR

This grammar was written for a number of reasons, the chief being to have a grammar written in the official Somali script and in a sequence that will enable the student to have a fairly wide use of the various parts of speech and interrogatives early in the course.

I make no pretence of this being a scholarly work but if it enables the layman to gain an understanding of the working of the language then it has been worthwhile.

Due to the demand for this to be ready for duplicating it has not been possible to have all the exercises checked, particularly those in the latter half of the course. By “checked” we mean testing them thoroughly with Somali informants. As there are different correct ways of saying the same thing in Somali disagreement can arise between two informants who have their own respective preferences. In some cases (we hope they are very few) the language used in the exercises is not strictly idiomatic. This has occurred where we have tried to give the student early practice in the use of vocabulary before another component, which normally would be used with that word, has been dealt with in the teaching program at that point.

This brings us to emphasizing the need for a good informant, i.e., one who will insist upon good pronunciation. He may disagree violently with some forms of the grammar due to his own preferences. Where such a disagreement arises, the student should try to understand language is an area of much controversy amongst Somalis; so it is not wise to persist doggedly upon a course of disagreement. If you come to an impasse it is best to agree to investigate the matter further later and proceed.

The student is advised to begin his own dictionary for listing not only the words in the vocabulary section of the lesson but also the others he will “pick up”. Such a dictionary will be useful when trying to locate a word learnt previously and about which there is some question. The Somali language is so rich in idiom that one can be amazed at the versatility of some words and expressions.

Special thanks is due to Ruth Myors and Mrs. Modricker their invaluable suggestions, comments and proof-reading. I am grateful to Fred Kniss of the Mennonite Board in Eastern Africa for arranging the typing and duplicating of this grammar. The phonetic information in the introduction is the work of Douglas Biber and should be very helpful for those with some linguistic background. I trust that this will be a useful tool to effective communication with the Somali people.

J Warner 25 Oct. 1983

SOMALI GRAMMAR
VOLUME ONE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUBJECT / S

<u>Lesson No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1. Interrogatives (questions)	1.1
2. Nouns	1.3
3. Imperatives (Commands)	1.6
4. Negative Imperative and Vocative	1.8
5. Present and Past Indicative of Class I Verbs	1.10
6. Class II Verbs and Interrogative “Ma”	1.13
7. Numerals	1.16
8. Present and Past Continuous Tenses	1.18
9. Questions: Where? How many? Present and Past Continuous of “Kaalay”	1.21
10. Plurals of Nouns and Sentences with Nouns Subject	1.24
11. More Plurals of Nouns and Class III Verbs	1.26
12. Introducing “baa”, Defining Subject Nouns, More Nouns, More Noun Plurals	1.29
13. Irregular Plurals and More Numerals	1.32
14. Syntax and More Plurals	1.35
15. Infinitives, Negative Conjugations and Negative Noun Suffix	1.38
16. Emphatic Pronouns, Object Pronouns and Verbal Particle “U”	1.41
17. Adjectives	1.44
18. The Verbs “To Be”	1.47
19. Present Tense Negative of Verb “To Be and Conjunctions “oo” and “ee”	1.50
20. Adverbs and Demonstrative Adjectives, Word Order	1.53
21. Interrogatives Who? Whom?	1.56
22. Adverbs	1.59
23. Past Tense Negative and Affirmative of the Verb “To Be”	1.62
24. Possessive Adjectives and Conjunctions, “Laakiin”, “-se”, and “-na”	1.65
25. The Use of “of” for Possessives and Conjunction “iyo”	1.68
26. Interrogative Adjectives “Which” and “How”	1.71

PRONUNCIATION**Introduction:**

These drills and dialogues are written in the standard Somali orthography. This orthography closely follows the phonemic structure of Somali; although it under-represents the vowel system. However, these additional vowels carry a small functional load and therefore few problems will arise from this under-representation. For the sake of completeness, the descriptions of the vowels will include all of the phonemic sounds.

It was stressed in the first edition of this manual that the learner must rely on the pronunciation of his Somali teacher. The spellings provide a good indication of pronunciation but your teacher will provide the best guide. This can especially be seen with regard to vowel alternations in the verbal morphology. For example, depending on the individual speaker and / or the particular verb, many of the verbal endings are sometimes pronounced with an **a** and sometimes with an **e**. Regardless, the point to be stressed is the need for careful imitation of the Somali teacher.

The world of Speech---- Its geography

PRONUNCIATION**SOMALI VOWELS**

There are five vowel symbols in the Somali alphabet. There is a distinction between long and short vowels; for long vowels are indicated as a double vowel: e.g., jiid (road), jiid (drag along), dhiig (put on), dhiig (blood). Whenever one vowel symbol represents more than one phoneme these are illustrated.

i	<u>mid</u> (one), <u>bil</u> (month), <u>nin</u> (man), <u>cid</u> (family);
ii	<u>sii</u> (give), <u>qiiq</u> (smoke), <u>wiil</u> (boy), <u>ciid</u> (sand / holiday);
e	<u>geri</u> (giraffe), <u>berri</u> (tomorrow), <u>keli</u> (single);
ee	<u>geed</u> (tree), <u>gees</u> (horn), <u>geel</u> (camels);
	k n (bring [it]), h s (song), l f (lick);
ey	<u>weyn</u> (big), <u>weyl</u> (calf);

(It is difficult to hear the distinction between “e” and “ “ in short syllables)

a	<u>tag</u> (go), <u>gal</u> (enter), <u>dad</u> (people);
aa /ae ae	<u>taeae</u> (a high place /to put high)
	<u>aeaed</u> (very much), <u>daeaen</u> (jawbone);
aa	<u>taag</u> (strength), <u>gaal</u> (unbeliever),
	<u>daaq</u> (graze);
ay	<u>nayl</u> (lamb), <u>maya</u> (no);
aw	<u>awr</u> (camel[m]), <u>caws</u> (grass), <u>hawl</u> (hard work);

(Again this distinction is difficult to hear in short syllables)

o	/o/	<u>lo'</u> (cattle), <u>qod</u> (dig), <u>boqol</u> (hundred);
ö		<u>fög</u> (far), <u>tög</u> (seasonal river valley), <u>hög</u> (hole);
oo	/oo/	<u>roob</u> (rain), <u>mood</u> (useful property), <u>doob</u> (youth);
öö		<u>jööj</u> (remain), <u>bööd</u> (jump), <u>xöög</u> (strength);

/o/ is normally a fairly low, round to slightly rounded, back vowel, similar to English saw, although slightly higher.

/ö/ is higher than /o/ and is pronounced much farther forward.

PRONUNCIATION

u	/u/	<u>tuf</u> (spit), <u>dul</u> (top side), <u>tus</u> (show it);
	/ü/	<u>dül</u> (nostril), <u>süg</u> (wait), <u>düf</u> (fringe fibers);
uu	/uu/	<u>tuug</u> (beg), <u>duul</u> (fly), <u>suun</u> (belt);
	/üü/	<u>tüüg</u> (thief), <u>düüg</u> (something old), <u>güür</u> (shift);

Again /ü/ is pronounced much farther forward than (u).

SOMALI CONSONANTS**STOPS:**

b.	bilabial stop, only lightly voiced. <u>bar</u> (half), <u>beer</u> (garden);
d	dental lightly voiced; <u>dad</u> (people), <u>dab</u> (fire);
t	same as d only no voicing and often with heavy aspiration; <u>tag</u> (go), <u>taajir</u> (rich);
dh	post-alveolar, voiced often implosive; <u>dheer</u> (tall), <u>dhul</u> (earth);
g	velar stop, lightly voiced; <u>gabar</u> (girl); <u>garo</u> (understand, know);
k	velar stop, unvoiced; <u>kas</u> , (understand), <u>kulli</u> (all);
q	uvular stop, lightly voiced; <u>qaad</u> (take carry), <u>qabow</u> (cold);
‘	glottal stop; <u>lo’</u> (cattle), <u>bi’i</u> (erase it);

FRICATIVES

f	unvoiced labio-dental fricative; <u>fadhiiso</u> (sit down), <u>fiican</u> (good);
s	unvoiced, alveolar fricative; <u>saaxiib</u> (friend); <u>samee</u> (make, do);
sh	unvoiced palato-alveolar fricative; <u>shaah</u> (tea), <u>sheeg</u> (tell, say);
kh	unvoiced velar fricative (only in Arabic loans); <u>Khamiis</u> (Thursday), <u>makhaayad</u> (Restaurant);

PRONUNCIATION

x	unvoiced pharyngeal fricative; <u>xun</u> (bad), <u>xalay</u> (last night);
c	voiced pharyngeal fricative; <u>cab</u> (drink), <u>cun</u> (eat);
h	unvoiced glottal fricative; <u>haah</u> (yes), <u>hadal</u> (talk);

NASALS

m	bilabial nasal; <u>maya</u> (no), <u>macallin</u> (teacher);
n	alveolar nasal; <u>nabad</u> (peace), <u>naag</u> (woman / wife);

GLIDES

w	bilabial glide; <u>wanaagsan</u> (good), <u>weyn</u> (big);
y	palatal glide; <u>yar</u> (small), <u>yeehdh</u> / <u>yeer</u> (call);

LIQUIDS

l	alveolar lateral; <u>laba</u> (two), <u>lacag</u> (money);
r	alveolar trill / flap; <u>raac</u> (follow), <u>run</u> (truth);

AFFIRMATIVES

j	palato-alveolar affricative, voiced; <u>jebi</u> (break it), <u>jooji</u> (stop it);
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LESSON 1**Interrogative (Questions)**

Before commencing this lesson it is necessary for you to have had an introduction to the Somali alphabet and sound. Have it as a regular part of your daily program to practice imitating the sounds.

It is important to be able to ask question to facilitate the learning process and this is even more so when it comes to language. This lesson will only introduce you to the simplest and most basic questions for beginners

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Magacaa? | What is your name? |
| Magacayga waa ... | My name is or just |
| Waa | It is..... |
| 2. Waa maxay ? | What is it ? |
| Waa | It is |
| Tanu / kanu waa maxay ? | What is this ? |
| Tanu / kanu waa | This is a |
| Taasu / kaasuu waa maxay ? | What is that ? |
| Taasu / kaasuu waa | That is |

Taasu and kaasuu are alternatives depending on gender as are tanu and kanu. It could be that you will anticipate the wrong gender when asking a question so if you are corrected it is only in the interest of assuring that you attain a high degree of accuracy. Normally it is probably safer to use tanu and taasu in your questions unless you are referring to something that is definitely masculine.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 3. Ma baa ? | Is it a ? |
| Haah, waa | Yes, it is a..... |
| Maya, waa | No, it is a |

Do not be discouraged if your informant doesn't restrict himself to these elementary forms. Just go on to the next question. Be in control of the questions but don't forget to listen and listen well.

LESSON 1**Vocabulary:**

name	magac
teacher	macallin
table	miis
house	guri
knife	mind
thing	wax
book	buug
door	albaab
lamp	siraad
river	webi
ram	wan
road	wado / jid
chair	kursi
wife / women	naag
girl / daughter	gabadh / gabar / geber
boy / son	wiil
man / husband	nin
mother	hooyo
child / children	ilmo
letter / paper	warqad
sugar	sonkor
tree	geed
tea	shaah
well	ceel
bull	dibi

“dh “ when not the initial letter of a word is often substituted by “r”

Mostly we will use “dh “ even if the preference of your informant is “r” the reason being that you will be aware of the “dh “ alternative.

LESSON 2**Nouns:**

Nouns are the names of things; people, places, concepts, etc. In English nouns are classified in many ways. This lesson will deal with singular nouns. A singular noun is the name of a single thing e.g., book, man, etc. Singular nouns can be defined or undefined. An undefined noun expressed thus: a pencil, smoke, woman, a boy. These nouns do not speak of a particular thing but are the names of the things in a general way; just any pencil, some smoke, some woman, etc. With most words in English we use the indefinite articles “a” or “an”. However, in Somali there is no indefinite article. In Somali “a man” is written “nin”, “some water” is “biyo”

If you wish to define a noun and say “the man” then the article is suffixed to the undefined noun, “ninka” “the water” becomes “biyaha”. You will often have cause to note that the order of words and parts of words is almost without exception the reverse of the English.

Gender: Somali nouns only fall into two genders; masculine and feminine.

The feminine noun articles are “ta” and “da” and very rarely ”a”.

The masculine articles are “ka”, “ga”, “ha” and “a”. Do not be discouraged if it looks difficult right now. To assist you to learn what articles go with the nouns without any worry you will notice in the vocabulary lists hereafter that the nouns are listed with their respective articles thus:

naag –ta woman / wife

You will know that if you want to say “a woman” you will use “naag” while for “the woman” you would write “naagta”.

As many words that in English would be neuter gender (that is, neither masculine nor feminine) will in Somali be either masculine or feminine, you are advised to learn the words thus: house / guri / guriga. By so doing you will get the gender, which in the case above is masculine, with the learning of the vocabulary.

At a later stage you will learn that the articles may end in other vowels than “a”. You will learn then the reasons and uses of the variant vowels on the articles. For the time being employing the articles “da, ta, ka, ga and a”, is very workable and relieves you of an extra burden early in the course.

Accent: Somali, though not a full-fledged tonal language, employs tonal preferences. Be prepared at the outset to work on correct pronunciation, which includes tone and stress.

LESSON 2

The classical example of tone is the word “inan”. The undefined noun’s gender is only gathered by tone. If the context reveals the gender, incorrect tone can be an annoyance to the person with whom you are communicating.

A general rule is: Feminine monosyllables have a rising tone while masculine monosyllables have a falling tone. In feminine polysyllables the last syllable is accented and rises in tone. If the polysyllable is defined then the second last syllable is accented and rises in tone.

Masculine nouns have accent and stress with rising tone on the first syllable with a falling tone on the later syllable/s.

Check with your informant on these and practice them correctly.

Vocabulary:

lamp	siraad –ka	woman	naag –ta
river	webi –ga	child/ children	ilmo –ha
thing	wax –a	letter / paper	warqad –da
boy/ son	wiil –ka / inan –ka	girl / daughter	gabadh –a / inan –ta
tea	shaah –a	sugar	sonkor –ta
book	buug –ga	teacher	macallin –ka
tree	geed –ka	name	magac –a
door	albaab –ka	mother	hooyo –da
knife	mindī –da	man / husband	nin –ka
well	ceel –ka	chair	kursi –ga
bull	dibi –ga	table	miis –ka
ram	wan –ka	road	jid –ka / waddo –da

N. B. Check your rules on euphony. Notice that undefined nouns ending with “o” when defined change the “o” to agree in sound with the vowel following the consonant of the suffix appended e.g., ilmo becomes ilmaha, hooyo becomes hooyada etc...

LESSON 2**Exercise:****Translate into Somali!**

1. a table, the ram, a well, a knife;
2. the book, the wife, a son, the lamp, the tree, a house;
3. the name, a river, a teacher, a bull, sugar, the table, the chair;
4. a book, a lamp, the river, a door, a man, the teacher, the house;
5. a wife, the well, a chair, the knife, the ram, the son, the letter;
6. a road, the sugar, the tea, child, a name, a tree, the mother;
7. a daughter, the child, a knife, the road, the bull, the man, tea;
8. a letter, the daughter, the child, a child, the name, a moth;

Translate into English!

1. hooyo, ninka, geed, inanka, albaab, wiil;
2. magaca, dibiga, ilmo, kursi, buugga, macallin, siraad;
3. naagta, webi, buug, mindida, magac, waddada, ilmaha, wan, shaah;
4. warqad, hooyada, nin, dibi, siraadka, miis, webiga, inanta, naag;
5. gabadh, jidka, kursiga, waddo, ceel, guri, sonkor, ilmo, mindi;
6. shaaha, ceelka, geedka, gabadha, inan, albaabka, macallinka, wanka;
7. miiska, siraad, warqadda, jid, sonkorta;

LESSON 3**Imperative (Commands)**

When giving commands we usually use the verb in this way: “Come here!”
 “Go to the market!” This form of command employs what is called the imperative mood of the verb.

- A. In Somali the imperative has singular and plural forms. e.g., push (singular), a command directed to only one person is “riix”, push (plural) – directed to more than one person is “riixa”. You are well advised to learn both the singular and plural parts of the verb initially. Until you are advised otherwise your vocabulary lists will give the two parts.
- B. Direction to a person or action for a person or animal is expressed by placing a verbal particle in front of the verb.

e. g., u tag	go to (a person),	u kaalay	come to (a person)
u riix	push for (someone)	u yeedh	call to (a person)

This particle “u” does compound with others and pronouns to widen the spectrum of meanings. “U” combined with “i”, meaning me, results in “ii”, meaning to or for me.

ii kaalay	come to me,	ii keen	bring to me
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Again you will notice that the word order is the reverse of what we are accustomed to in English.

Vocabulary:

enter	gal, gala	send	dir, dira
bring	keen, keena	come	kaalay, kaalaya
tell	sheeg, sheega	call	yeehd, yeedha
push	riix, riixa	open	fur, fura
light	shid, shida	tie / close	xir, xira
go	tag, taga	drive	wad, wada
cook	bislee, bisleeya	cut	jar, jara
climb / grow	kor, kora	climb / mount	fuul, fuula
write	qor, qora		
fire	dab –ka	food	soor –ta
food / throat	hunguri –ga	porridge	mushaari –da
food	cunto –da	meat	hilib –ka

LESSON 3**Exercise:****Translate into Somali!**

1. Come to me. Bring (pl) the letter.
2. Light the lamp. Go to the river. Open the door.
3. Go to the teacher. Tell the mother. Push the bull. Call the girl.
4. Go to the well. Go to the children. Drive a bull. Cut the thing.
5. Tie a ram. Cook the porridge. Write a letter. Enter the house.
6. Light the fire. Call the teacher. Tie the bull. Open the book.
7. Send a child. Tell a boy. Open (pl.) the letter. Push (pl.) the table.
8. Cook (pl.) some food. Light. (pl) the lamp. Enter the door.
9. Go (pl.) to the road. Cut the meat. Shut (pl.) the door. Call the man.
10. Write (pl.) the paper. Climb the tree. Tell (pl.) the teacher.

Translate into English!

1. Mindi ii keen. Ninka u sheega.
2. Ceelka kaalay. Hooyada u yeedh. Geedka fuula. Dibiga xidh.
3. Kursi keen. Hunguri bislee. Gabadha ii dira. Warqadda fur.
4. Dabka shida. Wanka wad. Guriga gala. Albaabka xidha.
5. Ilmaha u yeedh. Soorta keena. Hilib ninka u keen. Dabka ii shid.
6. Webiga taga. Hilibka jara. Albaabka riixa. Sonkor wiilka u dir.
7. Macallinka u tag. Naagta u sheeg. Shaah ii keen.
8. Ilmaha siraadka u shida. Waddada tag. Dibiga ii wad.

LESSON 4**Negative Imperative and Vocative**

A negative imperative is used when a negative order or instruction is given.

e.g., Don't talk! Don't write!

- A. In Somali the negative particle for both singular and plural for the second person is "ha". In the singular the verb form, which follows the negative particle is made up thus:

When the verb root (usually the singular imperative) ends in a consonant then suffix "in" is appended to the root . e.g., Ha riixin! Don't push!

Ha furin! Don't open!

Use the suffix "-in" for negative plural.

e.g., Ha furina! Don't open!

- B. A note on euphony: In many words when a suffix beginning with "i" is appended euphony dictates a change in sound to the vowel before the linking consonant particularly when that vowel is "a".

e. g., tag becomes ha tegin and ha tegina and
gal becomes ha gelin and ha gelina

- C. In your vocabulary so far with two exceptions all of the verb roots you have learned end in consonants. One of the exceptions, "kaalay" is an irregular verb with which you will have dealings later in the course. For now it will suffice if you learn the negative imperatives.

Ha iman! Don't come! Ha imanina! Don't (pl.) come!

- D. Vocative: The vocative is the term to describe the noun used to address someone whether by their own name or a title.

e.g., Boy, come here! "Boy" is vocative.

Mary, wait! "Mary" is vocative.

In Somali masculine nouns add the vocative suffix "ow",

e.g., Xasanow! for calling Xasan.

If the name by which a male is addressed is a title then often the title is followed by "yahow", e.g., Nin yahow! that is "Hey man!"

Feminine nouns add either of the following "-ay", "oy" or "yahay"

e.g., Faadumay! or Faaduma yahay! for calling Fatuma.

Naagtoy! or Naag yahay! for calling a woman.

- E. Somali male names: Xasan, Cumar, Cusmaan, Maxamed, Cali, Cabdi, Cabdullaahi, Jaamac, Axmed, Maxamuud, Jeylaani, Salaad, Dhaqani;

Somali female names: Faadumo, Canab, Safiya, Luul, Khadiija, Seynab, Farxiyo, Sahara, Xalimo, Xaawa, Asli;

LESSON 4**Vocabulary:**

amount	in –ta	wild animal	bahal –ka
egg	ukun –ta	error / mistake	qalad –ka / khalad –ka
town	magaalo –da	enemy / force	col –ka
broom	xaaqin –ka	female goat	ri –da
bed	sariir –ta	ewe	lax –da
garden	beer –ta	town	beled –ka
ground / floor	dhul –ka		
sweep	xaaq, xaaqa	take / pick up	qaad, qaada
build	dhis, dhisa	wait	sug, suga
accompany	raac, raaca	look at	eeg, eega
put place	dhig, dhiga		
set (as a table)			

Exercises:**Translate into Somali!**

- Write the negative plural imperatives of: tell, call, come, shut, go to (a person), cook, cut, drive;
- Ali, don't tell Fatuma! Tell Mohamed! Don't (pl.) shut the door!
- Don't go to Ali, come to me! Teacher, tell me! Look at the town.
- Don't (pl.) take the ewe, take the female goat! Don't (pl.) push it.
- Hassan, don't go to Jeylaani, go to Osman! Jaama, light the fire.
- Is it Abdullaahi? Yes, it is Abdullaahi. Call (him) for me.
- Children, don't wait for me! Go to the teacher! Don't climb the tree!
- Osman, don't drive the bull, drive the ewe! Pick up the broom.
- Look at (pl.) the wild animal! Is it a ram? No, it is a wild animal.
- Don't send Jaama, send Luul! Khadija, bring me the food.
- Don't (pl.) build the house. Write (pl.) a letter for me.
- Is it a son? No, it is a daughter. Tell (pl.) the mother!
- Boy, don't go to the well! Go to the town. Bring me some meat.
- Safiya, set the table! Cut the meat for me. Bring (it) to me.
- Abdulqaadir! Woman! Girl! Teacher! Fatuma! Jaama!

Translate into English!

- Ma qalad baa? Haah, waa qalad. Dhulka dhig. Aamina u sheeg.
- Xaaqinka ii keen. Dhulka xaaq. Geedka ha fuulina.
- Beerta taga, ukun ii keena. Buugga ha ii keenina.
- Naagtoy, macallinka ha u sheegin. Kursiga, miiska, sariirta.
- Axmedow, sariita ha fuulin. Hooyada raac. Beledka tag.
- Faadumay, beerta ha xaaqin. Miiska dhig, cunto keen.
- Ha ii sugina, ilmaha ii keena. Rida ha fuulina. Dibiga webiga u wad.
- Nin yahow, warqad qor! Ceelka kaalay! Siraadka ha shidin. Dabka shid.
- Mindida keen, hilibka jar, colka ha eegin. Colka dir.
- Inan yahay, macallinka sug. Kursi ha keenin, miiska ha fuulin.

LESSON 5**Present and Past Indicative of Class I Verbs**

The root / stem of a verb in Somali is the singular imperative form except in a very few irregular cases. Somali verbs have been classified and are described in their classes in their root form.

- A. Class I verbs have stems that end in a consonant. Having identified the stem of a verb you are then able to add the suffixes to form the tenses, number and gender of the verb. Look at the following examples:

<u>Present Indicative</u>	verb stem “dir”	<u>Past Indicative</u>	
Waan diraa.	I send.	Waan diray.	I sent.
Waad dirtaa.	You send.	Waad dirtay.	You sent.

You will notice that I have underlined the suffixes and that they show a pattern. Also the word before the verb indicating a pronoun meaning is consistent, which will enable you to apply this to the verb stems you have already learned.

- B.
- i. **Euphony**: “Tag” in the first person past tense allows the “a” in the stem to change to “e”.
 - ii. Stems ending in gutturals “c” and “x” or with “d” prefer the “t” on the second person suffix to change to “d”.
e.g., raac + taa = raacdaa
riix + taa = riixdaa
rid + taa = riddaa
 - iii. In Somali when “l” and “t” come together in that order they form “sh”.
e.g.: gal + taa = gashaa
 - iv. When a verb stem ends in a “g” and suffix beginning with “t” is appended, then the “g” sometimes changes to “k”
e.g., tag + taa = taktaa
 - v. When a word ending in “n” has a suffix beginning with a vowel, then “n” often changes to “m”
- C. **Words order**: Now that we have a simple pronoun subject let us check the order of words. If there is an object to the verb it will come first, followed by the pronoun, then the verb. If there is a particle related to the verb it must take its place in front of the verb.

Third person pronouns (object) e.g., him, her, them, it are usually understood from the context and not always shown.

e. g.,	Waan u sheegay.	I told him.
	Waad ii dirtay.	You sent him / her / it to me.
	Wiilka waan raacay.	I accompanied the boy.
	Guriga waad ku ridday.	You threw it in the house.
	Ukun waad ii keentay.	You brought me an egg.

LESSON 5**D. Irregular Class I Verbs:**

These verbs are of two or more syllables in their stem. When a suffix beginning with a vowel is appended then the last vowel between the consonants is ejected allowing the two consonants to stand together.

e.g.,	maqal + ay = maqlay	orod + ay = orday
	maqal + tay = maqashay	orod + tay = orodday

Vocabulary:

throw	tuur, tuura	have (a wife), hold	qab, qaba
be quiet	aammus, aammusa	put / throw in	ku rid, ku rida
accompany	raac, raaca	show	tus, tusa
hear	maqal, maqla	spread (cloth on table or bed)	gogol, gogla
speak	hadal, hadla	see	arag, arka
laugh	qosol, qosla	run	orod, orda
move	durug, durka	be rich	hodon, hodma
error / mistaken	khatalan khatalma	be patient	samir, samra
be proud	kibir, kibra	in herit from*	ka dhaxal, ka dhaxla
meet	la kulan, la kulma		
be glad	farax, farxa	argue	muran, murma
speak with	la hadal, la hadla	be satiated	dhereg, dherga
make a will	dardaaran,		
(say last word)	dardaarma	eat	cun, cuna

- You cannot say in Somali “I in inherited something“. The idea is that you inherit something from someone deceased.

e.g. , Maxamed guri waan ka dhaxlay. I inherited a house from Mohamed.

LESSON 5**Exercise:****Translate into Somali!**

1. I entered the house. You saw the boy. I brought the letter.
2. Show me the letter. I sent it to Cali. I erred.
3. You speak to the children. I speak to the teacher.
4. I laughed; you looked at me. I heard something. It's a ewe.
5. Send (pl.) a boy; bring the teacher! Children, be quiet!
6. You put sugar in the tea. I ate the meat. You ate the porridge.
7. Fatuma, don't talk! Send (her) to the teacher. Accompany her.
8. I accompanied her. I ran to the river. You laughed.
9. Don't (pl.) accompany me; move! Don't (pl.) run! Listen (pl.) to me!
10. I have a wife. (She) is Safiya. You called me. I heard.
11. Don't throw a knife! Bring it to me! You erred.
12. You ate the food; you are satiated; don't eat the meat!
13. You made (spread) the bed. I set the table. I became quiet.
14. I argued. You rejoiced. I made a will. You inherited a house from a man.
15. You moved. You erred. You became rich. I was patient.
16. I heard a bull. I was glad. I ate food. I was satiated.
17. I met with Axmed. I was proud. I showed him the bull.
18. Boy, show me the well. Don't laugh. Don't be proud. Be patient.

Translate into English!

1. Ilmaha waan raacay. Macallinka waan arkay. Wax waan u sheegay.
2. Wiilka waad maqashay. Hooyada waad u yeedhay. Wax waad u sheegtay.
3. Waad qososhay, waan durkay, waad hadashaa, waan maqlaa.
4. Gabadha waad raacday, hooyada waad maqashay, waad faraxday.
5. Ceelka waan dhaxlay. Waan dardaarmay. Cabdullaahi waan la hadlay.
6. Hunguri ha ii keenina, waan dhergay. Hilibka cuna.
7. Naagta waad qabtaa, gabadha ha la hadlin. Waad khatalantay.
8. Rida ceelka waad ku ridday. Macallinka waan u sheegay.
9. Inanta waad u sheegtay. Waad la hadashay. Waan maqlay. Waan orday.
10. Miiska waan dhigay. Dhulka waan xaaqay. Sariirta waan goglay.

LESSON 6**Verbs of Class II and Interrogative “Ma”**

- A. Class II verbs have a stem ending in “o” often preceded by two consonants e.g., iibso, qabso etc.

<u>Present Indicative</u>	verb stem “iibso”	<u>Past Indicative</u>
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Waan iibsadaa.	I buy .	Waan iibsaday.	I bought.
Waad iibsataa.	You buy.	Waad iibsatay	You bought.

You will have noticed that the first person singular suffix begins with “d” while the second person begins with “t”.

N.B. “o” changes to “a” where followed by a consonant to suit euphony.

- B. **Imperatives:** Affirmative imperatives are “iibso” and “iibsada.”

The negative imperative employs the same idea but the stem ends with a vowel this is first rounded off with a consonant, viz ., “n”.

In the singular imperative that is all that is necessary while in the plural the suffix “ina” is appended to the rounded form.

e.g., Don’t buy! Ha iibsan! Don’t buy! (pl.) Ha iibsanina!

- C. **Interrogative “ma:”** In lesson the five you learned that you used “waan” and “waad” for the first and second singular pronouns respectively. Pronoun “-aan” for “waan”. Similarly “waad” is “waa” + “aad” for the subject pronoun “you.”

The interrogative word “ma” can be combined with the subject pronoun thus:
ma + -aan = miyaan ma + -aad = miyaad

So now you can ask questions. e.g., Miyaad jiifsatay? Did you lie down?
Miyaad qaybsaday? Did I divide for myself?

Already you have been using the interrogative “ma” with a noun followed by the particle “baa”; e.g., Ma nabad baa? An alternative is to combine the “ma” and “baa” to form “miyaa”, which then follows the noun thus:

Nabad miyaa? Is it peace? Wiil miyaa? = Ma wiil baa? Is it a boy?

LESSON 6**Vocabulary:**

escape	baxso, baxsada	stop / stand still	joogso, joosada
despise	quudhso, quudhsada	buy for self	iibso, iibsada
	quurso, quursada		
marry	guurso, guursada	breathe	neefso, neefsada
grip tightly	qabso qabsada	lie down	jiifso, jiifsada
pray	tuko, tukada	divide for oneself	qaybso, qaybsada
consult	la tasho, la tashada	complain	ashtako, ashtakada
consider	tasho, tashada / u fiirso, u fiirsada	request work / money	dalbo, dalbada
lie down	jiif, jiifa	sleep	hurud, hurda
donkey	dameer –ka (–ta)	recover / get well	bogso, bogsada
shoe	kab –ta	shop	dukaan –ka
clothes	dhar –ka	camels (coll..)	geel –a
work	shuqul –ka / shaqo –da	belt	suun –ka

Useful expressions:

_____miyaad doonaysaa?

Do you want_____?

Maya , dooni maayo.

No, I don't want.

Haah, waan doonayaa.

Yes, I want it.

LESSON 6**Exercises:****Translate into Somali!**

1. Did you see the child? Yes, I saw the child. Is it a boy? Yes it is a boy.
2. Abdulaahi, don't buy a donkey; buy some camels!
3. Did you pray? Yes I prayed. Don't put on the clothes; lie down.
4. Did I marry the daughter? Yes, you married the daughter.
5. Did you despise the man? You despised the man.
6. I went to the bed; I lay down.
7. Did you seize the man? Yes I seized the man. Did you complain?
8. Did I tell you Ali ? No, you told Khadija. Did you hear me? No, I slept.
9. Did I tie the shoe? No, you put it on; tie it.
10. Lie down (pl.) Did you sleep? Yes, I slept. Did you make the bed?
11. Did you bring the camels? Yes, I brought the camels.
12. Did you hear the teacher? Yes I spoke to the teacher.
13. I applied for a job. Did you hear something? No, I erred.
14. Divide out (pl.) the clothes for yourselves. Do you breathe? Yes I breathe.
15. Did you consult with Ali ? No, I consulted with Jaama.
16. Put on the clothes; wait for me. I heard the teacher; did you (pl.) hear (him)?
17. Do you have a wife? Yes, I have a wife. Jaama, did you marry the girl?
18. Did you enter the shop? Yes, I entered the shop. Did you buy clothes?
19. No, I considered a belt. Did you speak to the man? Yes, I spoke to the man.

Translate into English!

1. Miyaad hurudday? Haah, waan hurday. Sariirta waan goglay.
2. Beledka miyaad taktay? Maya, webiga baan tegay. Geel waan arkay.
3. Miyaad albaabka ku tiirsatay? Haah, albaabka waan ku tiirsaday.
4. Dukaanka waad gashay. Buug miyaad iibsaday. Maya, sonkor waan iibsaday.
5. Naag miyaad qabtaa? Haah, naag waan qabaa. Nuurta waan guursaday.
6. Miyaad ashtakeysay? Maya, waan tukaday. Deqaani waan la tashaday.
7. Geel miyaa? Maya, waa dameer. Dameerka dooni mayo. Webiga u wad.
8. Dharka gashada. Beledka taga; mindi iibsada; ii keena.
9. Kabta fur. Guriga gal. Miyaad hilibka cuntay? Maya, soor waan cunay.
10. Wanka miyaad araktay? Haah, waan arkay; waan keenay. Waa kaas.

LESSON 7**Numerals***

- A. The numerals in Somali are nouns as you will recognize from the list below. 1 to 8 inclusive are feminine while the others are masculine. Late in the list of vocabulary you will see two alternative words for “one”. “Kow” is used for counting only. “Mid” is used for speaking of only one thing. To say “one man” you use the word “hal”.

Notice that for numbers 11 to 19, 21 to 29, etc., that the smaller number comes first, then the conjunction “iyo”, meaning “and” or its shortened form “yo” then the larger number. e.g., labyo toban –ka. In this case you will see that the last “a” of laba and the “i” of iyo have both been ejected.

- B. **Use as Adjectives:** Although the numerals are really nouns, by their placement in the sentence they perform the function of an English numeral which is an adjective when placed in front of a noun. In Somali the numeral is written first and then the noun follows. The noun is undefined. If you wish to define then it is the numeral that is defined. Note that the undefined noun is singular.

e. g., two men laba nin the two men labada nin

Some feminine nouns when defined by a numeral higher than one add the suffix “ood” or “-aad” to the undefined form. This does not occur with nouns ending with “o”.

e.g.,	hal naag*	one woman	laba naagood	two women
		afar halaad	four female camels	
		shan meelood	five places	
		lixda riyood	the six nanny goats	

Vocabulary:

1 kow –da	9 sagaal -ka
2 laba –da	10 toban -ka
3 saddex–da	11 kowbyo toban -ka
4 afar –ta	12 labyo tobaan -ka
5 shan –ta	20 labaatan -ka
6 lix –da	21 kowbyo labaatan -ka
7 toddoba–da	30 soddon -ka
8 siddeed –da	40 afartan -ka
50 konton –ka	60 lixdan -ka
70 toddobaatan –ka	80 siddeetan –ka
90 sagaashan –ka	100 boqol –ka
200 laba boqol	1000 kun –ka

LESSON 7**Vocabulary:** Cont.....

stone	dhagax –a	female camel	hal –ta
billy goat	orgi –ga	male camel	awr –ka
livestock	xoolo –ha	place	meel –ta
girls (coll.)	hablo –ha	goats and sheep	ari –ga
one thing	mid –ka	one (not for counting)	hal –ka

“hablo” if qualified by a numeral is the exception to the rule and does add “ood”.
e.g., afar halood four girls.

“Hal” is used in what we would understand as the adjective sense while “kow” is used for counting only. “Hal is often omitted, as an undefined noun means only one.

That when “kow” has a suffix appended that when the suffix beginning with a vowel the “kow” is rounded off with a “b” – a preference for euphony .

Exercises:**Translate into Somali!**

1. I saw three boys . Fifty women. Bring me two knives.
2. Did you speak with the two teachers? No, I spoke to one teacher.
3. The three, thirty, three hundred, the eighty four ewes.
4. Fifty nine, twenty three, ninety eight, sixty five, seventy six.
5. Did you eat five eggs? No, I ate four eggs. I am satiated.
6. Is it five hundred? Yes, it is five hundred.
7. Did you drive the livestock? No, I went to the river.
8. There are forty seven nanny goats. There are two male camels.
9. Don't (pl.) throw the stone. You threw one; I watched.
10. You saw two women. I called to them. You spoke to them.
11. Axmed, are there forty four children? No, there are 42 children.
12. Tie up the two shoes. I tie (them).
13. Did I tell the two men? Yes, you told them. No, you told the two women.
14. Do you speak to the children? No, I speak to the mother.
15. Do I complain? Yes, you complain. Did you hear?
16. Did you buy three bulls? No, I bought one hundred nanny goats.
17. Are there five women? No, there are six women.
18. Did you marry two wives? No, I married one wife.
19. Did I put on two shoes? Yes, you put on two shoes.
20. Did you enter the three shops? No, I entered ten shops.

LESSON 8**Present Continuous and Past Continuous Tenses:**

- A. **The present Continuous Tense** of the verb is formed by appending the appropriate suffixes to the stem of the verb. In the table below you are also introduced to all the subject pronouns with their corresponding verbs.

I am opening.	Waan furayaa.	We are opening. (excl.)	Waanu furaynaa.
You are opening.	Waad furaysaa.	We are opening (incl.)	Waynu furaynaa.
He is opening.	Wuu furayaa.	You are opening.	Waydin furaysaan.
She is opening.	Way furaysaa.	They are opening.	Way furayaan.

Notice that the pronouns “-ay, -uu, -annu, -aynu –aydin and –ay” are suffixed to the particle “waa” to form: “way, wuu, waanu, waynu, waydin, and way”.

The inclusive and exclusive pronouns for “we” require a comment. The inclusive is used if the “we” includes the one / s being addressed. The exclusive form is used when the person /s addressed are not included in the action of the verb.

- B. **The Class I Irregular** Verbs eject the last vowel of the stem before adding the continuous suffixes as the suffixes all begin with a vowel.

e.g., verb maqal

Waan maqlayaa.	Waanu maqlaynaa.
Waad maqlaysaa.	Waynu maqlaynaa.
Wuu maqlayaa.	Waydin maqlaysaan.
Way maqlaysaa.	Way maqlayaan.

- C. **Past Continuous Tense:** Exactly the same procedure is followed except that with the past continuous the suffix ends with a “y” instead of the “a”.

I was opening.	Waan furayey.
You were opening.	Waad furaysay.
He was opening.	Wuu furayey.
She was opening.	Way furaysay.
We (excl.) were opening.	Waanu furaynay.
We (incl.) were opening.	Waynu furaynay.
You (pl.) were opening.	Waydin furayseen.
They were opening.	Way furayeen.

I was listening.	Waan maqlayey.
You were listening.	Waad maqlaysay.
He was listening.	Wuu maqlayey.
She was listening.	Way maqlaysay.
We (excl.) were listening.	Waanu maqlaynay.
We (incl.) were listening.	Waynu maqlaynay.
You (pl.) were listening.	Waydin maqlayseen.
They were listening.	Way maqlayeen.

LESSON 8

- D. **Verbs of Class II:** These verbs, because they end in “o” or “oo” add the linking consonant “n” and then append the appropriate continuative suffix.
e.g. Waan baxsanayaa. Waad baxanaysaa. etc.

Vocabulary:

room	qol –ka	here	halkan	there	halkaas
money	lacag –ta	day	maalin –ta	today	manta
truck	baabuur -ka	hat	koofiyad –da	pen	qalin -ka
arm	gacan –ta	fence	ood –da	wall	derbi –ga
bucket	baaldi –ga	father	aabbe –ha	old man	oday -ga
ball	kubbad –da	leg	lug –ta	horse	faras -ka
water	biyo –ha	skin bucket	sibraar –ka	milk (pl)	caano –ha
drink	cab, caba	want	doon, doona (but used in continuous with an indicative meaning.)		
milk	lis, lisa				
milk for self	maal, maala				

Useful expressions: Maxaad samaynaysaa ? What are you doing ?
Ku celi! Repeat it!

Use maxaad in front of second person verbs to ask questions,
e.g. “maxaad araktay ?” What did you see?

Full Conjugation of the Past and Present Indicative

- E. **Past indicative:**

Waan furay.	Waan maqlay.	Waan baxsaday.
Waad furtay.	Waad maqashay.	Waad baxsatay.
Wuu furay.	Wuu maqlay.	Wuu baxsaday.
Way furtay.	Way maqashay.	Way baxsatay.
Waanu furnay.	Waanu maqalnay.	Waanu baxsanay.
Waynu furnay.	Waynu maqalnay.	Waynu baxsanay.
Waydin furteen.	Waydin maqasheen.	Waydin baxsateen.
Way fureen.	Way maqleen.	Way baxsadeen.

As you study the above you will see that the third person masculine singular form of the verb is exactly the same as the first person singular .

The feminine singular of the verb is the same as the second person singular. The “tay” of the second person singular becomes “teen” in the plural.

Euphony : Somalis often prefer to make “rn” into the one sound of “r” hence the doubling of the “r”.

Similarly when “I” is followed by “n” a double “II” is preferred.

LESSON 8

However, you need to check these out with you informant. Some will not accept this due to their personal lack of exposure to it .

F. Present Indicative:

Waan furaa.	Waan maqlaa.	Waan baxsadaa.
Waad furtaa.	Waad maqashaa.	Waad baxsataa.
Wuu furaa.	Wuu maqlaa.	Wuu baxsadaa.
Way furtaa.	Way maqashaa.	Way baxsataa.
Waanu/waan furnaa.	Waanu/waan maqalnaa.	Waanu/waan baxsanaa.
Waynu/waan furnaa.	Waynu/waan maqalnaa.	Waynu/waan baxsanaa.
Waydin/waan furtaan.	Waydin/waad maqashaan.	Waydin/waad baxsataan.
Way furaan.	Way maqlaan.	Way baxsadaan.

Compare the endings of these two tenses and you will notice the consistency between the Past and Present Tenses as noted in paragraph C.

Exercises:

1. What are you doing? I am putting on some clothes.
2. Did he mount the horse? Yes, he mounted the horse.
3. Do you milk five (she) camels? No, he milks the camels.
4. Do you (pl.) consult with the old man? Yes, we consult with the old man.
5. Were we (inc.) eating the food? Yes, we were eating the food.
6. Are they drinking water? No, they are eating meat.
7. Did you milk the camel? Yes, I milked her.
8. Did you (pl.) hear the camels? Yes, we heard them.
9. What do you want? I am looking for work.
10. He is running; she is praying; they are looking.
11. What are you bringing to me? I am bringing a skin bucket.
12. Is she bringing the bucket? No, she is bringing the ball.
13. Did you throw the ball? No, I brought it here.
14. Do you (pl.) go to the shop? Yes, we go to the shop.
15. Was he climbing the fence? No, he was climbing a tree.
16. Are you buying a horse? Yes, I am buying a horse.
17. Does she speak with the children? Yes, she speaks with the children.
18. Do they speak with the boy? Yes, they speak with the boy.
19. Did you (pl.) enter the shop? Yes, we entered the shop.
20. What did you (pl.) buy? I bought a hat, she bought two shoes, he bought a ball.
21. Does he have a wife? Yes, he has three wives.

Write out the singular and plural imperatives,)

the present indicative in full,) of these verbs :
the past indicative in full,) neefso, qosol, maal
the present continuous in full,)
and the past continuous in full.)

LESSON 9**Questions: Where? How many?**

- A. **Where:** The simplest form is when the following words are used in the masculine or plural: **mee? meeyey? aaway?** and for the feminine **meeday?**
“aaway” is quite often used for the feminine too.

e.g. Cali mee? Where is Ali ? Ilmaha aaway? Where are the children?
 Asli meeday? Where is Asli? Kursiga mee? Where is the chair?

It is permissible to use the respective question words first.
 Aaway Maxamed? Where is Mohamed?

Though the foregoing is very common yet it is restricted to asking where someone or something is and you will learn a number of verbs to use with “where”.

- B. **How many?** Just to ask the question “How many” you place the particle “waa” in front of either the interrogatives thus:

Waa immisa? or waa meeqa? How many are there ?

- i. If however, you wish to employ a verb in the sentence, then you need to place your interrogative first followed by the verbal particle “baa” and then the verb.

e.g., Immisa baa tegay? How many went?
 Immisa baa jooga? How many are present?

There are some observations you need to make. Note that the verb remains in the singular and that the present tense vowel ending is shortened to a short vowel. These are characteristics that are introduced when “baa” does not have a pronoun subject appended to it.

- ii. Where a noun subject is in the sentence, then the noun precedes the “baa”.

e.g., Immisa nin baa joogsaday? How many men stopped?

- iii. Should you have an object to the verb then the object is normally placed between “baa” and the verb.

e.g. Immisa naagood baa guriga gashay?
 How many women entered the house ?

- iv. Where these interrogatives are followed by a verb the “baa” may appear to be absent but has in fact been contracted into the end of the interrogative, making its final vowel longer. The verbs behave in the same way as mentioned above when the “baa” without a subject pronoun is visible.

e.g., Immisa jooga? Immisa naagood baa bogsootay?

LESSON 9

- v. If the interrogative is the object of the verb then the subject can come first in the sentence followed by the interrogative section, then “baa” with the subject pronoun added. If the noun subject is understood then the pronoun subject on “baa” will suffice. Once a pronoun is attached to “baa” then the verb must agree with the pronoun in number and gender.

e.g., Ninka immisa naagood buu guursaday?
 Immisa naagood buu guursaday?
 Ilmaha immisa buug bay keeneen?

- vi. N.B. The particle “waa” can never be used to follow an interrogative in a sentence. In a later lesson we shall deal with the reason for this .

- C. **Present and past Continuous of the Verb “kaalay”:** An alternative to this verb in the root form is “imo” and this is the form conjugated for your continuous tenses.

e.g., Waan imanayaa. I am coming. Waan imanayey. I was coming.
 Waad imanaysaa. You are coming. Waad imanaysay. etc.

Vocabulary:

Where	(mee / meeyey / aaway / meeday)
bread	rooti –ga, kibis –ta
wood	qori –ga
brother	walaal –ka
How many?	immisa / meeqa
stick	ul –ta
goods / tools	alaab –ta / qalab –ka
window	dariishad –da
thorn	qodax –da
grass	caws –ka
sister	walaal –ta
carpenter	nijaar –ka
rope	xarig –ga
cloth	maro –da
soap	saabbuun –ta
calf	weyl –ta
stay be present	joog, jooga
prick, pierce	mud, muda
drink (milk)	dhan, dhama
be late	raag, raaga
use	isticmaal, isticmaala

LESSON 9**Useful Expressions:**

Xaggeed/inteed ka timid?	Where did you come from
_____ baan ka imid.	I came from _____
Goormaad timid?	When did you come?
_____ baan imid.	I came at _____

Exercises:**Translate into Somali!**

1. Where is Fatuma? She is in the house.
2. Where is Ali? He is in the shop. Is he buying some bread?
3. How many buckets did you buy? I bought six buckets.
4. Are you buying a ball? No, I am buying a cloth.
5. Abdullaahi where is Khadija? She is in the house. She is coming.
6. Do you want Khadija? Yes, call her.
7. Throw the thorn over there. It pricked me.
8. Is he a carpenter? Yes, he is a carpenter. Is he building the house?
9. Were you (pl.) praying? Yes, we were praying.
10. Are you buying a rope? No, I am buying a belt.
11. Does he eat bread? Yes, he eats bread. They drink milk.
12. Did you tie the wood? Yes, I tied it. Where is it?
13. Did you use the tools? No, I used the hand.
14. Was she looking at the window? Yes, she was looking at the window.
15. Did she open the window? No, Ali opened the window.
16. Did he buy two clothes? No, Luul bought a cloth.
17. Where is the calf? Here it is! It is eating grass.
18. Were they going to the river? No, the teacher was going to the river.
19. Do you (pl.) use the tools? No, we use two knives.
20. How many camels did you bring? I brought fifty camels.
21. How many camels escaped? Ten camels escaped.
22. The old man was late. He picked up the goods.

Translate into English!

1. Afaryo tobanka qalin aaway? Miiska waan dhigay, miyaad qaadday?
2. Geela waa immisa? Waa saddex iyo sagaashan.
3. Nijaarka miyuu guriga dhisayaa? Maya, derbi buu dhisayaa.
4. Dariishadda miyaydin furteen? Haah, dariishadda waannu furnay.
5. Dhagax ha tuurin! Biyaha halkan keen? Waan cabayaa/cabbayaa.
6. Maxaad samaynaysaa? Caano waan dhamayaa. Hasha miyaad maashay?
7. Warqad way qortay. Walaashaa way u qortay. Lacag way doonaysaa.
8. Sibraarka qaad. Hasha lis. Caanaha Luul u keen.
9. Weysha ha xidhin, fur! Dibiga xidh. Xariga mee?
10. Immisa maro baad iibsaday? Afar maro waan iibsaday. Mid miyaad doonaysaa?
11. Miyey imanayeen? Haah, way imanayeen. Way raageen!
12. Odayga meeqa naagood buu guursaday? Laba naagood buu guursaday.
13. Dukaanka immisa ilmo baa galay? Afar ilmo dukaanka way galeen.
14. Jaamac yahow, halkan kaalay! Sug, waan imanayaa.
15. Aabbaha waa u yeedhayaa. Inanka miyuu imanayaa? Maya, wuu tegayaa.

LESSON 10**Plural of Nouns**

- A. A general rule can be given initially and you can learn all the exceptions progressively. **Generally a Somali noun ending in a consonant in the singular just adds “o”.** It is to be noted that with pluralization a change of gender takes place. The verb generally must agree with the new gender of the noun .

e.g., naag –ta becomes naago –ha
 dameer –ka becomes dameerro –ha*

* Notice the doubling of the last consonant. The only Somali consonants that can be doubled are: “b, d, g, l, m, n and r”. These are not always doubled so you just have to watch for when they are. (**Ma nala garaad baa?** Is it not known by us?)

- B. **Most monosyllabic masculine nouns ending in a consonant duplicate the final consonant** after a linking vowel “a”, to form a second syllable.

e.g., nin –ka becomes niman –ka
 ceel –ka becomes ceelal –ka (or ceelal –ta)
 wiil –ka becomes wiilal –ta (or sometimes wiilal –ka is preferred)

According to the rules of euphony “n” being the last letter of a word, when followed by a vowel changes to “m”.

- C. **Some masculine monosyllabic nouns ending in a consonant simply add “o”** but retain their gender. The examples given, you will notice have long vowels.

e.g., geed –ka becomes geedo –ha
 naas –ka becomes naaso –ha (breast)

- D. **Sentences with Noun Subjects** The simplest form of sentence already learned is where we use “waa” followed by the noun.

e.g., Waa nin. It is a man.

You can use “waa” after a noun subject and, followed by a verb, no pronoun is required.

e.g., Naagta waa tagtay. The woman went.
 Wiilka waa qoslayaa. The boy is laughing.

Vocabulary:

axe	faas –ka	leg	lug –ta	ear	dheg –ta
branch	laan –ta	river bed	tog –ga	bird	shimbir –ta
hill	buur –ta	rib	feer –ta	finger	far –ta
body	jir –ka	infidel	gaal –ka	family	xaas –ka
banana	moos-ka	purse	kiish –ka	snake	mas –ka
house	aqal –ka	rain	roob –ka	thumb	suul –ka
thief	tuug –ga	cup	koob –ka	track	raad –ka
fem. teacher	macallimad –da	can	daasad –da	foal	qayl –ka

LESSON 10**Exercises:****Translate into Somali!**

1. Did the carpenter build the houses? No, the men built the houses.
2. Where are the shoes? Did the children bring them?
3. Do the men speak with the women? Yes, they speak with the women.
4. Were you (pl.) using the purses? Yes, we were using them.
5. Use (pl.) the cloth. Did you use the cloth? Yes, I used the cloth.
6. Does she send the belts? Yes, she sends the belts.
7. Did we divide the money? Yes, we divide the money.
8. Does he see the snake ? No, she sees the snake.
9. Don't (pl.) stop! Enter the shops.
10. Are you praying. Yes, I am praying. The man prays today.
11. Do you pray here? Yes, I pray here.
12. Did you pick up the table? No, Osman picked up the table.
13. Did they cut the bread? No, we cut the bread.
14. Did you see the carpenter? I saw the carpenter. He was using the tools.
15. The boy is climbing the branches. He is taking an axe.
16. The infidels climbed the hill. They saw the rain. They entered a house.
17. The snake went to the grass. The boys ran. They are bringing sticks.
18. The lady teacher is calling. She is talking to the family.

Write the Somali plurals for these words, showing the articles.

tree, track, axe, river bed, foal, body, mountain / hill, bird,
rib, thumb, purse, ear, thief, leg, shop, brother, sister, calf,
hat, room, arm;

Translate into English!

1. Masaska waa korayaan. Geedaha way korayaan. Ha qabsanina!
2. Faraha eega. Waa saddex farood. Haah, waa saddex farood iyo laba suul.
3. Faduma waa yeedhdhay/yeertay. Tuugagga waa baxsadeen. Magaalada way tegeen.
4. Alaabta miyey qaadeen? Alaab way doonayeen, lacag way qaadeen.
5. Aqallada wuu dhisayey. Axmed miyuu dhisayey? Maya, nijaarka waa dhisayey.
6. Ariga miyaad araktay? Maya, togga way geleen.
7. Maxaad samaynaysaa? Moos waan cunayaa; moos miyaad doonaysaa.
8. Shimbiraha miyaydin maqasheen? Haah, waannu maqalnay. Aaway?
9. Koobabka keena, shaah cabba, caano way dhameen.
10. Roobka waa imanayaa! Ilmaha waa ordayaan, way farxaan.

LESSON 11**More Plurals and Class III Verbs:**

- A. Some polysyllabic nouns ending in a consonant will eject their last vowel when pluralized. This is only possible when it will not bring three consonants together. “Kh”, “dh” and “sh” are regarded as single consonants.

girl	gabadh –a	gabdho –ha	meat	hiblib –ka	hilbo –ha
day	maalin –ta	maalmo –ha	shoulder	garab –ka	garbo –ha
tooth	ilig –ga	ilko –ha	camel foal	nirig –ta	nirgo –ha

- B. **Class III Verbs:** Verbs of this class have their stems ending in vowels other than “o” and “u”. They normally end in “i” “ii” “ee” and very rarely in “aa”.

give	sii, siiya	lead	gee, geeya
Pres. Indicative	Past Indicative	Pres. Indicative	Past Indicative
waan siiyaa	waan siiyey	waan geeyaa	waan geeyey
waad siisaa	waad siisay	waad gaysaa	waad gaysay
wuu siiyaa	wuu siiyey	wuu geeyaa	wuu geeyey
way siisaa	way siisay	way gaysaa	way gaysay
waannu siinaa	waannu siinay	waannu gaynaa	waannu gaynay
waynu siinaa	waynu siinay	waynu gaynaa	waynu gaynay
waydin siisaan	waydin siiseen	waydin gaysaan	waydin gayseen
way siiyaan	way siiyeen	way geeyaan	way geeyeen
Pres. Continuous	Past Continuous	Pres. Continuous	Past Continuous
waan siinayaa	waan siinayey	waan gaynayaa	waan gaynayey
waad siinaysaa	waad siinaysay	waad gaynaysaa	waad gaynaysay
wuu siinayaa	wuu siinayey	wuu gaynayaa	wuu gaynayey
way siinaysaa	way siinaysay	way gaynaysaa	way gaynaysay
waannu siinaynaa	waannu siinaynay	waannu gaynaynaa	waannu gaynaynay
waynu siinaynaa	waynu siinaynay	waynu gaynaynaa	waynu gaynaynay
waydin siinaysaan	waydin siinayseen	waydin gaynaysaan	waydin gaynayseen
way siinayaan	way siinayeen	way gaynayaan	way gaynayeen

- N.B. All of these, when appending a suffix that begins with a vowel, require an “n” to be the liking consonant (all continuous tenses). “Ee” changes to “ay” when it is to be followed by “n” or “s”. The same happens with “aa”.

Negative Imperatives:

Ha gayn!	Don’t lead!	Ha siin!	Don’t give!
Ha gaynina!	Don’t (pl.) lead!	Ha siinina!	Don’t (pl.) give!

LESSON 11**Vocabulary**

ask	weydii, weydiiya	make/do	samee, sameeya suubi, suubiyaa
make small	yaree, yareeya		
answer	jawaab, jawaaba	break	jebi, jebiya
care for	ilaali, ilaaliya	fall	dhac, dhaca
work	shaqee, shaqeeya	beat	dil, dila
straighten	hagaaji, hagaajiya	pull	jiid, jiida
lead	gee, geeya	cook	bislee, bisleeya
wake	toosi, toosiya	postpone/cancel	baaji, baajiya
boil	kari, kariya	shout	qayli, qayliya
heal	bogsii, bogsiiya	cross	ka tallaab, ka tallaaba
give/pay	sii, siiya		
now	haddeer, imminka	then	markaas, goortaas
God	Ilaah –a	grass mat	derin –ta / dermo –da
tooth	ilig –ga	hyena	waraabe –ha
question	su'aal –ta		

N.B. Maalin –ta with a numeral becomes _____ maalmood in the same way as gabadh.

Exercises:**Translate into Somali!**

- Did the men get well? Yes, they got well. Did you heal them? No, God healed them.
- Straighten the mat, wake up Ali. Did you straighten the mat?
- Don't (pl.) ask me, ask Mohamed. I asked Mohamed. He laughed.
- What are they doing? They are making a grass mat.
- The family went to the river. Did they catch some meat? Yes, they caught something. Now they are cooking the food.
- Were you shouting? No, the girls were shouting.
- How many days was he working? He was working for four days.
- Have you boiled the water? Yes, I boiled it.
- He is breaking the chair. Don't break the chair.
- They were leading the camels. She is leading the bull.
- Do you cook the food? No, he cooks the food.
- The hyena is pulling the rope. The old man was drinking the milk.
- The infidels asked questions. I answered them then they went to the town.
- How many infidels went? Five infidels went.
- Mother, do we eat bananas? Yes, we eat bananas. Do you want one now?
- Did you (pl) see the snakes? Yes, they crossed the dry river bed.
- Does she ride the horse? No, he rides the horse.
- The sister pulled the foal. She fell. The foal ran. It crossed the road.
- Today, they caught the thief. He was beating the old man.
- They are praying to God. They postponed the meeting.

21. Asli broke the chair. Mohamed repaired it. We worked.
22. The father reduced the money. Now, the mother is working.

Translate into Somali!

1. Miyaad Sahara raacday? Haah, waan raacay. Hadder, way jiifsanaysaa.
2. Buugagga mee? Guriga waan ku riday.
3. Xoolaha way geeyeen. Haddeer niriga way iibsanayaan.
4. Laba maalmood waan joogay. Haddeer waan tegayaa.
5. Waa maxay? Waa waraabe. Hilibka wuu qaadayaa. Ilkaha wuu tusayey.
6. Xaawa meeday? Ilmaha way ilaalinaysaa. Hooyada waa taktay.
7. Naagta waa qaylisay. Ninka waa dilay. Ninka way la hadlayaan.
8. Cuntada yaree. Wax waan cunay. Soorta dooni maayo.
9. Caanaha meeyey? Walaalaha waa dhameen.
10. Dermada wuu keenay. Ilaah wuu u tukanayaa.
11. Warqad waannu qornay. Maxamed u geeya. Wuu jawaabayaa.

Write the parts and conjugate in present indicative, past continuous and write the negative singular and plural imperatives of the following verbs: ilaali, joogso, orod, yaree.

LESSON 12**Introducing “baa”, Defining Subject Nouns, More Plurals:**

- A. “Baa” is a very interesting word to which we shall be returning from time to time. One of its characteristics is to emphasize the word, phrase or clause which precedes it. It is therefore used:

1. **in a simple sentence to emphasize the subject.**

e.g., Ninka baa naagta u sheegaya. The man is telling the woman.
 Ninka naagta baa u sheegaysa. The woman is telling the man.

N.B. The present tense verb ending “aa” is shortened to “a” when “baa” is used without a pronoun.

2. **to emphasize an unexpected point.**

e.g., Ninka naagta baa dishay. The woman beat the man!

Basically for now, know that “baa” emphasizes what comes before it whereas “waa” emphasize what follows it. “Baa” can never stand first in a sentence as it has nothing to emphasize in that position.

- B. **Defining the Subject Noun:** Identifying the subject noun is not a problem where, when the subject is a different gender or number from the object the form of the verb betrays it by agreeing with the subject in number and gender.

- i. The subject noun is defined by using the vowel “u” on the definite article. In such a case don’t use “baa” as well as the indicator.

e.g., Wiilka ninku waa dilay. Ninka baa wiilka dilay. The man beat the boy.
 Naagta baa gabadha sogaysa. The woman is waiting for the girl.

- ii. Some subject nouns without the definite article have the suffix “i” appended to show their position. This is rare though.

e.g., Naagi gabadha way araktay.

- C. **More Plurals of Nouns:** A number of masculine nouns, in the main those of more than syllable and ending in “b”, “c”, “s”, “g” and “x” or “q” form their plurals by suffixing “yo” and reversing the gender.

albaab –ka	albaabyo –da	(an alternative to albaabbo -da)
magac –a	magacyo –da	
ogeysiis –ka	ogeysiisyo –da	notice / announcement
suuq –a	suuqyo –da	market
libaax-a	libaaxyo –da	lion
taambuug –ga	taambuugyo –da	tent (one alternative for plural)

LESSON 12**Vocabulary**

lightning	hillaac –a
thong	dacas –ka
hammer	burris –ka
flower	ubax –a
time	waqti –ga
tribe	qolo –da
thunder	onkod –ka
mortar	mooye –ha
leaf	caleen –ta
wind	dabayl –ta
dust	habaas –ka
person	qof –ka
people	dad –ka
dates	timir –ta
pestle	tib –ta
soil	ciid –da
wages	mushaar –ka
village	tuulo –da
dagger	toorrey –da
storm	duufaan –ka/ta
heap	tuul, tuula
rise	kac, kaca
find	hel, hela

N.B. When a plural subject noun is indicated by the particle “baa” with out the subject pronoun suffix then the verb will agree with the gender of the subject noun but will be in the singular.

e.g., Naagaha baa tegay.
Wiilasha baa tegay. (taktay)

LESSON 12**Exercises:****Translate into Somali!**

1. The people cut the branches. The boys took the leaves.
2. The tribe entered the village. The men escaped. The women stayed.
3. The girls were working. They tied the flowers.
4. The old man gave some money. The girls took the wages.
5. Did you (pl.) see the storm? Yes, we heard the thunder. She saw the lightning. Now the rain has gone.
6. The wind brought the dust. Don't climb the hill now!
7. The woman used the mortar and pestle. (In this case use "iyo" for "and".)
8. A person moved away. Did you wake the person? No, he got up / rose up.
9. The carpenter wants the wages. He fixed the house.
10. The man beat the woman. Did the woman shout? Yes, she shouted.
11. Did the children keep quiet? The children ran to the teacher.
12. The teacher called an old man. Don't (pl.) shut the doors.
13. The girl cooked the food. The children complained.
14. The father is beating the girl. Now he is throwing the food.
15. Did you find the thongs (flip-flops)? I found one.
16. Did God send the rain? Yes, God sent the rain.
17. The knife cut the fingers. The brothers took the knife.
18. Men are using the hammers. Did the women cut the flowers?
19. The tribe went to the village. The boys are taking care of the camels.
20. Did the children climb the fence? No, they climbed the tree.

Translate into English!

1. Qof baa suuqa tegay. Ogeysiis wuu arkay. Wuu dalbaday.
2. Odeyga baa wiil dilay. Jirka miyuu ka dilay. Maya, garbaha wuu ka dilay.
3. Dadka baa onkodka maqlay. Taambuugga way galeen.
4. Dabayshu waa kacday. Calleemaha waa dhacayaan.
5. Libaaxu dameerka buu qabsaday. Haddeer wuu cunayaa.
6. Lacagta, kiishka buu ku riday. Waa immisa? Waa siddeed shilin.
7. Dabayshu habaas bay keenaysaa.
8. Nimanka toosiya! Dadka eega! Baaldiga mee? Webiga taga! Biyo keena.
9. Nimanka waa kaceen. Odayga usha wuu ku tiirsaday.
10. Walaalaha geel bay arkeen. Nimanka baa geela fuulay.
11. Orgiga libaax wuu arkay. Ariga wuu u orday. Wuu baxsaday.
12. Farasku webiga buu ka tallaabay. Xoolaha waa raaceen.
13. Kaasi (kaasu) waa qalin. Miyaad isticmaasheen? Maya, ul waannu isticmaalaynay.
14. Lacagta halkan baan keenay. Qaybsada! Immisa lacag baad hesheen?

LESSON 13**Irregular Plurals and More Numerals:**

A. **Irregular Plurals:** As in English some words are always plural.

e.g., trousers, scissors, etc. So in Somali. Some of these are:

biyo –ha	water	caano –ha	milk	xoolo –ha	livestock.
geedo –ha	herbage/plants	hablo –ha (col.)	girls		

“Timo –ha” hairs is the plural of tin-ta, a hair, but you could not use the singular unless you were speaking of only one strand of hair.

Some other plurals are very irregular. e.g.

faras –ka	fardo –ha	horse	il-ta	indho –ha	eye
askari –ga	askar -ta	soldier			

B. **High numbers:** Numbers in excess of 100 use the same method learned in lesson 7. e.g., boqolyo afaryo afartan - 144. Note that 100 comes first followed by 4 then the 40. The conjunction – joining word -, “iyo” is often shortened to “-yo” when it is contracted into the numeral.

Remembering that numerals are nouns, if you want to say five hundred or five thousand follow the procedure you learned in lesson 7 thus:

Place the five before the hundred or the thousand. Shan boqol, shan kun.

483 - is afar boqol(yo) saddexyo siddeetan.

3792 - is saddex kunyo toddoba boqolyo labyo sagaashan.

When a noun (numerals are nouns) is governed twice, the conjunction “oo” is used.

e.g., 300,000 is a 1000 governed by 100 governed by 3.
300,000 saddex boqol oo kun.

Follow the same principle with other nouns.

e.g., 500 children	shan boqol oo ilmo
200. 000 camels	laba boqol oo kun oo geel

Just a note to help you not to be confused with the two words translated as “and” viz “iyo” and “oo”. “Iyo” is used for listing nouns whereas “oo” cannot be listed in that role but rather to add additional adjectives and sentences. You will learn more on this in a later lesson. To say 123 a Somali literally says “100 and 3 and 20”.

LESSON 13**Vocabulary:**

— lush green (grass)
 eye
 sky
 star
 soldier / policeman
 moon
 month / moon
 hair
 sun
 forgive
 refuse
 fly
 deny falsely

gallop
 pour in
 pour out
 accuse
 carry on back
 pass
 descend
 hope / expect
 teach
 change
 toast
 obey / do
 graze (int)
 fry
 think
 water
 fold
 break
 slaughter
 go
 pay / expel
 tear (int.)
 tear (tr.)
 bite
 graze (trans.)

doog –ga
 il –ta
 cir –ka
 xiddig –ta
 askari –ga
 dayax –a
 bil –ta
 tin –ta
 qorrax –da
 saamax, saamaxa
 diid, diida
 duul, duula
 inkir, inkira
 dafir, dafira
 hardaf, hardafa
 ku shub, ku shuba
 daadi, daadiya
 ashtakee, ashtakeeya
 xambaar, xambaara
 dhaaf, dhaafa
 ka deg, ka dega
 rajee, rajeeya
 bar, bara
 beddel, beddela
 dub, duba
 yeel, yeela
 daaq, daaqa
 shiil, shiila
 u malee, u maleeya
 waraabi, waraabiya
 laab, laaba
 jab, jaba
 qal, qala
 bax, baxa
 bixi, bixiya
 jeexan, jeexma
 jeex, jeexa
 qaniin, qaniina
 daaji, daajiya

LESSON 13**Exercise:****Translate into Somali!**

1. The girls descended the hill. They were carrying children.
2. The mother taught the child something. The child refused the milk.
3. The horses are galloping. They were grazing on dry grass.
4. Now, they are wanting the lush green grass. They refused the dry grass.
5. The woman accused the thief. He denied (falsely) it.
6. They poured the water into the cans. Then they poured the water out.
7. The brothers are watering the flock. They took them to the river.
8. Did the men go to the town? Yes, they are buying two hundred horses.
9. The girls are frying some meat. The brother slaughtered a goat.
10. The mother looked at the sky. She called the boys. The boys obeyed the mother. They ran to (her).
11. The teacher bought some stock. The stock is grazing.
12. Do the boys water the camels? Yes, I think (so). (In pres. continuous.)
13. The mother accused the woman. The woman denied (it). The mother bit the ear. The woman forgave the mother.
14. A bird flew. The birds are flying. They flew to the tree.
15. Did the old man work? Yes, he worked. Did he take the money? No, he refused the money.
16. The boy is pulling the hair. The girl fell down. She called the mother.
17. She saw the sun. They are looking at the moon. Do you see the stars?
18. The snake passed the soldiers. It entered the green grass.
19. Now, it is climbing the tree. Does a snake drink water?
20. You asked me (a question). Did I answer? Yes, you answered.
21. 2781, 300.945, 300 children, 2000 bags;
22. One eye; two eyes; the eyes.

Translate into English!

1. Laba boqol oo dibi waa daaqayaan. Geela baa halkaas jooga.
2. Immisa dibi baad araktaa? Shanyo afartan dibi baan arkaa.
3. Boqolyo shanyo kontonka meeyey? Halkaas miyey joogaan? Haah, waan u malaynayaa.
4. Gabdhaha marada way jeexeen. Markaas marada way laabeen.
5. Naagta gabadh bay xambaartay. Guriga bay gaynaysaa.
6. Wiil baa macallinka dilay, macallinka baa wiilka bixiyey.
7. Wiilku geedka wuu fuulay. Laan waa jabtay. Wiilka baa dhacay.
8. Toddoba boqol oo kun baan iibsaday. Miyaydin cunaysaan?
9. Immisa shilin baad heshay? Toddoba boqol oo kun!
10. Kaasu waa guriga. Qolka way galeen. Askarta u yeedha!

LESSON 14**Syntax and More Plurals:**

- A. **Syntax:** Syntax deals with sentence construction and the rules pertaining to it. Already you have been doing syntax without realizing it. At this stage we are only dealing with some elementary rules.

- i. **Pronoun subjects with noun objects.** e.g., They entered the shop. You would translate that: Dukaanka way galeen. When the object is defined, Somalis often suffix the pronoun subject on to the end of the article:
e.g., Dukaankay galeen. (dukaankay = dukaanka + way)
Hooyadu wiilkay u yeedhay. (wiilkay = wiilka + way)
- ii. Mostly Somalis shorten the first and second person plural pronouns to the singular form. The form of the verb betrays the number of the pronoun in such cases.
e.g., Waan tagnay = Waannu tagnay (Waynu tagnay)
Waad takteen = Waydin takteen.

For your own benefit it is better to practice being precise until you are very familiar with it. This is mentioned here because of the regularity with which you will hear the shortened form.

B. **More Plurals:**

- i. **Feminine nouns ending in “oo”** are pluralized by adding “oyin” and reversing the gender.
e.g., hooyo –da hooyooyin –ka
magaalo –da magaaloooyin –ka
- ii. **Masculine nouns ending in “i” or “e”** are pluralized by adding “yaal” those ending in “ey” or “ay” just add the “aal”
e.g., aabbe –ha aabbeyaal –ta (ka)
guri –ga guriyaal – ta (ka)
oday –ga odayaal –ta (ka)

Generally they change gender but seem to be capable also of remaining masculine.

- iii. **Words of Arabic origin** which in the singular have two consonants together, often insert a vowel between the two consonants.
e.g., kursi –ga kuraas –ta markab –ka maraakiib –ta
sanduuq –a sanaadiiq –da sargaal –ka saraakiil –ta
maxbuus –ka maxaabuus –ta taanbuug –ga tamaabuug –ta
bunduq –a banaadiiq –da

Some of these words have a number of alternative plurals. Check them out for preferential use. You will notice that there is not uniformity in the changes made.

LESSON 14**Vocabulary:**

wife
 scissors
 ostrich
 school
 pitcher
 winnowing tray
 fox
 chaff
 officer
 box
 tent
 head
 kind / sort
 coffee
 fight / war
 paternal uncle
 maternal uncle
 prison
 ship
 prisoner
 gun
 mare
 brain
 wooden dish
 giraffe
 iron

 delay (tr)
 place on

afo -da
 manqas -ka
 goroyo -da
 dugsi -ga
 aashuun -ka
 masaf -ka
 dawaco -da
 buunshe -ha
 sargaal -ka
 sanduuq -a
 taanbuug -ga
 madax -a
 jinsi -ga / cayn -ka
 bun -ka
 dagaal -ka
 adeer -ka
 abti -ga
 xabsi -ga / xabbis -ka
 markab -ka
 maxbuus -ka
 bunduq -a / buntukh -da
 geenyo -da
 maskax -da
 xeero -da
 geri -ga
 kaawiyad -da

 xayir, xayira
 saar, saara

LESSON 14**Exercises:****Translate into English!**

1. Immisa shilin baad bixisay? Laba kun oo shilin baan bixiyey.
2. Maxbuusta waa baxsanayaan. Saraakiisha maxbuustay qabsanayaan.
3. Abtiga geenyaduu qabsaday. Haddeer geenyaduu fuulayaa.
4. Dawacooyinka webigay u ordeen. Biyo miyey cabbeen? Maya, way sugayaan.
5. Shan boqol oo goroyo maraakiibtay gelayaan. Sargaalka miyuu goroyooyinka iibsaday. Maya, qof buu u dirayaa.
6. Faduma miyey masafka keentay? Xeero waan doonayey.
7. Aashuunka halkan keen. Biyaha daadi, haddeer caano ku shub.
8. Bunka miiska saar. Bunka miisgaan saaray.
9. Odayaasha dugsigay u bexeen. Macallimadday la tashanayaan.
10. Odayaasha ilmahay la hadlayaan. Ilmaha miyey maqleen?

Write the Somali plurals of the following nouns:

head, town, box, fox, scissors, brain, chair, wooden dish, prison, prisoner, sort, maternal uncle;

1. Translate into Somali!

2. The rain fell. We were shouting. God sent the rain.
3. Put (pl) the hammer in the box. I put (it) in. I shut the box.
4. The giraffes were eating the chaff. The wives drove the giraffes away.
5. The maternal uncle told the paternal uncle. He laughed.
6. Thorns pierce the shoes. The wives pull the thorns.
7. She sees the giraffe. He heard the fox. We use the scissors.
8. They open the box. You pushed the chairs. You (pl) use the scissors (pl.).
9. The body, the hand, the fingers, the head, the legs, thumbs.
10. We accompanied the teacher. They showed me the books.
11. Did you (pl) straighten the cloth? You (pl) divided the money.
12. She uses the iron. I killed the bird. He carries the rope.
13. They placed the axe on the chair. Place (pl) it on the box.
14. I asked the boys. They answered (to) me.
15. Did you see the lightning? Did she hear the thunder?
16. An officer entered the tent. He wants a lamp. Take (it) to him.
17. The rain delayed the soldiers. They were late.
18. A war broke out (got up). The soldier are going.
19. The wind is taking the chaff. Bring the winnowing tray here.
20. Do you eat brain? No, I eat the kind here.
21. Pour some milk in the goat-skin. Take it to the old man.

LESSON 15**Verb Infinitives and Negative Conjugations and Negative Noun Suffix:**

A. **Infinitives:** In English we identify the verbs by their infinitive form e.g., to say, to eat, etc.

- i. Class I Verb form their infinitives by simply adding “i” to the stem.
e.g., sheeg, sheegi; maqal, maqli; tag, tagi; etc.
- ii. Class II and Class III Regular Verbs simply add “n” to the stem.
iibso, iibsan; gee, gayn; biixi, bixin. Notice that the rules of euphony are applied to allow the adding of the “n”.

B. **Negative Conjugations:**

1. **The Negative Particle “ma”** is widely used before the verb. When ambiguity is to be avoided the “ma” is followed by the subject. Pronoun appropriate to the occasion. See examples below.
2. **Past Indicative Negative:** This is formed by placing the negative “ma” before the infinitive of the Class II and III verbs and, in the case of the Class I verbs “ma” is placed in front of the infinitive which has been rounded off with an “n”.
e.g., ma aan tegin, ma aad tegin, etc. ma aan iibsan, ma aad iibsan.
 ma aan gayn, ma aad gayn, etc. ma aan maqlin, ma aad maqlin.
3. **Present Indicative Negative:** The “ma” negative, with or without the pronoun subject is placed before the verb. The verb, where it ends in “aa” in the affirmative changes to “o” in the negative with the exception of the second person singular which normally prefers to end with “id”. In the second and third persons plural the verb form is the same as in the affirmative.

ma tago, ma taktid, ma tago, ma tagno, ma tagno, ma taktaan,
ma tagaan; ma iibsado, ma iibsatid, etc.

4. **Past Continuous Tense Negative:** The past continuous negative suffix is “-aynin” and this is suffixed to the stem of the Class I Verbs and to the infinitive of the Class II and Class III Verbs. The form of the verb is invariable regardless of the number and person.

ma tegaynin, ma iibsanaynin, ma gaynaynin, ma maqlaynin.

5. **Present Continuous Negative:** This is formed by using the infinitive of the verb with the present continuous negative appendix.

e.g., tegi mayo tegi mayno
 tegi maysid tegi mayno
 tegi maayo tegi maysaan
 tegi mayso tegi maayaan

LESSON 15

Some Somalis prefer to make the negative by changing the “aa” endings of the affirmative present continuous to “o” and in the case of the 2nd singular “id”.
e.g., ma tegayo, ma tegaysid, ma tegayo, ma tegayso, etc.

- C. **Negative Noun Suffix:** The negative noun suffix “na” appended to an undefined noun accompanying a negative verb has the meaning “not any”

e.g., Ninna ma tegin. No man went.
Wiilna ma aan arkin. I didn't see any boy.

Vocabulary: From this lesson on your verbs in the vocabulary will be in three parts, viz. stem, infinitive and present indicative first person singular.

e.g., tell sheeg, sheegi, sheegaa.

believe	rumee, rumayn, rumeeyaa	trust	aamin, aamini, aaminaa
understand	kas, kasi, kasaa;	twist	marooji, maroojin, maroojiyaa
young men	dhallinyaro -da	story	sheeko -da
mouth / language	af -ka	year	sano -da / sannad -ka
tongue	carrab -ka	hour	saac -a
world	duni -da / adduun -ka	clock	saacad -da
voice	cod -ka	noise	shanqar -ta
telegram	taar -ka	middle	dhex -da
gift	hadiyad -da	tip	baqshiish -ka
vegetables	khudrad -da	scales	miisaan -ka
price	qiime -ha	holy book	kitaab -ka
stone house	sar -ta / daar -ta		

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON WORD ORDER: In the negative verbal particles “ku, u, ka” and “la” and the object pronoun “i” ou “ii” stand before the negative particle “ma”.

e.g., Li ma aad sheegin. You didn't tell me.
Wiilka lama aan hadlin. I didn't speak to the boy.

LESSON 15**Exercises:****Translate into Somali!**

1. Do the young men believe the holy book? No, they don't believe.
2. They do not understand the holy book. They trust God.
3. Did she cut the vegetables? No, she didn't. She placed them on the scales.
4. You didn't tell me a story. Tell me a story now. No, I am not telling a story.
5. Do you want a gift? Yes, give me a gift. Take the gift. Don't tell any man.
6. I sent the telegram. I didn't bring a letter.
7. Did you hear a noise? No, we didn't hear a noise.
8. Did we pay the price? No, we didn't pay. We are paying the money today.
9. They inherited five she camels from the old man. They didn't buy them. (Use "odaygii")
10. The children shouted. The birds did not fly away.
11. The old men despise the tribe, they don't use soap.
12. Do they drink coffee? No, they don't drink coffee, they drink tea.
13. I didn't twist the leg. The leg broke.
14. The cup fell. Did it break? No, it didn't break.
15. The carpenter didn't build the stone house. He made the table.
16. The father forgave the boy. He didn't beat him.
17. Foxes don't eat grass, they eat meat. They don't drink milk.
18. The girl doesn't boil the water. She cooks the vegetables.
19. The boy descended from the tree. He isn't climbing it now.
20. Did the banana fall on the ground? No, it didn't fall on the ground.
21. Ali caught it. Then he ate it. Now he wants some bread.

Write the negative conjugations in the present indicative, present continuous, the past indicative and the past continuous of the following verbs: orod, iibso, rumee.

Translate into English!

1. Odayga lacag buu doonayaa. Baqshiish miyaad siisay? Haah, shan shilin baan siiyey.
2. Sheeko baan u sheegay. Miyuu sheekada maqlay? Maya, ma maqlin, wuu baxay!
3. Ilaah dunida buu arkaa. Dadku ma ay aamminaan.
4. Af Soomaali miyaad kasaysaa? Maya, kasi mayno.
5. Khudradda miiska saar. Ukun miyaad iibsatay? Maya, ma iibsan.
6. Biyaha ma aan karin. Ilmaha waan ilaaliyey. Lacag ma aad siin.
7. Macallinku albaabka ma uu furo. Naagta baa furta.
8. Arigu togga ma tegaynin. Webiga way tegayeen. Ma aan gaynaynin.
9. Qolada waannu u yeedhnay. Ma ay jawaabin. Way baxsadeen.

LESSON 16**Emphatic Pronouns, Object Pronouns and Verbal Particle “u”:**

- A. **Emphatic pronouns:** To emphasize a pronoun an alternative emphatic word can be used. In English we might say, “He himself went”. In this case “himself “ is the emphatic pronoun.

In Somali the emphatic word is actually a noun but it lends emphasis to a pronoun. Being nouns they can be defined with articles ending with “a” and “u”.

I, me	anigu /aniga	we, us (excl.)	annagu / annaga
you (sg.)	adigu / adiga	we, us (incl.)	inagu / inaga
he, him	isagu / isaga	you (pl.)	idinku / idinka
she, her	iyedu / iyeda	they, them	iyagu / iyaga

As these are really nouns they can be used as such.

- a. The subject can be followed by the verbal particle and verb
e.g., Aniga baa tiriya. Anigu waan tiriya. I count (them).
- b. The object can have the subject pronoun suffixed to it .
e.g., Isagaan arkay. I saw him.
This is not necessarily emphatic but rather eliminating any ambiguity.

It is quite common in Somali to use the short form of this emphatic noun. The short form really is the undefined noun. When “baa” follows the short form then the vowel combines with the “baa” to become “aa”.

e.g.,	ani + baa = anaa	anaa u sheegaya . I am going to tell it.
	adi + baa = adaa	
	isa + baa = isaa	Check these out as some may not prefer these
	iye + baa = iyaa	forms at all, others may only use some of them.
	anna + baa = annaa	
	ina + baa = inaa	

- B. **Object Pronouns:** Under A. above you have already seen how the emphatic noun can be used to reveal the gender and number and person of an object. The object pronouns listed below act in some ways like verbal particles.

me	I	us (incl.)	ina
you	ku	us (excl.)	na
		you (pl.)	idin

Notice that they only exist in the first and second persons. Often in the third person the object is understood. “Ninka baa dilay.” The man beat (him / her)

It is important that you place the object pronoun in front of the verb.

LESSON 16

- C. **Verbal Particle “u”**: In lesson 3 you were introduced to this verbal particle. It carries the concept of “for” or “towards” a person or animal .
 e.g., tag, go u tag, go to (someone) u samee do it for (someone).
 You learned then that “to / for me was represented by “ii “.

“ii” is derived from “i” and “u”. Similarly:

ku + u = kuu	Wuu kuu yeedhay.	He called you.
ina + u = inoo	Way inoo sheegtay.	She told us (all of us).
na + u = noo	Waad noo samaysay.	You did (it) for us.
idin + u = idiin	Waan idiin jawaabay .	I answered (to) you (pl)

N.B. If you are emphasizing an object pronoun you cannot omit the simple object pronoun that stands near the verb. The emphatic noun is optional but the true object pronoun is indispensable.

- D. **Negative and Object Pronouns**: In the negative, verbal particles must be placed next to the verb. The “ma” negative particle must stand closer to the verb than the object pronoun.
 e.g., Ku ma arkin. I did not see you. Isaga u ma sheegin. I didn’t tell him.
 Ii ma aad keenaynin. You were not bringing it to me.

Vocabulary:

count	tiri, tirin, tiriya;
sell	iibi, iibin, iibiyaa;
return (trans.)	celi, celin, celiyaa;
steal	xad, xadi, xadaa;
run away	carar, carari, cararaa;
receive / accept	aqbal, aqbali, aqbalaa;
draw water for self	dhaanso dhaansan dhaansadaa;
arouse	kici, kicin, kiciyaa;
kick forwards	laad, laadi, laadaa;
hurry	degdeg, degdegi, degdegaa;
carry	sid, sisi, sidaa;
mule	baqal –ta / -ka
friend	saaxiib –ka / -ta
bill	xisaab –ta
tomorrow	berrito / berri
yesterday	shalay / shalayto
day before yesterday	dorraad –da / dorraato –da
day after tomorrow	saa dambe
three days hence	saa kuun
this morning	saaka
servant	mediidin –ka
trade	baayacmushtari –ga
jump	bood, boodi, boodaa;

LESSON 16**Exercises:****Translate into Somali!**

1. Did you call me? No, I didn't call you. It was he I called. (I called him.)
2. They sent you (pl.) the box yesterday. Did you receive it?
3. We did not receive it yesterday. We received it today.
4. Three women drew water. They didn't pour it out.
5. He carries wood. He doesn't carry meat. I carry meat.
6. She told him the story. He didn't tell her.
7. We told you (pl.). You didn't tell us.
8. I sold the book to him. They didn't sell it.
9. Did she return the purse? No, she didn't return it.
10. The traders stole the money. Did they run away? No, they stayed.
11. Does she pay the bill? No, she doesn't pay the bill.
12. The officers weren't crossing the river. They were lying down.
13. The boy didn't kick the ball. She kicked it!
14. Did you lean on the wall? Yes, I leaned on the wall.
15. They brought the sheep to us (incl.). She didn't bring a thing to us (incl.)
16. Did we send you two letters? No, you didn't send us two letters. You sent us three letters. You sent her two letters.
17. Did you put on the clothes? Yes, we put on the clothes. We didn't put on the hats. They took the hats.
18. Did he marry her? No, he didn't marry her. Ali married her.
19. The children laugh. The young men jump. The old men talk.
20. I saw two eyes. He didn't see any man.

Translate into English!

1. Baqashu ma cunto khudradda. Shalyto way cuntay. Maanta dooni mayso.
2. Axmedow, degdeg! Waan ku sugayaa. Anigu ma kasin, haddeer waan imanayaa.
3. Naagi waa qaylisay. Dadkay toosisay. Dadku u ma tegin iyeda.
4. Biyaha miyaad ii keentay? Maya, ma keenin, Fadum ma ay dhaansan.
5. Tuugaggu lacag bay isaga u keeneen. Isagu ma aqbalin.
6. Askarigu waa hurdayey. Anigu waan kiciyey. Wuu kacay.
7. Qaalinka buu qaaday. Saaka wuu celiyey.
8. Dorraadda geela baan tiriyeey. Saddex boqolyo labaaatan oo geel baan tiriyeey.
9. Tuugaggu geel ma xadin. Laba orgi bay xadeen. Midiidinka baa ii sheegay.
10. Shaah buu cabbay. Hhilibkaan cunay, xisaabta noo keen.

LESSON 17**Adjectives:**

Adjectives are words which describe nouns. As the Somali language is extremely versatile adjectives can be derived from verbs and coined from nouns with some assistance from a couple of verbs. For this lesson we shall concentrate on the radical adjectives and you will also be able to use some other adjectives that are derived from nouns and verbs.

Radical or true adjectives are root words themselves from which other parts of speech can be formed. In the vocabulary list only radical adjectives will be given to you besides some nouns.

- i. Adjectives follow the nouns they qualify in Somali.

e.g., nin weyn; a big man; ninka weyn the big man.

With plural nouns the radical adjectives duplicate their first syllable. The vocabulary list will show both the singular and plural of the radicals.

e.g., weyn, waaweyn; Nimanka waaweyn waa bexeen.
The big men have gone.

- ii. Defining the subject noun qualified by an adjective. Although this isn't often necessary it is good to practice it early. To define the subject an "i" is suffixed to the adjective qualifying the noun subject.

e.g., Ninka weyni lacagtuu doonayaa. The big man wants the money.

- iii. Complementary use: In the sentence, "the book is red" the adjective is the complement, following the verb "to be". Already you have discovered that the verbal particles can act as the verb "to be".

e.g., Waa nabad. It is peace.

The verbal particle "baa" can fulfill this function with the adjectives.

e.g., Ninka baa weyn. The man is big.
Dibiga baa shilis. The bull is fat.

LESSON 17**Vocabulary:**

careful	feejig / feeyig
bad	xun, xunxun
black	madow, madmadow
fat	shilis, shishilis
new / fresh	cusub, cuscusub
red	cas, cascascas
small	yar, yaryar
large	weyn, waaweyn
light	fudud, fudfudud
far	fog, fogfog
white	cad, cadcad
near	dhow, dhowdhow
cold	qabow, qabqabow
hard	adag, adadag
clever / good	fiican, fiicfiican
heavy	culus, culculus
hot	kulul, kulkulul
tall / deep	dheer, dhaadheer
ripe / cooked	bisil, bisbisil
unripe	ceerin, ceerceerin
morning	subax –da
guest	marti –da
fruit	miro –ha
night	habeen –ka
evening	fiid –ka
worker (collective)	shaqaale –ha
afternoon	galab –ta
early dawn	arooryo –da / salaad –da

LESSON 17**Exercises:****Translate into English!**

1. Alaabta baa culus. Anigu alaabta culus ma qaadin.
2. Naagta dheeri khudradda bisil way iibsata.
3. Dibiga shilis baa cas. Ninka baa yar. Isagu ma shaqeeyo.
4. Ilmaha khudrad ceeriin way cuneen. Haddeer hunguriga dooni maayaan.
5. Kaawiyadda baa kulul. Haddeer isticmaal.
6. Waqtiga baa dhow. Haddeer buu baxayaa.
7. Wiilka weyni gabadha yar wuu dilay. Isaga baa xun.
8. Dibiga baa madow, Dibiga madow baa cararaya.
9. Walaalka yari saaxiib buu keenayaa. Dadka hadiyad bay keenayaan.
10. Miiska adag waa jabay. Nijaarka fiincan waa hagaajinayaa.

Translate into Somali!

1. I don't believe the young men, they told me a bad story.
2. The day is hot. The people are not running.
3. Pour (pl) the milk into the big cup. Now pour (pl) it out.
4. The tall girl is jumping. The small boy wasn't jumping.
5. The new teacher was counting the children. He is a clever teacher.
6. The careful servant cooked the fresh meat. The servant is tall.
7. The wood is hard. The clever carpenter is using it.
8. The big son kicked the red door. The mother didn't shout.
9. The heavy fruit is unripe. Don't (pl.) cook the ripe fruit.
10. The new axe is heavy. Use the little axe.
11. The prisoner is small; the officer is tall.
12. The tall officer caught the small prisoner. The officer imprisoned him.
13. The red fox took the bad meat. He didn't eat it.
14. Come in the evening. The day is hot. We talk in the evening.
15. The big white bird flew to the tree. (Where there is more than one adjective qualifying the same noun the adjective are separated by the conjunction "ee".)
16. The big fat billy goat didn't cross the river. He is grazing here.
17. The new heavy chair broke. The tall clever carpenter is fixing it.
18. The morning is cool, the afternoon is hot. I lie down in the evening.
19. The far town is small. The white guest went to the near village.
20. The worker lay down. It is hard work. Now he is getting up. He is working.

LESSON 18**The verb “to be”:**

- A. **Present Tense Affirmative:** The verb “to be” is one of the very irregular verbs in Somali. Hereunder follows the present tense conjugation:

waan ahay	waannu nahay
waad tahay	waynu nahay
wuu yahay	waydin tihiin
way tahay	way yihiin

Special note on the use of the verb “to be”:

Waan ahay	I am
Waad tahay	You are, etc...

This is set out for the sake of learning. In practical use the verbal practical “baa” is usually used with the pronoun affixed.

e.g.,	Wiil wanaagsan buu yahay.	He is a good boy.
	Naag dheer bay tahay.	She is a tall woman.

In these examples “baa” emphasizes what you want to say the person or thing is.

e.g., wiil wanaagsan, naag dheer.

- B. **Use of the verb “to be” with adjectives:** In the previous lesson you learned the complementary use of the adjective with “baa” after a noun. If “baa” carries a subject pronoun or when you are using the particle “waa” with a complementary adjective the verb “to be” in the appropriate form follows the adjective.

e.g.,	Way kulushahay.	She/it is hot.
	Tuugag bay yihiin.	They are thieves.
	Ilamaha waa badan yihiin.	The children are many.
	Waynu ladannahay.	We are well.

- C. **Weeye, Weeyaan:** Another useful equivalent of the verb “to be” in Somali is the word weeye / weeyaan. These seem to be used as singular and plural respectively at times and sometimes as exact equivalents.

e.g.,	Ma nabad baa?	Nabad weeye.
	Ma nabad baa?	Waa nabad.
	Lacag miyaad keentay?	Haah, waa tan.
		Haah, tan weeye.
	Lacagta miyaad tirisay?	Haah, waa labaatan shilin.
		Haah, labaatan shilin weeye.

LESSON 18**Weeye / Weeyaan:** Contd.....

Notice that “waa” in these cases comes first while weeye/weeyaan follow the word being emphasized.

Vocabulary:

tired	daalan	boiled	karsan	each	kasta
absent	maqan	an/other	kale	many/much	badan
open	furān	every	walba	wide	ballaaran
good	wanaagsan	well	ladan	fat	buuran
empty	madhan / maran	dry	engegan	broken	jaban
lost	lunsan	shut	xidhan/xiran	clean	sifaysan
written	qoran	cooked	bislaysan	middle	dhexe
loving	jecel	upper	sare/kore	front	hore
lower	hoose	next/last	dambe	hating	neceb
clean			sifee, sifayn, sifeeyaa;		
lose			lumi, lumin, lumiyaa;		
be lost			lun, lumi, lumaa;		
rule over			xukun, xukumi, xukumaa;		
student			arday –ga / ardayad –da		

LESSON 18**Exercises:****Translate into Somali!**

1. The meat is cooked. The tall old man is absent. Is he lost?
2. The top box is empty. The next box is heavy.
3. The thief is tied. Did you tie him? No, I didn't tie him.
4. She eats dried fruit. The donkey likes unripe fruit.
5. The river is broad. The tall old man crossed the broad river.
6. The goods are clean. Did the servant put the new soap in?
7. The traders refused the first bull. They wanted the next bull.
8. Is the student absent? Yes, he is absent.
9. Today the student is well. He went to the school. He didn't stay in the house.
10. The white horse is fat; it hates the big donkey.
11. The light hammer is near. Send me the heavy hammer. This is heavy.
12. It is red! Did you want something red? No, I don't want a red one.
13. The sun is red, the moon is white. She is clever. They are many.
14. Each man is a good worker. The work is hard.
15. The children refused the raw meat. They want cooked meat.
16. The evil thieves entered the open door. They took many goods.
17. The new officer counted the prisoners. One prisoner is absent.
18. Call the chief officer! The officer are going to catch the absent prisoners.
19. The prisoner escaped yesterday. The soldiers caught him. They returned him.
20. The small boy refused the large bucket. The bucket is heavy.
21. The middle seat is broken. The other chairs are strong (hard).
22. The letter is written. Did they send it to us? No, we are sending it to them.
23. The guest hates cooked vegetables. He loves fresh fruit.
24. The fat worker went to you. He works every day.
25. You showed me the clean floor. Is the bucket clean?

Translate into English!

1. Sheekada waan maqlay. Sheekada waan jeclahay. Miyey qorantahay?
2. Guriga furan wuu galay. Qolka waa madhanyahay. Qol kale wuu eegayaa.
3. Fadumoy! Dhulka sifee. Miyaad sifaysay? Haah, dhulka waa sifaysanyahay.
4. Aqalka jaban nijaarka baa hagaajinaya. Duufaanka miyuu jebiyey?
5. Alaabta hoose waa adagtahay. Alaabta kale waa fududdahay.
6. Dorraadda laba gabdhood lax yar bay iibiyeen. Saaka askari iyaguu doonayaa.
7. Dorraadda lax baa luntay. Laxda lunsan ninna ma arkin.
8. Labada gabdhood askariga bay arkeen. Way carareen. Laxda miyey celinayaan.
U malayn maayo; qof baa iibsaday; lacag buu bixiyey.
9. Buug yar miyaad doonaysaan? Buugga dhexe qaad. Saa kuun celi.
10. Geedka weyn ee dheer ilmaha yaryar bay fuulayeen.

LESSON 19**Verb “To Be” Present Tense Negative, Conjunction “oo” and “ee”:****A. Present Tense Negative of Verb “To Be”:**

ma ihi (mi ihi)	mi ihin (ma ahin)
ma ihid (ma ahid)	mi ihin (ma ahin)
ma aha	ma ihidin (ma ahidin)
ma aha	ma aha

e.g., Askari mi ihi.	I am not a soldier.
Nin xun ma ahid.	You are not a bad man.

Complementary Negative Adjectives:

You will notice from the above conjugation that, excepting for changes made for the sake of euphony that each part of the verb begins with “ah”. What follows is the negative suffix appropriate to the subject. With negative complementary adjectives the suffix of the negative verb “to be” is suffixed to the adjective.

e.g., Ninka ma weyna.	The man is not big.
Ma gaajaysani.	I am not hungry.

Several of the adjectives that end in “-an” will eject the “a” before appending the suffix as all of these negative suffixes begin with a vowel.

e.g.,	Ma buurnid.	You are not fat.	
	Iyagu ma ladna.	They are not well.	
	Ma wanaagsani.	I am not good, etc.)	Ma wanaagsanin.
	Ma wanaagsanid.		Ma wanaagsanidin.
	Ma wanaagsana.		Ma wanaagsana.

B. Conjunction “oo” and “ee”:

Where more than one adjective qualifies the same noun a conjunction (joining word) is used. If the noun is not defined then the conjunction “oo” is used between the adjectives.

e.g., Nin buuran oo culus ...	A heavy fat man ...
Miis weyn oo cad ...	A big white table ...

If the noun is defined then the additional adjectives after the first one are joined by the conjunction “ee”.

e.g., Ninka weyn ee wanaagsan ...	The good big man ...
Faraska madow ee rabbaysan ...	The tame black horse ...

LESSON 19**Vocabulary:**

forgiven	cafiyan	angry	xanaaqsan	hungry	gaajaysan
sweet	macaan	wet	qoyan	tame	rabbaysan
round	wareegsan	soft	jilicsan	satiated	dheregsan
slender	dhuuban	ready	diyaarsan	naked	qaawan
needy	u baahan	enough	ku filan		
wash	maydh, maydhi, maydhaa;		cow	sac –a	
wash	qasaal, qasaali, qasaalaa;		a certain	hebel –ka	
clothes			person		
tonight	caawa		readiness	diyaar –ka	

Exercises:**Translate into Somali**

1. The shut door isn't broken. It isn't good. The small door is good.
2. The calf is tame. The cow isn't tame. She will run away.
3. The hair is soft; it isn't long.
4. The meat is sufficient. Are you satisfied? No, I am not satisfied. I'm hungry.
5. The tea isn't sweet. The hands aren't clean. Wash the hands.
6. The fat man ate the long white bread. The bread isn't fresh.
7. The cloth is wet; it isn't dry. Place the cloth on the table. Spread it.
8. Are you (pl) ready? Yes, we are ready. He is not ready.
9. The little children are naked. They are washing the new clothes.
10. Did a certain man marry the girl? No, no man married the girl.
11. The black goats are not tame. They are big fat goats.
12. Does she milk the white nanny goat? No, she doesn't milk it.
13. She milks the black nanny goat. The white nanny goat isn't tame.
14. Yesterday the children didn't go to school. The teacher is angry.
15. The students are not forgiven. The teacher is calling the old man.
16. Look (pl.) at the stars. Do you (pl.) see the three calves.
17. Did you clean the house? Yes, the house is clean now.
18. Is the floor wet? No, it isn't wet; it is dry.
19. The table is round. Is the red table round? It isn't round.
20. Do you like black bread? No, I don't like black bread.

LESSON 19**Translate into English!**

1. Cabdiyow! Ma lunsantahay? Maya, ma lunsani; halkan baan joogaa.
2. Usha dheer ee dhuuban miyad doonaysaa? Maya, ul kale waan helay.
3. Dharka cusub ma qasaasheen? Haah, waannu qasaalnay.
4. Dharku ma engegan yahay? Maya, ma engegna. Miyaan laabayaa?
5. Cunto waan u baahanahay. Hilib ii keen. Shaahi ma diyaarsan yahay?
6. Shaah waa diyaar. Wax kale miyaan kuu keenaa? Maya, waan dheregsanahay.
7. Yarow, sonkor keen. Shaahi ma macaana. Waa ku filantahay.
8. Marada jilicsan ee wareegsan ma doonayso. Maro kale bay doonaysaa.
9. Fardaha miyey dhaadheer yihiin? Fardo dhaadheer ma aha. Waa yaryar yihiin.
10. Ardayga ma feeyigna. Isagu ma jecla shaqo / shuqul. Shuqul wuu neceb yahay.
11. Nin dhuuban ma ahid. Waad dheer tahay. Walaasha waa yar tahay; ma dheera.
12. Wiil kasta oo maqan waan diray. Wiilal ladan ma aha.

Write out the affirmative and negative conjugations of the verb “to be”.

LESSON 20Demonstrative Adjectives, Adverbs:

- A. **Demonstrative Adjective:** The demonstrative adjectives in English are: This ____, that ____, these ____, those ____. In Somali these adjective are in the form of suffixes that are appended to the respective nouns.

- i. “-an” is the adjective suffix meaning “this / these” depending on the number of the noun.

e.g., ninkan this man; nimankan these men.

- ii. The adjective suffix for “that / those” varies between the following “-aa“, “-aas”, “-eer” and “-oo”. The most common would be “-aas” with “-aa” running a close second.

e.g., naagtaas that woman wiilalkaas those boys
miiskaa that table ninkeer that man

- iii. Use with the numerals. When using a demonstrative with a numeral to qualify a noun the demonstrative is appended to the numeral.

e.g., labadaas nin those two men
tobankan shilin these ten shillings
saddexdaa geed those three trees

Notice that the noun being qualified does not change, except of course when a feminine noun in the plural adopts the suffix “-ood or “-aad”.

- B. **Adverb:** Adverbs are words that modify the meaning of verbs. Adverb meanings are derived by a number of means in Somali. In this lesson we shall only deal with two true adverbs.

True adverbs stand immediately before the verb and no other verbal particle can stand closer to the verb.

sii conveys the meaning “continue to ____” or “away in direction”.

soo has the meaning “this way”, or go and ____ with the idea of returning.

e.g., sii hadal keep speaking, continue speaking;
 sii raac continue to accompany

 soo raac come this way to accompany / follow
 soo eeg go look (and return here)

LESSON 20

C. **Word Order:** You are now accumulating a number of particles and it could be confusing as to their order when a number of them come together. Here is the order of the particles, etc, you have learned so far:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Verbal particle “waa/ baa” | 2. Subject Pronoun |
| 3. Verbal particle “u” | 4. Negative particle “ma” |
| 5. Adverb particle “sii/soo” | 6. Verb. |

Affirmative: Ninka alaabta bay u soo celisay. She returned the stuff.
to the man.

Negative: Ninka alaabta uma ay soo celin. She didn't return the stuff
to the man.

You will notice in the negative that the subject pronoun follows the “ma” negative. You may wish to insert in the word order a note to the effect that the optional negative subject pronoun follows the negative “ma”.

Vocabulary:

midwife	ummuliso –da
medicine	daawo –da
menfolk	rag –ga
message	farriin –ta
market	suuq –a
womenfolk	dumar-ka
meeting	shir –ka
cattle	lo' –da
happy	faraxsan
straight	hagaagsan
alternate	dhaaf
same in size	le'eg
tangled	murugsan
hidden	qarsoon
crooked	qalloocan
brown / reddish	guduudan
full	buuxsan
giddy	wareersan
short	gaaban
like / alike	u eg
alive / living	nool
clear / plain	cad
sad	qulubsan
cracked	dillacsan
beautiful	quruxsan
wander	wareeg, wareegi, wareegaa;
repeat/ return (trans)	soo celi, soo celin, soo celiyaa;
scrape / scratch	xoq, xoqi, xoqaa;
fall (of rain)	da', di'i, da'aa;

LESSON 20**Exercises:****Translate into Somali!**

1. Those two persons are the same. They are brothers.
2. Fatuma, where is Asli? She went to a far place. She is not here.
3. Where are the old men? They are at the meeting. The young men are present.
4. The cattle were roaming in the market. The cattle were many.
5. Is the teacher continuing to teach in the evening? Go and see.
6. We are not ready. They were waiting for us. We were late.
7. A teacher taught you. Now you are a teacher.
8. She is a clever girl. That girl isn't clever. This girl is beautiful.
9. A boy is running to the midwife. He is giving her a message.
10. The good midwife is taking the goods. The woman is shouting.
11. Now she is driving some good red medicine. She is sleeping.
12. The little boy is naked. The midwife is washing him.
13. Now the woman isn't shouting; she is happy.
14. The thieves ran that way. The short fat one wore a red hat.
15. Did he go to the market? No, he didn't go anywhere.
16. You aren't well. Buy some medicine. Lie down.
17. The womenfolk are writing. The clothes aren't ready. Come tonight.
18. I am not ready. I am needing the black shoes. Go and clean them for me.
19. That hair isn't beautiful. It is soft; it is wet; we don't like soft hair.
20. This table is not round. That white table is round.

Translate into English!

1. Idinku geela lunsan waad soo hesheen. Miyaydin noo keenteen?
2. Caawa dharka cusub way qasaalayaan. Dharkan kale ragga waan siinayaa.
3. Hilib sii cun. Maya, waan dheregsanahay.
4. Shaahan madow ma macaana. Annagu ma jeclin.
5. Xariggaas marugsan ma wanaagsana. Mid kale oo cusub keen.
6. Usha qalloocan isticmaali mayno. Ul hagaagsan waan u baahan nahay.
7. Farriintan Maxamed u gee. Dad kale ha la hadlin. Soo degdeg.
8. Sanduuqa qarsoon way doonayaan. Ma ay helin. Way qulubsan yihiin.
9. Tuugga laba nin buu dilay. Midka nool waa baxsaday.
10. Roob badan baa da'ay. Ha gelin!
11. Soo celi. Kabahan waa engegan yihiin, ma ay qoyna.
12. Maalin walba uma baahani. Maalin dhaaf ii keen.

LESSON 21**Interrogatives Who? and Whom?**

- A. **Who?** The simplest way of asking “Who... ?” is to use the interrogative “yaa” with the masculine verb.

e.g., Yaa(ayaa) jooga? Who is present?

Note how ‘yaa’ has the same effect on the preset tense verb as “baa”.

e.g., Yaa albaabka furay? Who opened the door?

Yaa wanaagsan? Who is good?

Yaa weeye? Who is it ?

- i. Another interrogative for “who” having articles of both genders is “kuma /tuma”. The articles are prefixed to the interrogative “ma”. These interrogatives are followed by the particle “baa” which can be contracted with interrogative thus:

kuma + baa = kumaa? tuma +baa= tumaa?

Kuma baa Cali arkay = Kumaa Cali arkay?

= Cali kumaa arkay? Who saw Ali?

Tuma baa Jaamac la hadashay? Tumaa Jaamac la hadashay?

Who spoke with Jama?

(In this case it is assumed the person is feminine gender.)

- ii. “Waa” can be used with an interrogative but it can only precede it.

Waa tuma? Who is it? (expecting the person to be feminine)

Waa kuma? Who is it? (not necessarily expecting the person to be masculine.)

Another alternative is to use “waa” with the interrogative “ayo”

e.g., Waa ayo? Who is it?

- B. **Whom?** Whom is used when the question is asked about the person who is the object of the verb. e.g., Whom did you see? Yaad araktay?

In Somali a “whom” question is asked by using one of the interrogatives, “kuma”, “tuma”, or “yaa” followed by “baa”, then suffix the subject pronoun.

e.g., Kumay u shaqaynayeen? For whom were they working?

Yaad alaabta siisay? To whom did you give the goods?

It is possible for the noun subject to follow its pronoun in this kind of sentence as ambiguity is so minimal.

e.g., Kumay gabadhu keentay? = Gabadhu kumay keentay?

LESSON 21**Vocabulary:**

key	fure –ha
monkey	daayeer –ka
right	midig –ta
female	dheddig –ga
priest	wadaad –ka
fish	malaay –ga / kalluun –ka
judge	xaakin –ka
elephant	maroodi –ga
clerk	karraani –ga
court	maxkamad –da
left	bidix –da
reward	abaalmarin -ta
burden camel	rati –ga
male	lab –ka
doctor	dhakhtar –ka
fine	ganaax –a
male camel	awr –ka
rough	qallafsan
spread	fidsan
dressed in	ku huwan
exist	jir, jiri, jiraa;
be in	ku jir, ku jiri, ku jiraa;
condemn	xukun, xukumi, xukumaa;
fine	ganaax, ganaaxi, ganaaxaa;
still / yet	weli
not yet	weli ma (with the negative verb)

LESSON 21**Exercises:****Translate into English!**

1. Aashuunkan dillaacsan yaa keenay? Ma buuxsan yahay? Maya, ma buuxsana.
2. Maska guduudan miyuu weli nool yahay? Ma noola.
3. Midigta u eeg. Waddada ka tallaab. Kalluun soo iibi.
4. Wadaadka yar maxkamadda yaa geeyey? Cali baa geeyey; wuu ashtakeeyey.
5. Qorigan waa qallafsan yahay; ma wanaagsana. Dooni maayo.
6. Karraaniga warqad wuu qorayaa. Warqaddaas waan u baahanahay.
7. Wadaadku yuu la hadlayey saaka? Xaakinka buu la hadlayey.
8. Waa qulubsan yahay; xaakinka isaguu ganaaxay. Ma xanaaqsana.
9. Gurigaas kumaa jooga? Qofna ma joogo. Way bexeen.
10. Ninkaas xun kumuu dilay? Weli ma nool yahay?

Translate Into Somali!

1. The elephants entered the village. They broke many houses.
2. The people ran away. One man fell. Did the doctor see him? Yes, he saw him.
3. Who called the doctor? Whom did he send to the doctor?
4. Who brought this water? It is not cold. I want cold water.
5. For whom did you buy the monkey? I bought it for the little boy.
6. Whom is she working for? She is working for us.
7. To whom are we going? We are going to the old man. Who is he?
8. Who milks the goats? The womenfolk milk the goats. Men folk milk the camels.
9. To whom did you give the heavy boxes? I gave them to the young men.
10. This man works alternate nights. Who works the other nights?
11. Who is absent today? Mohamed is absent. Asli is absent. Ali is present.
12. Who is lost? No one is lost. The children are in that room.
13. To whom are you writing the letter? I am writing it to a friend.
14. Whom do you like? Do you like this man? Do you like that man?
15. Were you (pl.) in the meeting? Whom were you listening to?
16. To whom are those two hundred men going? They are not going to anyone.
17. Today they are going to the river. They are going to pray.
18. Are they carrying the mats? No, they sent the mats this morning.
19. The evil men asked the priest something. The priest condemned them.
20. Are they angry? I don't know? I didn't see them. Who knows?

LESSON 22**Adverb:**

- A. In lesson 19 you were briefly introduced to adverbs, viz., “true adverbs”.
You learned that adverbs are words or particles that give more meaning to a verb.

e.g., He talked quickly. Look over there. Come here.
The words, “quickly, over there, and here” are all adverbs.

1. Some Somali adverbs are words that in their own right are adverbs
and can stand alone normally at the beginning of a sentence.

e.g., marmar sometimes Marmar wuu shaqeyaa. He sometimes works.
imminka now Imminka wuu imanayaa. Now he is coming.

2. Some words are used in responses:

e.g., hawrarsan, haye, waa tahay, alright

“haye” can also be used as a grunt indicating that you are following what is being said.

- B. Nouns are used extensively in Somali for adverb meanings:

- i. Defined Nouns

dhex –da	the middle	gees –ta	side
dul –ta	above	hor –ta	the front (firstly)
banaan –ka	outside	dibad –da	outside
kor –ka	above	hareero –ha	around

- ii. Nouns qualified by a demonstrative adjective:

halkan	here	halkaas	there
meeshaas	there	markaas / kolkaas / goortaa	then
haddeer	now, at once	meeshan	here
markan / goortan / kolkan	this time		

- iii. Nouns defined or undefined, qualified by an adjective:

mar kale	again	mar dambe	next time
meel dhow	near	meel walba	everywhere
meel fog	far	mar walba	every time
markii hore	previously	berigii hore	formerly

marka / markii dambe	the next time
meel uun	somewhere
marar badan	often

All of these seem to prefer a position at the beginning of the sentences especially in the type of sentences you have learned so far.

LESSON 22**Vocabulary:**

honey	malab –ka
change	sarrif –ka
middle	dhex –da
outside	dibad-da
top	kor –ka
plain	bannaan –ka
top	dul –ta
edible grain	badar –ka
bone	laf –ta
canal	keli –ga
time occasion	kol –ka / mar -ka / goor –ta
wall	derbi –ga
front	hor –ta
side	gees –ta / -ka
poor person	miskiin –ka
direction	hareer –ta
fan	babbis –ka
joke	kaftan –ka
hoe	yaanbo –da
short	gaaban
condemned, sentenced;	xukuman
sick	jirran
stampede	yaac, yaaci, yaacaa;
make a mistake	gaf, gefi, gafaa;
dig / cultivate	fal, fali, falaa;
sow	beer, beeri, beeraa;
apply (as a paste)	mari, marin, mariyaa;
knock	garaac, garaaci, garaacaa;

LESSON 22**Exercises:****Translate into Somali!**

1. The white children went outside. Today is hot. The children are red.
2. They are not sick. The mother is applying the medicine.
3. This short man saw the new fans. Now he is picking it up.
4. The livestock saw the lion then they stampeded.
5. Whose clerks made a mistake. Who counted the change?
6. The trader is angry. He is paying a reward.
7. The priest is talking to the fat women. They are digging the garden.
8. Who sowed the plants? For whom did he sow them?
9. The girl climbed the wall. One girl fell. The arm is broken.
10. The mother led her to a doctor. The doctor is straightening the bone.
11. They told us a joke. We didn't laugh.
12. Who is making the canal? Ali is making it. For whom is he doing it.
13. Did you knock on the door? Yes, no one answered.
14. Fatuma washed the hair. The hair is soft.
15. The fresh fruit is not clean. The wet fruit is sweet.
16. The short old man isn't absent. He was waiting here. (use "ku sug")
17. The husband accused the wife. The judge gave judgment. She is condemned.
18. The poor people wait her every morning. We give them some grain.
19. Who is watering the garden? Mohamed is watering it. Ali is sick today.
20. For whom are you taking the honey? I bought this honey. It is sweet. I like honey.
Put some honey in the tea.

Translate into English!

1. Maalmahan waa kulul yihiin. Haah, marmar ma kulula.
2. Dhallinyaradu qoladaas way neceb yihiin. Yay la tashadeen?
3. Yaa geela tiriyey? Immisa baa jira? Saddex boqol iyo toddoba iyo soddon baa jira.
4. Saaka waad gaftay. Albaabkaas waad garaacday. Qolkaas qofna ku ma jiro.
5. Yaa jirran? Anaa jirran. Halkan jiifso. Waad ladantahay haddeer.
6. Wiilasha waa murmayaana. Mid baa midka kale quudhsaday.
7. Wiilka yari wiilka kale buu cafiyey. Imminka way faraxsan yihiin.
8. Warqadda yaad u dirtay? Miyuu kuu jawaabay? Warqadda miyaad kastay?
9. Faduma dhar cusub bay ku huwan tahay. Maro cas ku ma huwana.
10. Sonkorta waa dhacday. Way fidsan tahay. Xaaqinka Asli baa keenaysa.

LESSON 23Past Tense Negative and Affirmative of Verb “to be”A. Past Tense Affirmative:

waan ahaa	waynu ahayn
waad ahayd	waannu ahayn
wuu ahaa	waydin ahaydeen
way ahayd	way ahaayeen

B. Past Negative: Ma ahayn (ma ahaan) this is not conjugated. However, to avoid ambiguity the subject pronoun can be placed after the negative “ma”.

e.g., ma-aan ahayn I was not; ma –ay ahayn; She was not; etc...

C. Complementary Use: Earlier you learned that using adjectives in the complementary construction the verb “to be” was appended to the adjective that followed the verbal particle. In the past tense the verb “to be” only appends the part which follows “ah” in the construction.

e.g.,	Waan gaabnaa.	I was short.
	Waad wanaagsanayd.	You were good.
	Way dhaadheeraayeen.	They were tall.

Similarly in the negative:

Ma uu buurnayn.	He wasn't corpulent.
Ma ay quruxsanayn.	She was not beautiful.

Note: You will have cause to notice that the verb "to be" often will yield a part when used in various ways. The division is always between the "ah-" and the endings "-aa", "-ayd", "-ayn", "-a", etc.

LESSON 23**Vocabulary:**

shield	gaashaan –ka	dagger	billaawe –ha
shelter	waab –ka	handle / haft	daab –ka
debt	deyn –ta	appear	waran –ka
witness	markhaati –ga	picture	taswiir –ta
pain	xanuun –ka	face	weji –ga
number	tiro –da	nail	musmaar –ka
crow	tuke –ha	kidney	kelli –da
liver	beer –ka		
nose	san –ka	weapons	hub –ka
strength	xoog –ga	country	waddan –ka /
			dal -ka
painful	xanuunsan	swollen	bararsan
wrapped	duuban	folded	laaban

cause pain	xanuuji, xanuujin, xanuujiyaa;
torment	caddib, caddibi, caddibaa;
fight	dagaallan, dagaallami, dagaalamaa;
pain, be in	xanuunso, xanuunsan, xanuunsadaa;
hurt (trans.)	xanuun, xanuuni, xanuunaa;
fight with	la dagaallan, la dagaallami, la dagaalamaa;

LESSON 23**Exercises:****Translate into Somali!**

1. She was a clever girl. She wasn't beautiful. Asli is pretty.
2. I fell. The leg is hurting. I am a man in pain.
3. Don't pull the door, push it, then enter.
4. That language is difficult. This language wasn't hard.
5. They issued an announcement. The lost boy is still alive.
6. This shelter was small. It wasn't broad. It is sufficient.
7. What is that number? That number is eleven.
8. This witness is a good man. He paid the money. Now the prisoner is free.
9. Those black crows are not healthy. They are thin.
10. The purse wasn't lost. She put it in another place. Now she is holding it.
11. That liver is not good. The bull was not well. Put it outside.
12. Did they go to the war? For whom are they fighting?
13. The enemy caught the soldier. They tormented him.
14. Who lost the weapons? This is a spear. Here is a shield.
15. This country is dry. No rain has fallen. We are praying to God
16. The arm is swollen. The bone is broken. It is painful. It is hurting me.
17. The cloth wasn't folded. Now Asli is bringing the iron.
18. The cattle graze there. A horse has escaped. It is galloping.
19. Whom is Mohamed carrying on the back? The little brother is in pain.
20. Thieves entered the house. The door wasn't shut. The house was empty.

Translate into English!

1. Furahan ma jabna. Waa qalloocanaa. Waan hagaajiyey. Haddeer waa hagaagsan yahay. Eeg waan isticmaalayaa. Albaabka waa furanyahay.
2. Yaa ku sugaya? Waa saaxiibka gaaban. Isagu ma dheera.
3. Hilibkaas ma badna. Ku ma filna dad badan. Hilib kale soo bislee.
4. Cali miyuu geela ceelka gaynayaa? U malayn mayo. Isaga baa maqan.
5. Gabadhu sibraarkay qaadaysaa. Biyuhu waa macaan yihiin.
6. Gabadhaas miyey dhaansatay? Maya, biyahaas ma macaana.
7. Ilmaha waa boodayaan; way faraxsan yihiin; hooyada wax macaan way iibsatay.
8. Odayga waa jirran yahay. Wuu dardaarmay.
9. Lo'da magaaladay geleen; way wareegayeen. Wiilasha baa helay (heshay).
10. Masaakiinta qaawan dadku dhar bay siiyeen. Cunto way cuneen. Haddeer way dheregsan yihiin. Ma gaajaysana haddeer.

LESSON 24**Possessive Adjectives and Conjunctions “laakiin”, “se” and “na”:**

Possessive Adjectives: are simply suffixed to the articles of their respective nouns. As the nouns are of two genders the ending of the possessive must correspond.

A. i.

Masculine				Feminine			
my	-ayga	our (excl.)	-ayaga	my	-ayda	our (excl.)	-ayada
your	-aaga	our (incl.)	-eenna	my	-aada	our (incl.)	-eenna
his	-iisa	your (pl.)	-iinna	his	-iisa	your (pl.)	-iinna
her	-eeda	their	-ooda	her	-eeda	their	-ooda

e.g., buugayga = my book sarriirtiisa = his bed.

ii. An irregularity occurs with these possessives when they qualify the names of blood relatives.

e.g., aabbahay, aabbahaa, aabbahiis, aabbaheed
aabbahayo, aabbaheen, aabbahiin, aabbahood

Notice that the last syllable is dropped. Beware that the number of the noun does not get confused with the number of the possessor.

e.g., ilmooyinkiisa his children ilmahooda their child
or ilmahiisa cunuggooda their child

iii. **Possessive on Numerals:** Numerals can have possessives suffixed to them as they are nouns also.

e.g., labadayda my two afartooda their four

When you are speaking of a noun which is possessed and also qualified by a numeral, then the numeral is the noun that carries the suffix of possession.

e.g., saddexdayda buug my three books
tobankiinna ilmo your (pl.) ten children

B. **Conjunctions:** Conjunctions are joining words used for joining sentences, phrases and words of different parts of speech. Just for now you will be introduced to the conjunctions that are used for joining sentences and are translated to mean “and” and “but”.

There are two words meaning “but” viz. “Laakiin” and post-positive “-se”. There are also two words meaning “and” viz. “oo” and the post-positive “-na”. In each case the first word stands between the two sentences;

e.g., Albaabbka buu furay oo galay. He opened the door and entered.

LESSON 24

The post-positive are suffixed to the first word of the second sentence.

e.g., Albaabbkuu furay isaguse ma gelin. He opened the door but didn't enter.
Cuntaday keeneen iyaduse way diidday. They brought the food but she refused it.

Vocabulary:

brother-in-law	seeddi –ga	grandfather	awow –ga / awowe -ha
child	cunug –ga	grandmother	ayeeyo –da
blanket	buste –ha	cousin	inaadeer –ka
dikdik	sagaaro –da	caravan	safar –ka
deer / gazelle	deero –da	heel	cirib –ta
iron	bir –ta	foot	cag –ta
knee	jilib –ka	elbow	xusul –ka / suxul – ka
chin / beard	gar –ka	enclosure	xero –da
neighbour	deris –ka	dust	bus –ka
command	amar –ka	roof	saqaf –ka
voice	cod –ka	skin	maqaar –ka / harag –ga

make sure	hubso, hubsan, hubsadaa;
hide (trans.)	qari, qarin, qariyaa;
dig hole	qod, qodi, qodaa;
increase (trans.)	kordhi, kordhin, kordhiyaa;
sour	dhanaan
bitter	qaraar

Explanatory Note On the use of the possessive adjective:

The possessive adjective is often used in Somali where we would use the possessive noun.

e.g., The man's shoe. To translate into Somali you think, "the man, his shoes".
"Ninka kabtiisa." Similarly, "the girl's brother", "gabadha walaalkood".
This use is not limited to those nouns normally thought of as being capable of possessing things.

e.g., The door of the house ... Guriga albaabkiisa .. (the house, his door)
The top of the wall ... Derbiga korkiisa ... (the wall his top)

LESSON 24**Exercises:****Translate into Somali!**

1. Did you use my book? No, I didn't see your book. Is it red?
2. His nose is large. Her face is round. This water is bitter.
3. Our tent isn't large. It is a nice tent. My elbow is paining me.
4. The hyena dug a deep hole. It used its feet. Then it caught a deer.
5. Her elbow is bent. She doesn't straighten it.
6. My chin is red. Your brother hit me. I have forgiven him.
7. Our new teacher is tall. Today he showed us his spear.
8. I don't understand that language. Your language is difficult.
9. Our daughter found their lost goat. This old man's wife is washing the clothes.
10. He carried his weapons, a dagger, a shield. His strength is great.
11. What is that number? That number is eleven. This is twenty five.
12. His sister is watching the deer. Her father doesn't like deer.
13. My strength is small. I need my God every day.
14. Her chair wasn't smooth. It was clean. She was a careful person.
15. We loved our children. Now we love their children.
16. Your grandfather doesn't drink this bitter water. He doesn't like it.
17. My son went to the teacher's room. The teacher issued a command.
18. The thieves dug a hole. They are hiding the goods. The goods are hidden.
19. Where is your house? Our house is that one. Is this your house?
20. Is the lamp lit? Not yet. My grandmother is lighting it now.
21. The men kill the dikdik and sell the skins but they don't eat the meat.

Translate into English

1. Dabayshu dharkeenay engejinaysaa. Ma engegan yahay? Soo hubso.
2. Ciribtaydu waa I xanuunaysaa. Ciribtaan ku laaday cagtana waan maroojiyey.
3. Jilibkiisu waa bararsan yahay laakiin weli wuu shaqaynayaa.
4. Albaabka korkiisu waa jaban yahay albaabkuse ma furna.
5. Caanahan waa yar yihiin. Ii soo kordhiya.
6. Isagu amarka ma yeelin oo waa xukuman yahay laakiin haddeer wuu cafiyan yahay.
7. Dabayshu bus badan bay kicisay isaguna buste duuban wuu furay.
8. Seeddigay waa dhacay oo cagtiisa maroojiyey. Daawo dhanaanse wuu cabay.
9. Waraabuhu caawa mar kale wuu wareegayaa. Arigu miyuu xerada ku jiraa?
10. Xoolahayga xerada gee. Arigaagu Maxamed xeradiisa way ku jiraan.
11. Saaka roob gurigayga buu galay deriskayaguna waa hagaajinayaa.
12. Cali waa joogaa codkiisaan kasaa oo maqlay.

LESSON 25**Use of “of” for Possessives and Conjunction “ivo”**

- A. **Use of “of” for Possessives:** In English we could substitute “the hat of the man” for “the man’s hat” or “a shoe of a girl” for “a girl’s shoe”. In the previous lesson you learned the possessive adjective.

e.g., Wiilka hooyadiis ... The boy’s mother ...

Often in Somali you won’t want to be that specific.

- i. When both nouns are defined:

The noun possessed usually is defined by the article ending in “ii” while the possessor is defined with “a”.

e.g.,	hooyadii wiilka	the mother of the boy
	ninkii naagta	the husband of the woman

The possessor can otherwise be defined.

e.g.,	aabbihii saaxiibkay	the father of my friend
	saqafkii gurigaas	the roof of that house

- ii. When only the possessor is defined:

The possessor can still only have an article that ends in “a”.

e.g.,	af Soomaaliga	nin miyiga	the man of the bush
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- iii. When neither noun is defined:

e.g.,	reer Xamar	people of Hamar	caano geel	camel milk
	hadal ilmo	child’s talk	Af Soomaali	Somali language

It is fairly common to find that the possessor will have a suffix either ‘-eed or “-aad” when the meaning being conveyed is something like, “belonging to” or “originating from”.

e.g.,	caano riyaa	goat milk	caano idaad	sheep milk
	hadal naagood	women’s talk	nin Soomaaliyeed	Somali man
	shimbir badeed	sea bird	af Carbeed	Arabic lang.

- iv. You are now in a position to appreciate that numerals are nouns so that laba nin is two “two of men”. The numerals differ from regular nouns in that they, the first noun, can be defined while the other noun remains undefined.
- v. You have noted that the second name of any Somali is the name of his / her father. Cali Jaamac indicates that the name of Cali’s father is Jaamac which is another way of saying “Cali of (son of) Jaamac.”

LESSON 25

- B. **Conjunction “iyo”**: The conjunction “iyo” is the one used for joining nouns and noun clauses. It is most important that you do not use it as a substitute for ‘oo’, ‘ee’ or ‘-na’ all of which with “iyo” are translated into English to mean “and”. For now you will only be using “iyo” for joining nouns in a list or where there are two nouns.

e.g., Faduma iyo Asli waa tegeen. Fatuma and Asli went.
 Deero iyo waraabe iyo xoolo badan baan arkay. I saw a deer, a hyena and
 a lot of livestock.

Vocabulary:

fool	nacas –ka	sea	bad –da
rice	bariis –ka	tribal group	reer –ka
judge	qaaddi –ga	sailor	baxri –ga
millet	meseggo –da	ghee	subag – ga
throat	luqun –ta	interior (bush)	miyi –ga
canoe	huuri –ga	dhow	doon –ta / dooni -da

put upright	taag, taagi, taagaa;
dress self	huwo, huwan, huwadaa;
burn (trans.)	gub, gubi, gubaa;
compete	bedertan, bedertami, bedertamaa;
advise	la tali, la talin, la taliyaa;
face (cause to)	u jeedi, u jeedin, u jeediyaa;
hurry	dhaqso, dhaqsan, dhaqsadaa;
be able	kar, kari, karaa;
drive	kaxee, kaxayn, kaxeeyaa;
halter (horse)	taxaab, taxaabi, taxaabaa;
face	u jeed, u jeedi, u jeedaa;
stand	istaag, istaagi, istaagaa;
grip tightly	xaji, xajin, xajiyaa;
confused / muddled	qasan / wareersan
wrapped	ku duuban

LESSON 25**Exercise:****Translate into Somali!**

1. The knee of the boy is wrapped. Is it swollen? It is not swollen now.
2. The skin of the knee is hot. His knee is painful.
3. Increase my wages. I need a lot of money. That money is little.
4. Is that man's work good? Yes, he made a dhow and a canoe.
5. I gave him money yesterday but he wants something else now.
6. The student leaned on his elbow and wrote a story.
7. The hide of the bullock is dry. The bullock hide is hard.
8. The old man kicked his toe and it was painful. Is it better now?
9. The priest obeyed the voice of God. His command is good.
10. The floor of the house was broken but the father of that student fixed it.
11. Now it is fixed. The student's father advised the students.
12. We spread the blanket on the bed.
13. We are drying the fish. Later, we are going to cook it.
14. The billy goat of the trader tormented the ram of the clerk.
15. The side of the house is white and the door is red. Its roof is brown.
16. The dikdik isn't alive. A hyena bit it and went away.
17. The old man lost his spear and shield. He went to the interior and found them.
18. Where is my chair? I don't like this chair but I like my chair.
19. Big crows are watching the lost sheep. The sheep escaped but now it is lost.
20. The side of the enclosure is broken and other sheep are running away.

Translate into English!

1. Fartayda iyo suulkayga dabku waa gubay laakiin dawo baan mariyey.
2. Laba nin baa isaga la taliyey markaas nin kale baa la hadlay haddeerna wuu qasan yahay.
3. Warankiisa wuu xajiyey oo tuuray. Markaas waranka wuu helay oo qaaday.
4. Macallinku qolkuu galay oo ilmuhu waa istaageen. Maalin walba waxaas way sameeyaan.
5. Baxriga dheer ee buuran magaaladu tegay oo meseggo iyo subag iibsaday.
6. Wiilka wejigiisa derbiga wuu u jeediyey. Derbiga ha u jeedin! Halkan u jeed.
7. Ushiisa wuu taagay oo usha korkeeda sanduuq buu saaray.
8. Caano geel miyaad dhantay? Maya, ma dhamin laakiin waan doonayaa.
9. Dharkiisa wuu huwaday oo banaanka tegay wuuna qayliyey.
10. Reerkaas waa reer Jabuuti. Afkooda waa adagyahay oo aniguna ma kaso.
11. Faduma geela way kaxaynaysaa. Miyey kartaa? Haah, shuqulkaas ma adka.
12. Nacasku badda buu tegay oo huuri galay wuuna lumay.
13. Qaaddigu baqalkuu qabsaday laakiin Cali waa taxaabay.
14. Ilmooyinka yaryar waa bedertamayeen. Way ordeen iyaguse ma dhaqsanaynin.

LESSON 26**Interrogative Adjectives “Which”, “How”**

- A. The first way of forming interrogative adjectives is to use the interrogative suffix “-ee” on the articles thus forming “-kee”, “-tee”, “-dee”, and “-ee”, etc.

e.g., Faraskee? Which horse? Kursigee? Which chair?

In a sentence the interrogative is followed by the verbal particle “baa”.

e.g., Naagtee baad aragtay? Which woman did you see?
Ninke baa waxaas sameeyey? Which man did that?

This now opens a whole wide range of new questions:

Xaggee / halkee / meeshee	Where?
Sidee	How?
Intee	How much? / What size?

Note that “sidee” requires the verbal particle “u” meaning to / for (to / for what way?)

e.g., Sidee baad u samaysay? How did you make it?

- B. The alternative method is to use the interrogative suffix “ma” on a noun that is undefined.

e.g., Goorma?	When?	(what time)
Meelma?	Where?	(what place)
Aqalma?	Which	house?
Lacagma?	What	money?

As the personal emphatic pronouns are really nouns the plurals can also have the interrogative “ma” suffixed to ask questions:

e.g., Inama?	Which of (all of) us?	Annama?	Which of us (but not you)?
Idinma?	Which of you?	Iyama?	Which of them?
Idinma tegay?		Which of you went?	
Inama u sheegay?		Which of us told?	

LESSON 26**Vocabulary:**

sin
 mercy
 dirt
 ice
 widow
 divorced woman
 manner / way
 pole
 skill
 custom
 ear
 cat
 hole
 intelligence
 dagger
 trust
 truth
 flood
 dog
 orphan (fatherless)

denbi –ga
 naxariis –ta
 wasakh –da
 baraf –ka
 carmal –ka / carmali –ga
 garoob –ta
 si –da
 tiir –ka
 karti –da
 xeer-ka
 dheg –ta
 bisad –da
 god –ka
 caqli –ga
 qatar –ka
 aammin –ka
 run –ta
 daad –ka
 eey –ga
 agoon –ka (ta)

bite
 finish
 praise
 go abroad
 trust
 blow (wind)

qaniin, qaniini, qaniinaa;
 dhammee, dhammayn, dhammeeyaa;
 ammaan, ammani, ammaanaa;
 dhoof, dhoofi, dhoofaa;
 aammin, aammini, aamminaa;
 dhac, dhici, dhacaa;

LESSON 26**Exercises:****Translate into Somali!**

1. When did you do that? I didn't want that.
2. Which pauper did you send? It was that pauper. Did you see him?
3. Our neighbors drove the truck. Which truck did they drive? That one.
4. Which rice and millet did she buy? She likes this kind.
5. Stand there. Face that way. Now turn your head to the right.
6. The old man counseled with the thief. The thief was a fool.
7. Who was burning the paper? Were you burning it? No, I wasn't burning it.
8. These three boys completed in running. The small boy didn't finish.
9. The brother of that sailor wasn't a priest but he was a carpenter.
10. The judge was confused. He turned that way and prayed.
11. Which man did you see? That man. He dressed himself in a cloth.
12. Which horse is alive? That black one is still alive.
13. Which of us did you tell (pl)? We told you (sg.).
14. These two little boys drive the camels. Are they able?
15. She put the ghee in the millet. Now she is cooking it.
16. The hole is ready. Stand the pole there. Put the soil back.
17. A hyena entered the tent. It took a child away. The men drove it.
18. The hyena dropped the child and now the child is recovering.
19. Which of them obeyed the order? Those four men obeyed.
20. Which of you is going to Wajir? He is going to Wajir.

Translate into English!

1. Buugaggee baydin keenteen? Buugaggan baannu keennay.
2. Baayacmushtariga xanaqsan baa aabbahay luquntiisa qabsaday.
3. Idinma baa dhacay? Anigu waan dhacay. Xusulkayga waa i xanuunayaa.
4. Xeradu waa jabnayd oo idahu waa baxsadeen fardahase weli waa joogaan.
5. Sariirruhu ma jilicsana laakiin way qalafsan yihiin.
6. Inama baa kara? Ma karno laakiin Ilaah baa kara.
7. Cunto ku filan wuu cunay, haddeerna wuu dheregsan yahay.
8. Ilaah miyaad aammintaa oo ammaantaa? Wax walba wuu karaa oo wax walba wuu sameeyey.
9. Aamminkayga waa yar yahay laakiin Ilaah waan aamminaa.
10. Eeygaagu lugtayduu qaniinay oo way i xanuunaysaa.
11. Meelmaad tegaysaa? Sidee baad u tegaysaa?
12. Denbi iyo wasakh waa xunyihiin. Naxariis iyo aammin baa wanaagsan.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 2

English to Somali

1. miis, wanka, ceel, minki,
2. buugga, naagta, wiil, nalka/faynuus/iftiin(siraadka), geedka, guri,
3. magaca, webi, macallin, dibi, sonkor, miiska, kursiga,
4. buug, faynuus(Siraad), webiga, albaab, nin, macallinka, guriga,
5. naag, ceelka, kursi, mindida, wanka, wiilka/inanka, warqadda,
6. jid/waddo, sonkorta, shaaha, canug, magac, geed, hooyada,
7. gabadh/gabar/inan, canuga/ilmaha, mindi, jidka/waddada, dibiga, ninka, shaah,
8. warqad, gabadha/gabarta/inanta, cunaga/ilmaha, cunag/ilmo, magaca, hooyo,

Somali to English

1. A mother, the man/husband, a tree, the boy/son, a door, a boy/son,
2. The name, the bull, a child/children, a chair, the book, a teacher, a lamp,
3. The wife/women, a river, a book, the knife, a name, the road, the child / children, a ram, tea,
4. A letter, the mother, a man, a bull, the lamp, a table, the river, the daughter/girl, a woman/wife,
5. A girl/daughter, the road, the chair, a road, a well, a house, sugar, a child/children, a knife,
6. The tea, the well, the tree, the daughter/girl, a son the door, the teacher, the ram,
7. The table, a lamp, the letter/paper, a road, the sugar

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 3

English to Somali

1. Ii kaalay! (Aniga ii kaalay) Warqadda keena!
2. Siraadka shid! Nalka shid! Webiga tag! Albaabka fur!
3. Macallinka u tag! Hooyada u sheeg! Dibiga riix! Inanta u yeedh/yeer
4. Ceelka tag! Ilmaha u tag! Dibi wad! Dibi kaxee! Wax jar!
5. Wan xidh/xir! Soorta bislee/kari! Warqad qor! Guriga gal!
6. Dabka shid! Macallinka u yeedh! Dibi xidh/xir! Buugga fur!
7. Ilmo dir! Wiil u sheeg! Warqadda fura! Miiska riixa!
8. Cunto/hunguri bisleeya/kariya! Siraadka shida! Albaabka gal!
9. Jidka/waddada taga! Hilibka jar! Albaabka xidha/xira! Ninka u yeedh/yeer!
10. Warqadda qora! Geedka fuul! Macallinka u sheega!

Somali to English

1. Bring to me a knife! Tell (pl.) the man!
2. Come to the well! Call the mother! Climb (pl.) the tree! Tie the bull!
3. Bring a chair! Cook a food! Send (pl.) the daughter/girl to me! Open the letter!
4. Light (pl.) the fire! Drive the ram! Enter (pl.) the house! Shut (pl.) the door!
5. Call the children! Bring (pl.) the porridge! Bring meat to the man! Light the fire for me!
6. Go (pl.) to the river! Cut (pl.) the meat! Push (pl.) the door! Send boy for a sugar!
7. Go to the teacher! Tell the woman/wife! Bring me tea!
8. Light the lamp for the children! Go to the road! Drive the bull to/for me!

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 4

English to Somali

1. Ha sheegina! Ha u yeedhina/yeerina! Ha imanina! Ha xirina. Ha xidhina/xirina! Ha u tegin! Ha bislaynina! Ha jarina! Ha wadina!
2. Caliyow! Faduma ha u sheegin! Moxamed u sheeg! Albaabka ha xirina/xidhina!
3. Cali ha u tegin! Aniga ii kaalay! Macallimow, ii sheeg! Magaalada eeg!
4. Laxda ha qaadina! Rida qaada! Ha riixina!
5. Xasanow! Jeylaani ha u tegin, Cusman u tag! Jaamacow, dabka shid!
6. Kani ma Cabdullahi baa? Haah, waa Cabdullahi. Iigu yeedh/yeer!
7. caruurayay ha i sugina! Macallinka u taga! Geedka ha fuulina!
8. Cusmanow, dibiga ha wadin/kaxayn, laxda wad! Xaaqinka qaad!
9. Bahalka eega! Ma wan baa? Maya, waa bahal/dugaag.
10. Jaamac ha dirin, Luul dir! Khadiijay/Khadiijoy, cuntada ii keen!
11. Guriga ha dhisina! Warqad ii qora!
12. Ma wiil baa? Maya, waa gabadh/gabar. Hooyada u sheega!
13. Wiil yahow, ceelka ha tegin! Magaalada tag! Xoogaa hilib (In hilib ah) ii keen!
14. Safiyay/Safiyoy, miiska dhig! Hilibka ii jar! Ii keen!
15. Cabdullqaadirow! Naagtoy! Gabadhoy/Gabartay! Macallimow! Faadumoy! Jaamacow!

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 4

Somali to English

1. Is it a mistake? Yes, it is a mistake. Put it on the ground! Tell (pl.) Amino!
2. Bring (pl.) the broom! Sweep the floor! Don't climb (pl.) the tree!
3. Go (pl.) to the garden/farm! Bring (pl.) me an egg! Don't (pl.) bring me a book!
4. Woman, don't tell the teacher! The chair, the table, the bed.
5. Ahmed, don't climb on the bed! Go with the mother! Go to the town!
6. Faduma, don't sweep the garden! Set the table! Bring food!
7. Don't wait (pl.) for me; bring (pl.) the children to me! Don't (pl.) ride the nanny goat! Drive the bull to the river! Take the bull the river!
8. Man, write a letter! Come to the well! Don't light the lamp! Light the fire!
9. Bring the knife, cut the meat! Don't look at the enemy/force! Send the force /enemy!
10. Girl, wait for the teacher! Don't bring a chair, don't mount/climb on the table!

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 5

English to Somali

1. Guriga waan galay. Wiilka waad aragtay. Warqadda waan keenay.
2. Warqadda i tus. Cali waan u diray. Waan qalday.
3. Ilmaha/caruurta waad la hadashay. Macallinka waan la hadlay.
4. Waan qoslay; waad i eegtay. Wax waan maqlay. Waa lax.
5. Wiil u dira; macallinka keen! Ilmo yahow aammusa! Carruuray!
6. Sonkor shaaha ku shub (dar). Hilibka waan cunay. Soorta waad cuntay
7. Faadumay! Ha hadlin! Iyada macallinka u dir! Iyada raac!
8. Iyada waan raacay. Webiga waan u orday. Waad qososhay.
9. Ha i raacina; durka! Ha ordina! I dhegaysta/maqla!
10. Naag waan qabaa. Waa Safiya. Waad ii yeertay. Waan maqlay.
11. Mindida ha tuurin! Aniga ii keen. Waad qaladday!
12. Cuntada waad cuntay; waad dheregtay; hilibka ha cunin!
13. Sariirta waad gogoshay. Miiska waan dhigay/hagaajiyey. Waan aammusay.
14. Waan murmay. Waad faraxday. Waan dardaarmay. Guri waad ka dhaxashay nin.
15. Waad durugtay. Waad qaladday. Waad hodontay. Waan samray.
16. Dibi waan maqlay. Waan farxay. Cunto waan cunay. Waan dhergay.
17. Axmed waan la kulmay. Waan ku waynahay. Dibiga waan tusay.
18. Wiil yahow! / Wiilkow! Ceelka i tus! Ha qoslin! Ha kibrin! Samir!

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 5

Somali to English

1. I accompanied the child/children. I saw the teacher. I told him something.
2. You heard the boy. You called the mother. You told something.
3. You laughed; I moved; you talk; I listen.
4. You accompanied the girl, you heard the mother, you were glad.
5. I inherited the well. I made a will. I talked with Abdullah.
6. Don't bring (pl.) me food. I was satisfied. Eat (pl.) the food.
7. You have the wife; don't talk with the girl. You made a mistake.
8. You threw the goat into the well. I told the teacher.
9. You told the girl. You talked with him (her / them). I heard. I ran.
10. I set the table. I swept the floor. I spread/made the bed.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 6

English to Somali

1. Ilmaha/Canuga miyaad araktay? Haah, ilmaha/canug waan arkay. Ma wiil baa? Wiil miyaa? Haa, waa wiil.
2. Cabdulaahiyow! dameer ha soo iibsan; geel soo iibso!
3. Miyaad tukatay? Haah, waan tukaday. Dharka ha gashan/xiran; jiifo/seexo
4. Gabarta miyaan guursaday? Haah, gabarta/gabadha waad guursatay.
5. Ninka miyaad quudhsatay? Adigu ninka waad quudhsatay.
6. Sariirta waan tegay. Waan jiifsaday/seexday.
7. Ninka miyaad qabsatay? Haah, ninka waan qabsaday. Miyaad ashtakootay
8. Cali miyaan u sheegay? Maya, khadiija waad u sheegtay. Miyaad I maqashay? Maya, waan hurday.
9. Kabta miyaan xiray/xidhay? Maya, waad gashatay; xir/xidh!
10. Jiifsada/Seexda. Miyaad hurudday. Haah, waan hurudday. Sariirta miyaad gogoshay/hagaajisay?
11. Geela miyaad keentay? Haah, geela waan keenay.
12. Macallinka miyaad maqashay? Haah, macallinka waan la hadlay.
13. Shaqo waan waydiistay/codsaday. Wax miyaad maqashay? Maya, waan khaldamay/qalday.
14. Dharka qaybsada (kala qabsada) Miyaad neefsataa? Haah, waan neefsadaa.
15. Cali miyaad la tashatay? Maya, Jaamac waan la tashaday.
16. Dharka gasho/xiro; I sug. Macallinka waan maqlay; miyaad maqasheen?
17. Xaas miyaad qataa? Haah, naag waan qabaa. Jaamacow, gabdha miyaad guursatay.
18. Dukaanka miyaad gashay? Haah, dukaanka waan galay? dhar miyaad soo iibsatay?
19. Maya, suun waan doorbiday. Ninka miyaad la hadashay? Haah, waan la hadlay

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 6

Somali to English

1. Did you sleep? Yes, I slept. I made / spread the bed.
2. Did you go to the town? No, I went to the river. I saw camels.
3. Did you lean on the door? Yes, I leaned on the door.
4. You entered the shop. Did you buy a book? No, I bought some sugar.
5. Do you have a wife? Yes, I have a wife. I married Nurta.
6. Did you complain? No, I prayed I consulted with Dhaqane.
7. Is it camels? No, it's donkey. I don't want the donkey. Lead it to the river.
8. Put the clothes on. Go (pl.) to the town; buy (pl) a knife; bring it to me.
9. Undo the shoe. Enter the house. Did you eat the meat? No, I ate porridge.
10. Did you see the ram? Yes, I saw it; I bought it. There it is!

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 7

English to Somali

1. Saddex wiil waan arkay. Konton naagood. Laba mindi ii keen.
2. Labada macallin miyaad la hadashay? Maya, hal macallin waan la hadlay.
3. Saddexda, soddon, saddex boqol, afaryo siddeetanka laxood.
4. Sagaalyo konton, saddexyo labaatan, siddeedyo sagaashan , shanyo lixdan, lixyo toddobaatan.
5. Shan ukun miyaad cuntay? Maya, afar ukun waan cunay. Waan dhergay.
6. Shan boqol miyaa? / Ma shan boqol baa? Haah, waa shan boqol.
7. Xoolaha miyaad wadday? Maya, webiga waan tegay.
8. Waa toddobyoyo afartan riyood; waa laba awr.
9. Dhagaxa ha tuurina. Mid waad tuurtay; waan eegay.
10. Laba naagood waad araktay. Waan u yeedhay / yeeray. Waad la hadashay.
11. Axmedow, afaryo afartan ilmo miyaa? Maya, waa labyo afartan ilmo.
12. Labada kabood xir! Waan xiray.
13. Labada nin miyaan u sheegay? Haah, waad u sheegtay. Maya, labada naagood waad u sheegtay.
14. Ilmaha miyaad la hadashaa? Maya, hooyada waan la hadlaa.
15. Miyaan ashtakoodaa? Haah, waad ashtakootaa. Miyaad maqashay?
16. Saddex dibi miyaad soo iibsaday? Maya, boqol riyood waan soo iibsaday.
17. Ma shan naagood baa? / Shan naagood miyaa? Maya, waa lix naagood.
18. Laba naagood miyaad guursaday? Maya, (hal) naag waan guursaday.
19. Laba kabood miyaan gashaday? Haah, laba kabood waad gashaday.
20. Saddexda dukaan miyaad gashay? Maya, toban dukaan waan galay.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 8

English to Somali

1. Maxaad samaynaysaa? Dhar waan gashanayaa/xiranayaa.
2. Faraska miyuu fuulay? Haah, faraska wuu fuulay.
3. Shan halaad miyaad listaa? Maya, (isagu) geela wuu lisaa.
4. Odayga miyaad / maad / miyaydin la tashataan? Haah, odayga waannu / waan la tashanaa.
5. Cuntada miyaynu (miyaan/maan) cunaynay? Haah, cuntada waynu (waan) cunaynay.
6. Biyo miyay cabayaan? Haah, waan lisay
7. Geela miyaad listay? Maya, hilib way cunayaan.
8. Geela miyaydin / miyaad / maad maqasheen? Haah, waan maqalnay.
9. Maxaad doonaysaa / rabtaa? Shaqo waan doonayaa / rabaa.
10. Wuu ordayaa; way tukanaysaa; way eegayaan.
11. Maxaad ii keenaysaa? Sibraar waan keenayaa.
12. Baaldiga miyay keenaysaa? Maya, kubbadda way keenaysaa.
13. Kubbadda miyaad tuurtay? Maya, halkan waan keenay.
14. Dukaanka miyaydin / miyaad / maad tagtaan/aaddaan? Haah, dukaanka waan tagnaa.
15. Oodda miyuu fuulayey? Maya, geed wuu fuulayey.
16. Faras miyaad (soo) iibsanaysaa? Haah, faras waan (soo) iibsanayaa.
17. Ilmaha / caruurta miyay la hadashaa? Haah, ilmaha / caruurta way la hadashaa.
18. Wiilka miyay la hadlaan? Haah, wiilka way la hadlaan.
19. Dukaanka miyaydin / miyaad / maad gasheen? Haah, dukaanka waannu / waan galnay.
20. Maxaad (soo) iibsateen? Koofiyad waan (soo) iibsaday, laba kabood way (soo) iibsatay, kubbad wuu (soo) iibsaday.
21. Naag / xaas miyuu qabaa? Haah, saddex naagood / xaas wuu qabaa.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 9

English to Somali

1. Faaduma meeday / aaway? Guriga bay joogtaa.
2. Cali aaway / mee / meeyey? Dukaanka buu joogaa. Rooti miyuu (soo) iibsanaayaa?
3. Immisa baaldi baad (soo) iibsatay? Lix baaldi baan (soo) iibsaday .
4. Kubbad miyaad (soo) iibsanaysaa? Maya dhar baan / waan (soo) iibsanayaa.
5. Cabdullaahiyow, Khadiija meeday / aaway? Guriga bay joogtaa. Way imanaysaa.
6. Khadiija miyaad doonaysaa / rabtaa? Haah, u yeedh / u yeer!
7. Qodaxda halkaas ku tuur. Waa / way i mudday.
8. (Isagu) Ma nijaar baa? Haah, waa nijaar. Guriga miyuu dhisayaa?
9. Miyaad tukanayseen? Haah, waan tukanaynay.
10. Xadhig / xarig miyaad (soo) iibsanaysaa? Maya, suun baan (soo) iibsanayaa.
11. Rooti / kibis miyuu cunaa? Haah, rooti / kibis buu cunaa. Caano way cabaan (dhamaan).
12. Qoriga miyaad xirtay / xidhdhay? Haah, waan xiray / xidhay. Meeyey? Aaway?
13. Alaabta miyaad isticmaashay? Maya, gacanta baan isticmaalay.
14. Dariishadda miyay eegaysay? Haah, dariishadda bay eegaysay.
15. Dariishadda miyay furtay? Maya, Cali dariishadda wuu furay.
16. Laba dhar miyuu (soo) iibsaday? Maya, Luul dhar bay (soo) iibsatay.
17. Weysha meeday / aaway? Waa tan! Caws way cunaysaa.
18. Webiga miyay tegayeen? Maya, macallinka webiga wuu tegayey.
19. Alaabta miyaad / miyaydin isticmaashaan? Maya, laba mindi baan / waan isticmaalnaa.
20. Immisa geel baad keentay? Konton geel baan keenay .
21. Immisa geel baa baxsaday? Immis geelaa baxsaday? Toban geel baa baxsaday.
22. Odayga waa raagay/daahay. Alaabta buu/wuu qaaday.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 9

Somali to English

1. Where are the fourteen pens? I put them on the table. Did you take them / pick them up?
2. How many camels are there? There are ninety-three.
3. Is the carpenter building the house? No, he is building a wall.
4. Did you (pl.) open the window? Yes, we opened the window.
5. Don't throw a stone. Bring the water here. I am drinking / going to drink it.
6. What are you doing? I am drinking milk. Did you milk the (she-) camel?
7. She wrote a letter. She wrote to the sister. She wants money.
8. Take the skin bucket. Milk the (she-) camel. Bring the milk to Luul.
9. Don't tie the calf! Release it! Tie the bull. Where is the rope?
10. How many clothes did you buy? I bought four clothes. Do you want one?
11. Were they coming? Yes, they were coming; they were late.
12. How many women / wives did the old man marry? He married two women.
13. How many children entered the shop? Four children entered the shop.
14. Jama, come here! Wait, I am coming.
15. I am calling your father. Is the son coming? No, he is going.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 10

English to Somali

1. Nijaarka miyuu guriyaha dhisay? Maya, nimanka /nimanku guriyaasha/guriyaha way dhiseen.
2. Kabaha aaway? Ilmaha/carruurta miyey keeneen?
3. Nimanka naagaha miyey la hadlaan? Haah, naagaha way la hadlaan.
4. Kiishashka maad/miyaydin isticmaalayseen? Haah waannu/waan isticmaalaynay.
5. Isticmaala dharka/marada! Dharka/marada miyaad isticmaashay? Haah, dharka/marada baan isticmaalay
6. Suumanka miyey dirtaa? Haah, suumanka way dirtaa.
7. Lacagta miyaynu/miyaan qaybsanay/kala qaybsanay? Haah, lacagta waynu/waan qaybsanay/kala qaybsanay.
8. Maska miyuu arkaa? Maya, maska way aragtaa.
9. Ha joogsanina. Dukaamada gal/gala!
10. Miyaad tukanaysaa? Haah waan tukanayaa. Maanta ninku wuu tukanayaa.
11. Halkan miyaad ku tukataa? Haah, halkan waan ku tukadaa.
12. Miiska miyaad qaadday? Maya, Cusman miiska wuu qaaday.
13. Rootiga miyey jareen? Maya, annaga rootiga waan/waannu jarnay.
14. Nijaarka miyaad aragtay? Nijaarka waan arkay. qalab wuu isticmaalayey.
15. Wiilka laamaha wuu fuulayaa/korayaa. Faas wuu qaadayaa.
16. Gaalada buurta way fuuleen/koreen. Roobka way arkeen. Aqal/guri way galeen.
17. Maska cawska wuu galay. Wiilasha way ordeen. Ulo way keenayaan.
18. Macallimada way (u) yeedhaysaa/yeeraysaa. Xaaska way la hadlaysaa.

geedo-ha	raadad -ka	faasas -ka	togag -ga	qaylal -ka	
jirar -ka/jidhadh -ka		buuro -ha	shimbirro -ha	feero -ha	suulal -ka
kiishash -ka	dhego -ha	tuugag -ka	lugo -ha	dukaamo -ha	walaalo-ha
waylo -ha	koofiyado -ha	qolal-ka	gacmo-ha/cududo -ha		

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 10

Somali to English

1. The snakes are climbing. They are climbing the trees. Don't (pl) take hold of them!
2. Look (pl) at the fingers. There are three fingers. Yes, there are three. There are two thumbs.
3. Faduma called. The thieves escaped. They went to the town.
4. Did they pick up the goods/tools? They were wanting goods /looking goods. They took money.
5. He was building the houses. Was Ahmed building house? No, the carpenter was building them.
6. Did you see the goats & sheep? No, they entered the dry riverbed.
7. What are you doing? I am eating a banana; do you want a banana?
8. Did you (pl) hear the birds? Yes, we heard them. Where are they?
9. Bring (pl) the cups, drink (pl) the tea; they drank milk.
10. The rain is coming! The children are running, they are rejoicing.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 11

English to Somali

1. Nimanka miyay bogsadeen? Haah, way bogsadeen. Miyaad bogsiiisay? Maya, Ilaah baa bogsiiyey.
2. Derinta hagaaji, Cali toosi. Derinta miyaad hagaajisay?
3. Ha i weydiinina, Maxamed weydiiya. Maxamed waan weydiiyey. Wuu qoslay.
4. Maxay samaynayaan? Derin way samaynayaan.
5. Xaaska webiga way tageen/tegeen. Hilib miyay fish (heleen)? Haah, wax way qabsadeen (heleen). Haddeer cuntada way bislaynayaan.
6. Miyaad qaylinaysay? Maya, gabdhaha/hablaha waa qaylinayeen / baa qaylinayey.
7. Immisa maalmood buu shaqaynayey? Afar maalmood buu shaqaynayey.
8. Biyaha miyaad karisay? Haah, waan kariyey.
9. Kursiga wuu jebinayaa. Kursiga ha jebin.
10. Geela way kaxaynayeen/wadayeen. Dibiga way kaxaynaysaa.
11. Cuntada miyaad bislaysaa? Maya, cuntada wuu bisleeyaa / isagu cuntada buu bisleeyaa.
12. Waraabaha xarigga wuu jiidayaa. Odayga caanaha wuu dhamayey.
13. Gaallada su'aalo way weydiiyeen. Waan jawaabay / u jawaabay ("u jawaab" is preferred, "u" indicating towards someone) Markaas magaalada way tageen.
14. Immisa gaal baa tegay? Shan gaal baa tegay.
15. Hooyoy, moos miyaan/miyaynu cunnaa? Haah moos waan/waynu cunnaa. Haddeer/imminka mid miyaad doonaysaa/rabtaa?
16. Masaska miyaad aragteen? Haah, togga way ka tallaabeen.
17. Faraska miyay fuushaa? Maya, faraska wuu fuulaa / isagu faraska buu fuulaa.
18. Walaashaa qaylka way jiidday. Way dhacday. Qaylka waa orday. Wado/Jidka wuu ka tallaabay.
19. Maanta tuugga way qabteen. Odayga wuu dilayey.
20. Ilaah way u tukanayaan. Shirka way baajiyeen.
21. Asli kursiga way jebisay. Maxamed wuu hagaajiyey. Waan shaqeeynay.
22. Aabbaha lacagta wuu yareeyey. Haddeer hooyada way shaqaynaysaa.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 11

Somali to English

1. Did you accompany Sahara? Yes, I accompanied her. Now she is lying down.
2. Where are the books? I put them into the house.
3. They led the livestock. Now they are buying a baby camel.
4. I stayed two days. Now I am going.
5. What is it? It is a hyena. It is taking the meat. It was showing the (its) teeth. (This is not the right verb; the correct one would be "ilkacaddee". Sorry!)
6. Where is Hawa? She is caring for the children. The mother went.
7. The wife shouted. The man beat her. They are speaking with the man.
8. Reduce the food / make the food less. I have eaten something. I don't want the porridge.
9. Where is the milk? The brothers / sisters drank it (the milk).
10. He brought the mat. He is praying to God.
11. We wrote a letter. Take it to Mohamed. He will answer. (He is answering.)

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 11

ilaali, ilaaliyaa;

ha ilaalin, ha ilaalinina

waan ilaaliyaa
waad ilaalisaa
wuu ilaaliyaa
way ilaalisaa
waan/waannu ilaalinaa
waan/waynu ilaalinaa
waydin ilaalisaan
way ilaaliyaan

waan ilaalinayey
waad ilaalinaysay
wuu ilaalinayey
way ilaalinaysay
waan/waannu ilaalinaynay
waan/waynu ilaalinaynay
waydin ilaalinayseen
way ilaalinayeen

joogso, joogsada

ha joogsan, ha joogsanina

waan joogsadaa
waad joogsataa
wuu joogsadaa
way joogsataa
waan/waannu joogsanaa
waan/waynu joogsanaa
waydin joogsataan
way joogsadaan

waan joogsanayaa
waad joogsanaysaa
wuu joogsanayaa
way joogsanaysaa
waan/waannu joogsanaynaa
waan/waynu joogsanaynaa
waydin joogsanaysaan
way joogsanayaan

orod, orda

ha ordin, ha ordinina

waan ordaa
waad oroddaa
wuu ordaa
way oroddaa
waan/waannun orodnaa
waan/waynu orodnaa
waydin oroddaan
way ordaan

waan ordayey
waad ordaysay
wuu ordayey
way ordaysay
waan/waannu ordaynay
waan/waynu ordaynay
waydin ordayseen
way ordayeen

yaree, yareeya

ha yarayn, ha yaraynina

waan yareeyaa
waad yaraysaa
wuu yareeyaa
way yaraysaa
waan/waannu yaraynaa
waan/waynu yaraynaa
waydin yaraysaan
way yareeyaan

waan yaraynayey
waad yaraynaysay
wuu yaraynayey
way yaraynaysay
waan/waannu yaraynaynay
waan/waynu yaraynaynay
waydin yaraynayseen
way yaraynayeen

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 12

English to Somali

1. Dadku laamaha waa jareen/ Dadka baa laamaha jaray. Wiilasha caleemaha way/bay qaadeen.
2. Qabiika tuulada bay gashay/qolada tuulada way / bay galeen. Nimanku waa baxsadeen. Naagahu waa joogeen.
3. Gabadhu waa shaqaynayeen. Ubaxa waa xidheen / xireen.
4. Odaygu lacag wuu siiyey. Gabdhahu mushaarka way qaateen.
5. Duufaanta miyaad aragteen? Haah, onkodka waannu maqalnay. Hilaaca way aragtay. Haddeer roobka wuu tegay.
6. Dabayshu habaaska bay keentay. Buurta haddeer ha fuulin.
7. Kasha iyo mooyaha naagtu way isticmaashay. (In this case use “iyo” for “and”)
8. Qof baa guuray. Qof miyaa toosisay/kicisay? Maya, isagu wuu kacay.
9. Nijaarku mushaarka buu doonayaa. Guriga wuu hagaajiyey.
10. Ninku naagta buu dilay. Naagtu miyey qaylisay? Haah, way qaylisay.
11. Ilmaha/carruuta miyey amuseen? Ilmahu macallinka bay u ordeen.
12. Macallinku odayga buu u yeedhay. Albaabada ha xidhina / xirina
13. Gabadhu cuntada bay bislaysay/Karisay. Ilmahu waa ashtakoodeen.
14. Aabbaha gabadha buu dilayaa. Haddeer cuntada buu tuurayaa.
15. Dacasyada miyaad heshay? Mid waan helay.
16. Ilaah roobka miyuu soo diray. Haah, Ilaah baa roobka soo diray.
17. Mindidu Faraha waa jartay / mindidu faraha waa jartay. Mindida walaallaha waa qaadeen. Baa qaaday.
18. Burisyada nimanka baa isticmaalaya / Nimanku burisyada bay isticmaalayaan. Ubaxa naagahu miyey jareen? Naagahu miyey ubaxa jareen?
19. Qabiilku tuulada way tageen / Qolada baa tuulada tageen. Wiilasha baa geela ilaalinaya.
20. Oodda ilmahu miyey fuuleen? Ilmahu miyey oodda fuuleen? Maya, geedaha bay fuuleen.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 12

Somali To English

1. A person went to the market. He saw a notice. He requested work
2. The old man beat the boy. Did he beat on the body? No, he beat on the shoulders.
3. The people heard the thunder. They entered the tent.
4. The wind blow. The leaves are falling.
5. The lion caught/hold of the donkey. Now he is eating (it)
6. He put the money in the purse. How much? It is eight shillings.
7. The wind is bringing dust.
8. Wake up (pl.) the men. Look (pl.) at the fire. Where is the bucket? Go (pl.) to the river. Bring (pl.) some water.
9. The men got up/rose. The old man leans on his stick.
10. The brother saw the camels. The men rode the camels.
11. The male goat saw a lion. He ran to the goats. He escaped.
12. The horse crossed the river. The livestock accompanied him.
13. This (that) is a pen. Did you (pl.) use it? No, we used a stick.
14. I brought the money here. Divide (pl.) it. How much money did you find/get?

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 13

English to Somali

1. Gabdhaha buurta way ka degeen. Ilmo/carruur way xambaarayeen.
2. Hooyadu cunugga wax bay bartay. / Hooyada baa ilmaha wax bartay. Cunuggu caanaha buu diiday (pl. Ilmuhu caanaha bay diideen.)
3. Fardaha baa afarqaadlaynaya / hardafaya. Caws qalalan / engegan way daaqayeen.
4. Haddeer doogga way doonayaan / rabaan. Cawska engegan / qalalan way diideen.
5. Naagtu tuugga way ashtakaysay. / Naagta baa tuugga ashtakaysay. Wuu dafiray / inkiray.
6. Biyaha daasaddaha way ku shubeen. Markaas biyaha way daadiyeen.
7. Walaallaha xoolaha way waraabinayaan. / Walaallaha baa xoolaha waraabinaya. Webiga way geeyeen / u wadeen.
8. Nimanku magaalada miyey tegeen? Haah, laba boqol oo fardood way soo iibsanaayan.
9. Gabdahu xoogaa hilib ah / in hilib ah way shiilayaan. Walaalka baa ari qalay.
10. Hooyadu cirka way fiirisay / aragtay. Wiilasha bay u yeedhay / yeertay. Wiilashu hooyada way aqbaleen. Way u ordeen.
11. Macallinka baa xoolo soo iibsaday. / Macallinku xoolo wuu soo iibsaday. Xooluhu waa daaqayaan. / Xoolaha baa daaqaya.
12. Wiilashu geela miyey waraabiyaan? Haah, waan u malaynayaa.
13. Hooyada baa naagta ashtakaysay. Naagtu way dafirtay / inkirtay. Hooyadu dhegta bay ka qaniintay. Naagtu hooyada way saamaxday / cafisay.
14. Shimbir baa duushay. Shimbiraha waa duulayaan. Geedka way u duuleen.
15. Odaygu miyuu shaqeeyey? Haah, wuu shaqeeyey. Lacagta miyuu qaaday (better qaatay from qaado)? Maya, lacagta wuu diiday.
16. Wiilku timaha wuu jiidayaa. Gabadhu waa dhacday. Hooyada bay u yeedhay / yeertay.
17. Qorraxda way aragtay. Bisha way eegayaan / fiirinayaan. Xiddigaha miyaad aragtaa?
18. Masku askarta wuu dhaafay / masku askarta buu dhaafay. Doogga wuu galay.
19. Haddeer geedka wuu fuulayaa. Mas biyo miyuu cabaa?
20. Su'aal baad I weydiisay? Miyaan ka jawaabay? Haah, waad ka jawaabtay.
21. Laba kunyo toddoba boqol kowbyo siddeentan; saddex boqol, sagaal boqolyo shanyo afartan oo kun iyo saddex boqol oo ilmo, laba kun oo jawaan
22. Hal il; laba indhood, indhaha.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 13

Somali to English

1. Two hundred oxen / bulls are grazing. The camels are staying there.
2. How many oxen / bulls do you see? I see 45 oxen / bulls.
3. Where are the 155? Are they there? Do they stay there? Yes, I think so.
4. The girls tore the cloth. Then they folded the cloth.
5. The woman carried the girl. She is leading / taking her to the house.
6. A boy hit a teacher, the teacher expelled the boy
7. The boy climbed the tree. A branch broke. The boy fell.
8. I bought seven hundred eggs. Are you (pl.) eating them? Will you (pl.) eat them?
9. How many shillings did you get / find? Seven hundred thousand.
10. That is the house. They entered the room. Call (pl) the police / soldiers!

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 14

Somali to English

1. How many shillings did you pay? I paid 2000 shillings.
2. The prisoners are escaping. The officers are catching the prisoners.
3. The uncle caught the mare. Now he is mounting the mare.
4. The foxes ran to the river. Did they drink water? No, they are waiting.
5. 500 ostriches are entering the ships? Did the officer bay the ostriches? No, he is sending them to a person.
6. Did faduma bring the winnowing tray? I wanted the wooden dish.
7. Bring the pitcher here. Pour out the water, now pour in milk.
8. Place the coffee on the table. I placed the coffee on the table.
9. The old men went to the school. They consulted with the lady teacher.
10. The old men talking with the children. Did the children listen?

madaxyo-da	magaalooyin -ka	sanduuqyo-da / sanaadiiqyo -da
dawacooyin-ka	manqasyo -da	maskaxyo-da
kursiyaal-ta /	xeerooyin -ka	xabbisyo-da /
kuraas -ta		xabsiyo -da / xabsiyaal -ta
maxbuusyo-da /	nuucyo -da /	abtiyaal -ta / abtiyo -da
maxaabiis -ta	caynyo -da / jinsiyo -da	

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 14

English to Somali

1. Roobku wuu da'ay. Waan qaylinaynay. Ilaah roobka wuu soo diray.
2. Burriska sanduuqa ku rida. Waan ku riday. Sanduuqa waan xidhay / xiray.
3. Geriyaasha / geriayada buunshaha way cunayeen. Naagaha geriyada / geriyaasha way eriyeen.
4. Abtiga baa adeerka u sheegay. Wuu qoslay.
5. Qodaxyo kabaha way mudaan / baa kabaha mudda. Naagahu / xaasaska qodaxyo way jiidaan / siibaan¹.
6. Geriga way aragtaa. Dawacada wuu maqlay. Manqaska waan isticmaalnaa.
7. Sanduuqa way furaan. Kursiyaasha / kuraasta waad riixday. Manqasyada waad isticmaashaan.
8. Jirka, gacanta, faraha, madaxa, lugaha, suulal.
9. Macallimiinta waan raacnay. Buugagga / buugaagta way i tuseen.
10. Dharka miyaad hagaajiseen? Lacagta waad / waydin qaybsateen.
11. Kaawiyadda way isticmaashaa. Shimbirta waan dilay. Xarigga wuu sidaa.
12. Kursiga faaska way saareen. Sanduuqa (dushiisa) saara.
13. Wiilasha waan weydiiyey. Way ii jawaabeen.
14. Hillaaca miyaad aragtay? Onkodka / guggaca miyey maqashay?
15. Sargaal taanbuugga wuu galay. Siraad / nal wuu doonayaa. (Isaga) u gee!
16. Roobka askarta wuu xayiray. Way raageen / daaheen.
17. Dagaal baa dhacay / kacay. Askarta baa tegaysa / way tegayaan.
18. Buunshaha dabaysha baa qaadaysa. Dabaysha buunshaha bay qaadaysaa. Masafka halkan keen.
19. Maskax miyaad cuntaa? Maya, caynka / jinisga halkan (ah) waan cunaa.
20. Sibraarka caano ku shub. Odayga u gee!

¹ siib, siibi, siibaa:

to pull out; to take out;

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 15

English to Somali

1. Dhallinyaradu kitaabka quduuska ah miyey rumeeyaan / rumeysanyihiin?
Maya, ma rumeeyaan / ma rumaysna.
2. Kitaabka quduuska ah kasi / garan maayaan. Ilaah way amminaan.
3. Khudradda miyey jartay? Maya, ma jarin. Miisaanka way saartay.
4. Sheeko ii ma / maad sheegin. Haddeer, sheeko ii sheeg. Maya, sheeko sheegi maayo.
5. Hadiyad miyaad doonaysaa? Haah, hadiyad i sii. Hadiyadda qaado! Ninna ha u sheegin.
6. Taarka waan diray. Warqad ma keenin.
7. Shanqar miyaad maqasheen? Maya, sharqar ma maqlin.
8. Qiimaha miyaan bixinay? Maya, ma bixin. Maanta lacagta waan bixinaynaa.
9. Odaygii shan halaad way ka dhaxleen. Ma (soo) iibsan.
10. Ilmaha way qayliyeen. Shimbiraha ma duulin.
11. Odayaasha qolada way quudhsadaan. Saabbuun ma isticmaalaan.
12. Bun miyey cabbaan? Maya, bun ma cabbaan, shaah bay cabbaan.
13. Lugta ma maroojin. Lugtii waa jabtay.
14. Koobka wuu dhacay. Miyuu jabay? Maya, ma jebin.
15. Nijaarka daarta / sarta ma dhisin. Miiska buu sameeyey.
16. Aabbaha wiilka wuu saamaxay / cafiyey. Ma dilin.
17. Dawacooyin caws ma cunaan, hilib way cunaan. Caano ma cabbaan / dhamaan.
18. Gabadha biyaha ma kariso. Khudradda way bislaysaa.
19. Wiilka geedka wuu ka degay. Haddeer, ma fuulayo / fuuli maayo.
20. Muuska dhulka miyuu ku dhacay? Maya, dhulka ku ma dhicin.
21. Cali waa qabsaday. Markaas wuu cunay. Haddeer rooti / in rooti ah wuu doonayaa.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 15

Somali To English

1. The old man wants some money. Did you give a tip? Yes, I gave five shillings.
2. I told him a story. Did he hear the story? No, he didn't hear, he left.
3. God sees the world. The people do not trust Him.
4. Do you (pl.) know / understand the Somali language? No, we don't know / understand it.
5. Put the vegetables on the tables. Did you buy eggs? No, I did not buy.
6. I did not boil the water. I was looking after the children. You didn't give money.
7. The teacher doesn't open the door. The woman opens it.
8. The goats were not going to the river bed / gully. They were going to the river. I was not leading them.
9. We called the tribe. They did not answer. They escaped.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 16

English To Somali

1. Miyaad ii yeedhay / yeertay? Maya, kuu ma yeedhin / yeerin. Isaga baan u yeedhay / yeeray.
2. Sanduuqa shalayto way idiin soo direen. Miyaad hesheen?
3. Shalayto ma / maan helin. Maanta baan / waan helnay.
4. Saddex naagood biyo way dhaansadeen. May daadin.
5. Isagaa / isaa sida qori. / Isaga qori wuu sidaa. Hilib ma / muu sido. Anaa / anigaa hilib sida.
6. Sheekada isaga way u sheegtay. / Waxay u sheegtay isaga sheekada. Iyeda u ma / muu sheegin.
7. Waan idiin sheegnay. Idinku noo ma / maad sheegin.
8. Anigaa / anaa buugga u iibiyey (isaga). Iyaga u ma / may iibin.
9. Iyedu miyey soo celisay kiishka? Maya, ma / may soo celin.
10. Baayacmushteriyaashu lacagta / lacagtii way xadeen. Miyey carareen? Maya, way joogeen.
11. Xisaabta miyey bixisaa? Maya, xisaabta ma / may bixiso.
12. Saraakiishu webiga kama tallaabin. Way jiifeen / jiifsadeen.
13. Wiilku kubbadda ma / muu laadin. Iyedaa (iyaa) laadday.
14. Derbiga miyaad ku tiirsatay? Haah, derbiga waan ku tiirsaday.
15. Idaha way inoo keeneen. Iyeda waxba inoo ma / may keenin.
16. Laba warqadood miyaanu / miyaan kuu soo dirnay? Maya, laba warqadood noo maad soo dirin. Saddex warqadood baad noo soo dirtay. Iyeda laba warqadood baad u dirteen.
17. Dharka miyaad gashateen? Haah, dharka waan / waannu gashanay. Koofiyadaha ma / maan / maannu gashan. Koofiyadaha way qaateen¹.
18. Iyeda miyuu guursaday? Maya, iyeda ma / muu guursan. Cali baa iyeda guursaday.
19. Ilmaha way qoslaan. Dhallinyaradu way boodaan. Odayaashu way (isla) hadlaan.
20. Laba indhood waan arkay. Isagu ninna ma arkin.

¹ qaado, qaadan, waan qaataa; (waad qaadataa);

to take for oneself, to accept, to borrow, to adopt;

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 16

Somali To English

1. The mule does not eat vegetables. She ate (some) yesterday. Today she doesn't want it.
2. Ahmed, hurry! I'm waiting for you. I did not understand (know), now I am coming.
3. A woman shouted. She woke up the people. The people did not go to her.
4. Did you bring me the water? No, I didn't bring it; Faduma didn't draw it (from the well / river).
5. The thieves brought to him money. He did not accept it.
6. The soldier was sleeping. I woke him up. He got up.
7. He took the pen. This morning he returned it.
8. The day before yesterday I counted the camels. I counted three hundred and twenty camels.
9. The thieves did not steal camels. They stole two Billy goats. The servant told me.
10. He drank some tea. I ate the meat; bring us the bill.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 17

Somali to English

1. What is heavy? The goods are heavy. I did not take the heavy goods.
2. The tall woman bought the ripe fruit.
3. Which bull is red? The fat bull is red. Who is short? The man is short. He does not work.
4. The children ate unripe fruit. Now they don't want the food.
5. The iron is hot. Now use it.
6. The time is near. Now he is going/departing/leaving.
7. The big boy beat the small girl. He is bad.
8. The bull is black. The black bull is running away.
9. The small brother is bringing a friend. The people are bringing a gift.
10. The strong table broke. The good carpenter is fixing/repairing it.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 17

English To Somali

1. Nimanka dhalinyarada ah ma / maan rumeeyo; sheeko xun bay ii sheegeen.
2. Maalintu waa kulayl / way kulushahay. Dadku ma ordayaan / ordi maayaan.
3. Caanaha koobka weyn ku shuba! Haddeer / hadda ka shuba / daadiya.
4. Gabarta dheer baa boodaya / way boodayaa. Wiilka yar ma / muu boodaynin.
5. Macallinka cusubi ilmaha wuu tirinayey. Waa macallin caqli leh / fiican. / Macallin caqli leh / fiican buu yahay.
6. Midiidinka / adeegaha¹ feejigani hilibka cusub buu bisleeyey / kariyey. Midiidinka / adeegaha waa / wuu dheeryahay.
7. Alwaaxa waa / wuu adagyahay. Nijaarka caqliga leh / fiican baa isticmaalaya / wuu isticmaalayaa.
8. Wiilka weyni albaabka guduudan / cas buu laaday. Hooyadu ma / may qaylin.
9. Mirta culus waa ceeriin / ceerintahay. Mirta bisil ha bislaynina.
10. Faaska cusub waa / wuu culusyahay / baa culus. Faaska yar isticmaal.
11. Maxbuuska waa / wuu gaabanyahay; sargaalka waa / wuu dheeryahay / baa dheer.
12. Sargaalka dheer baa maxbuuska gaaban qabtay. Sargaalka baa isaga xiray / wuu xiray isaga. ... wuu xabbisay² isaga.
13. Dawacada guduudani / casi hilibka xun bay qaadatay³. May / ma cunin.
14. Fiidnimada kaalay! Maalinti waa kulayl / baa kuluul / way kulushahay. Fiidnimada waan (isla / wada) hadalnaa.
15. Shimbirta weyn ee cad baa geedka u duushay. (Where is more than one adjective qualifying the same noun the adjective are separated by the conjunction “ee”)
16. Orgiga weyn ee shilis webiga ka ma tallaabin. Halkan wuu daaqayaa.
17. Kursiga cusub ee culus baa / wuu jabay. Nijaarka dheer ee fiican wuu hagaajinayaa / baa hagaajinaya.
18. Subaxda waa qabow, galabti waa kulayl. Fiidki waan jiifsadaa⁴.
19. Magaalada fog waa / way yartahay / baa yar. Martida cad waxay tagtay tuulada dhow.
20. Shaqaalaha baa jiifay / wuu jiifay. Waa shaqo adag. Haddeer wuu toosayaa / kacayaa. Wuu shaqaynayaa.

¹ adeege –ha / adeegto –da;

² xabbis, xabbisi, xabbisaa;

³ qaado, qaadan, qaataa;

⁴ jiifso, jiifsan, jiifsadaa / jiifo, jiifan, jiiftaa;

male / female servant;

to imprison s.o.;

to take for oneself;

to lie down;

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 18

English To Somali

1. Hilibka waa bislaysan yahay. Odayga dheer waa maqan yahay. Miyuu lunsan yahay?
2. Sanduuqa kore waa madhan / maran yahay. Sanduuqa xiga / dambe waa culus yahay.
3. Tuugga waa xiran yahay. Miyaad xirtay? Maya, ma / maan xirin.
4. Miro engegan way cuntaa. Dameerku miro ceerin wuu jecel yahay.
5. Webiga waa ballaaran yahay. Odayga dheer webiga ballaaran wuu ka tallaabay.
6. Alaabta waa sifaysan tahay. Midiidinku / adeegaha saabbuunta cusub miyuu ku riday?
7. Bayacmushteeriyaashu dibiga hore way diideen. Dibiga damde way doonayeen.
8. Ardaygu miyuu maqan yahay? Haah, wuu maqan yahay.
9. Maanta ardaygu waa ladan / fiican yahay. Dugsiga wuu tegay. Guriga ma / muu joogin.
10. Faraska cad waa buuran yahay; dameerka weyn wuu neceb yahay.
11. Burriska fudud waa / wuu dhow yahay. Burriska culus ii soo dhiib. Kanu waa culus yahay.
12. Waa cas tahay / cas yahay. Wax cas miyaad doonaysay? Maya, mid cas ma doonayo dooni maayo / ma rabo.
13. Qorraxdu waa / way cas tahay, dayaxa waa / wuu cad yahay. Waa / way fiican / caqli badan tahay. Waa / way badan yihiin.
14. Nin kasta waa shaqaale wanaagsan. Shaqada waa / way adag tahay. / Shuqulku waa / wuu adag yahay.
15. Ilmaha hilibka ceerin way diideen. Hilib bisil way doonayaan.
16. Tuugagga xunxun albaabka furan way ka galeen. Alaab badan way qaateen.
17. Sargaalka cusub maxaabiista wuu tiriyey. Hal maxbuus waa / wuu maqan yahay.
18. Sargaalka madaxda ah u yeedh / u yeer! Saraakiishu maxbuuska maqan way qabanayaan.
19. Maxbuuska shalayto wuu baxsaday. Askartu way soo qabteen. / Askarta baa soo qabatay. Way celiyeen.
20. Wiilka yar baaldiga weyn wuu diiday. Baaldiga waa / wuu culus yahay.
21. Kursiga dhexe waa / wuu jaban yahay. Kuraasta kale waa / way adadag yihiin.
22. Warqadda waa / way qoran tahay. Miyey noo soo direen? Maya, iyaga baan u soo diraynaa.
23. Martidu khudradda karsan / bisil way neceb tahay. Miro cusub wuu jecel yahay.
24. Shaqaalaha buuran wuu kuu tegay / ku soo aaday¹. Maalin walba wuu shaqeeyaa.
25. Dhulka nadiifsan / sifaysan baad / waad i tustay. Baaldiga miyuu sifaysan yahay?

¹ aad, aadi, aadaa;

to go to a place, to head for;
to reach, to get to a destination;

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 18

Somali to English

1. I heard the story. I like the story. Is it written?
2. He entered the open house. The room is empty. He is looking for another room.
3. Faaduma! Clean the floor! Did you clean it? Yes, the floor is clean.
4. The carpenter is repairing the broken house. Did the storm break it?
5. The lower goods are strong / hard. The other goods are light.
6. The day before yesterday two girls sold a small ewe. This morning a policeman wants them.
7. The day before yesterday an ewe was lost. No one has seen the lost ewe.
8. The two girls saw the policeman. They ran away. Are they returning the ewe? I don't think so; a person bought it; he paid money.
9. Do you (pl.) want a small book? Take the middle book. Return it three days hence.
10. The small children were climbing the big and tall tree.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 19

English to Somali

1. Albaabka xirani ma jabna. Ma wanaagsana. Albaabka yar waa wanaagsanyahay.
2. Weyshu waa rabbaysantahay. Saca ma rabaysana. Saca waa carari doonaa.
3. Timaha waa jilicsanyihiin; ma / may dhaadheera.
4. Hilibku waa ku filanyahay. Miyaad / maad dheregsantahay? Maya, ma dheregsani. Waan gaajaysanahay.
5. Shaaha ma macaana. Gacmuhu ma sifaysana. Gacmaha maydh / mayr / faraxal!
6. Ninka buurani rootiga dheer ee cad wuu cunay. Rootiga ma cusba.
7. Maradu waa / way qoyantahay; ma / may engegna. Marada miiska saar / dhig. (Ku) gogol.
8. Miyaad / maad diyaarsantihiin? Haah, annagu waan diyaarsannahay. Isagu ma diyaarsana.
9. Ilmaha yaryari waa / way qaawanyihiin. Dharka cusub way dhaqayaan / qasaalayaan.
10. Hebel gabadha miyuu guursaday? Maya, ninna ma guursan gabadha.
11. Ariga / adhiga madmadow ma rabbaysana. Waa ari / adhi waaweyn oo buurbuuran / shilshilis.
12. Miyey rida cad listaa? Maya, ma listo.
13. Rida madow way listaa. Rida cadi ma rabbaysana.
14. Shalayto ilmaha dugsiga ma / may tegin / aadin. Macallinku waa xanaaqsanyahay.
15. Ardayda lama cafin. Macallinku odayaasha buu u yeedhayaa / yeerayaa.
16. Xiddigaha fiiriya / eega. Saddexda weyl miyaad aragtaan?
17. Guriga miyaad sifaysay? Haah, hadda / haddeer guriga waa sifaysanyahay.
18. Dhulku miyuu qoyanyahay? Maya, ma qoyna; waa / wuu engeganyahay.
19. Miiska waa wareegsanyahay. Miiska cas/guduudan miyuu wareegsanyahay? Ma wareegsana.
20. Rooti madow miyaad jeceshahay? Maya, rooti madow ma jecli.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 19

Somali to English

1. Abdi! Are you lost? No, I am not lost; I stay here.
2. Do you want a long and thin stick? No I found another stick.
3. Did you (pl.) wash the new clothes? Yes, we washed them.
4. Are the clothes dry? No, they are not dry. Will I fold them?
5. I need some food. Bring me meat. Is the tea ready?
6. Yes, tea is ready. Shall I bring you something else? No, I am satiated.
7. Little one, bring some sugar! The tea is not sweet. That is enough.
8. She doesn't want the round (and) soft cloth. She wants another cloth.
9. Are the horses tall? They are not tall horses. They are small.
10. The student is lazy. He does not like work. He hates work.
11. You are not a short man. You are tall. Your sister is small; she is not tall.
12. I sent each absent boy. They are not healthy boys.

Pres. Affirmative

waan ahay
waad tahay
wuu yahay
way tahay
waan / waynu nahay
waan / waanu nahay
waad / waydin tihiin
way yihiin

Pres. Negative

ma ihi (mi ahi)
ma ihid (ma ahid)
ma aha
ma aha
ma ihin (ma ahin)
ma ihin (ma ahin)
ma ihidin (ma ahidin)
ma aha

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 20

English into Somali

1. Labadaas qof waa isle'egyihiin / isku mid. Walaalo bay yihiin.
2. Faadumoy! Asli mee / meeday? Meel fog bay tagtay / aaday. Halkan ma joogto.
3. Odayaasha aaway? Shirka bay ku jiraan. Nimanka dhallinyarada ah waa / way joogaan / baa jooga.
4. Lo'da suuqa dhexdiisa bay wareegaysay. Lo'du waa / way badnayd.
5. Fiidkii macallinku miyuu wax sii baraa? Tag oo soo arag / fiiri!
6. Diyaar ma / maan ahayn / maan diyaarsanayn. Way na sugayeen. Waan raagnay.
7. Macallin baa wax ku baray. Haddeer adigu macallin baad tahay.
8. Gabadh / gabar caqli leh / caqli badan bay tahay. Gabadhaas / gabartaas caqli ma leh. Gabadhan / gabartan waa quruxsantahay.
9. Wiil umulisada buu u ordayaa. Farriin buu u gaynayaa.
10. Umulisada wanaagsan alaabta way qaadanaysaa. Naagtu waa / way qaylinaysaa.
11. Hadda daawo wanaagsan oo cas way cabbaysaa. Way hurdaysaa.
12. Wiilka yar waa qaawanyahay. Umulisadu isaga way maydhaysaa / mayraysaa.
13. Hadda naagtu qaylin mayso; way faraxsantahay.
14. Tuugaggu xaggaa bay u ordeen / carareen. Midka gaaban ee buuran wuxuu gashanaa / xirnaa (gashaday) koofiyad guduudan / cas.
15. Suuqa miyuu tegay? Maya, meelna ma / muu tegin.
16. Ma / maad ldnid / ma / maad fiicnid. Daawo soo iibso. Jiifso!
17. Dumarku way qorayaan. Dharku ma diyaarsana / diyaar ma aha. Caawa kaalay.
18. Ma diyaarsani / diyaar mi ihi. Kabaha madmadow baan u baahanahay. Tag oo ii soo sifee.
19. Timahaas ma quruxsana. Waa / way jilicsanyihiin; waa / way qoyanyihiin; timo jilicsan ma / maan jeclin.
20. Miiskani ma wareegsana. Miiskaas cad waa wareegsanyahay.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 20

Somali into English

1. You (pl.) found the lost camels. Did you (pl.) bring them to us?
2. Tonight they are washing the new clothes. I am giving / will give these other clothes to the men folk.
3. Continue to eat meat. No, I am satiated.
4. This black tea is not sweet. We don't like it.
5. That tangled rope is not good. Bring another new one.
6. We are not using the bent stick / rod. We need a straight stick / rod.
7. Take this message to Mohamed. Do not speak with other people. Hurry up!
8. They want the hidden box. They did not find it. They are sad.
9. The thief killed two men. The living one escaped.
10. Much rain fell. Do not enter!
11. Return it / them. These shoes are dry; they are not wet.
12. I don't need it / them every day. Bring it to me every second day / on alternate days.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 21

Somali to English

1. Who brought this cracked pitcher? Is it full? No, it is not full.
2. Is the red snake still living/alive? It is not living/alive.
3. Look at the right. Cross the road. Buy a fish.
4. Who took the small priest to the court? Cali took him; he accused him.
5. This wood is bent; it isn't good. I don't want it.
6. The clerk is writing a letter. I need that letter.
7. With whom was the priest speaking this morning? He was speaking with the judge.
8. He is sad. That judge fined him. He is not angry.
9. Who is in/at that house? No person is present. They left.
10. Who had beaten that bad man? Is he still alive/living?

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 21

English to Somali

1. Maroodiyaasha tuulada bay geleen. Guriyo badan bay jebiyeen.
2. Dadku waa carareen. Nin baa dhacay. Takhtarku miyuu arkay (isaga)? Haah, wuu arkay.
3. Yaa takhtarkii u yeedhay / yeeray? Yuu takhtarkii u diray?
4. Yaa biyahan keenay? Ma qabowba. / Qabow ma aha. Biyo qabow baan doonayaa / rabaa.
5. Daayeerka yaad u soo iibisay? Wiilka yar baan u soo iibiyey.
6. Yay u shaqaynaysaa? (Anaga) way noo shaqaynaysaa.
7. Yaan u tegaynaa / soconaynaa? Odayga waan u tegaynaa / u soconaynaa. (Isaga) waa kuma? / Yuu yahay?
8. Yaa lisa ariga? Ariga yaa lisa? Dumarka baa lisa ariga. / Dumarku ariga way lisaan. Rag baa geela lisa / Ragaa lisa geela.
9. Yaad siisay sanaadiiqda culculus? Waxaan siiyey dhalinyarada.
10. Ninkan habeen dhaaf buu u shaqeeyaa. Habeenada kale yaa u shaqeeya?
11. Yaa maqan maanta? Maxamed baa maqan / waa / wuu maqanyahay. Asli waa / way maqantahay. Cali baa jooga / waa / wuu joogaa.
12. Yaa lunsan / yaa lumay? Qofna ma lunsana / ma lumin. Caruurtu / ilmuhu qolkaas bay ku jiraan.
13. Yaad / kumaad u qoraysaa warqadda? Saaxiib baan u qorayaa.
14. Yaad jeceshahay? Ninkan miyaad jeceshahay? Ninkaas miyaad jeceshahay?
15. Miyaad ku jirteen / joogteen shirka? Yaad / kumaad dhegaysanayseen?
16. Labadaas boqol oo nin yay u tegayaan? Qofna u ma tegayaan / u tegi maayaan.
17. Maanta webiga bay tegayaan. Way tukanayaan.
18. Dermooyinka miyay qaadayaan / sidayaan? Maya, saaka dermooyinka way direen.
19. Nimanka xunxun wadaadka wax way weydiiyeen. Wadaadku iyaga wuu xukumay.
20. Miyey xanaaqsanyihiin / caraysanyihiin? Garan maayo / anigu ma ogi. Ma / maan arkin (iyaga). Yaa garanaya / og?

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 22

English to Somali

1. Ilmaha / caruurta cadcad dibadda / banaanka bay tegeen / u bexeen. Maanta waa kulayl / waa kulushahay. Ilmuhu way guduudanyihiin / waa cascasyihiin.
2. May / ma jirrana. Hooyadu daawada bay marinaysaa.
3. Ninkan gaaban babbisyada / marooxad cuscusub buu arkay. Hadda / imminka wuu soo qaadayaa. (soo qaadanayaa.)
4. Xoolaha libaax bay arkeen. Markaasay yaaceen / dideen.
5. Karraaniyaashaas way gafeen / qaldameen¹. Sarrifka yaa tiriyeey?
6. Baayacmushtariga (ganacsadaha) waa xanaaqsanyahay / baa xanaaqsan. Abaalmarin /Abaalmaris wuu / buu bixinayaa.
7. Wadaadku dumarka buuran buu la hadlayaa. Beerta way falayaan / qodayaan.
8. Geedaha / dhirta yaa beeray? Yuu u abuuray / beeray?
9. Gabdhahu derbiga bay fuuleen. Hal gabar baa dhacday. Gacanta bay ka jabtay.
10. Hooyadu takhtar / dhakhtar bay u gaysay. Takhtarkii / dhakhtarkii lafta buu hagaajinayaa.
11. Kaftan bay noo sheegeen. Ma / maan qoslin.
12. Keliga yaa samaynaya? Cali baa samaynaya. Yuu u samaynayaa?
13. Albaabka miyaad garaacday? Haah, cidna / qofna (ii) ma jawaabin.
14. Faaduma timaha bay mayrtay / dhaqday. Timahu waa jilicsanyihiin / baa jilicsan.
15. Miraha / khuradda cusub ma sifaysna / nadiifsana. Miraha qoyan waa macaanyihiin / baa macaan.
16. Odayga gaaban ma maqna. Halkan buu / wuu ku sugayaa.
17. Ninka naagta / afada wuu / buu ashtakeeyey. Xaakinka waa xukumay. Way xukumantahay.
18. Masaakiintu subax walba halkan bay nagu sugaan. Badar baan / baannu siinaa.
19. Yaa beerta waraabinaya? Maxamed baa waraabinaya. Maanta Cali wuu / waa jirranyahay.
20. Yaad u qaadaysaa malabka? Malabkan baan soo iibsaday / soo iibiyey. Waa / wuu macaanyahay. Malab waan jeclahay. Shaaha malab ku dar.

¹ qaldan, qaldami, qaldamaa;

to err, to make a mistake, to be wrong;

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 22

Somali to English

1. These days are hot. Yes, sometimes it isn't hot.
2. The young men hate that tribe. With whom did they consult?
3. Who counted the camels? How many are there? There are three hundred and thirty seven / three hundred and thirty seven are present.
4. This morning you made a mistake. You knocked on that door. There is no one in that room.
5. Who is sick? I am sick. Lie down here. Now you are better / well / healthy.
6. The boys are quarreling. One despised the other one.
7. The small boy forgave the other boy. Now they are happy.
8. To whom did you send the letter? Did he answer you? Did you understand the letter?
9. Faduma is dressed in new clothes. She is not dressed in a red cloth.
10. The sugar fell. It is scattered. Asli is bringing the broom.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 23

English to Somali

1. Gabar caqli leh bay ahayd. Ma / may quruxsanayn. Asli baa quruxsan / way quruxsantahay..
2. Waan dhacay. Lugta baa i xanuunaysa. Nin xanuunsan baan ahay.
3. Albaabka ha jiidin, riix, markaas gal.
4. Afkaas waa adagyahay. Afkan ma adkayn.
5. Ogaysiis way / bay bixiyeen. Wiilka lunsan weli wuu noolyahay.
6. Waabkani waa yaraa. Ma ballaarnayn. Waa / wuu ku filanyahay.
7. Tiradaas / lambarkaas waa maxay? Tiradaas waa kow iyo toban.
8. Marqaatigani / markhaatigani waa nin wanaagsan. Lacagta buu / wuu bixiyeey. Imminka / hadda maxbuuskii waa la furay / waa la sii daayey¹.
9. Tukeyaashaas madmadow ma ladna / caafimaad ma qabaan. Way caataysanyihiin² (dhuudhuubanyihiin).
10. Kiishka ma lunsanayn. Meel kale bay dhigtay. Haddeer / hadda way sidaysaa.
11. Beerkaas ma wanaagsana / ma fiicana. Dibigii ma ladnayn / caafimaad ma qabin. Dibadda gee!
12. Dagaalka miyey tageen? Yay u dagaalamayaan?
13. Colka baa askariga qabtay. Way caddibeen!
14. Hubka yaa lumiyeey? (Hubku yuu ka lumay?) Kanu waa waran. Waa kan gaashaan.
15. Waddankan / dalkan waa engeganyahay. Roobna ku ma di'in. Ilaah baan u tukanaynaa / ducaynaynaa.
16. Gacanta waa bararsantahay. Lafta waa jabtay. / Lafta waa / way jabantahay. Waa xanuunsantahay. Way i xanuunaysaa.
17. Dharka ma laabnayn / la ma laablaabin. Hadda Asli kaawiyadda bay keenaysaa.
18. Lo'du halkaas way (ka/ku) daaqaan. Faras waa baxsaday. Wuu hardafayaa.
19. Maxamed yuu xambaarayaa? Walaaka yar waa / wuu xanuunsanyahay.
20. Tuugta / tuugagga guriga bay geleen. Albaabka ma xirnayn / ma la xirin. Guriga waa madhnaa / marnaa.

¹ daay, daayi, daayaa;
² caataysan;

to release, let go; to leave alone;
thin, slim, emaciated, lean; tired / worn out;

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 23

Somali to English

1. This key is not broken. It was bent. I straightened it. Now it is straight. Look I am using it. The door is open.
2. Who is waiting for you? It is the short friend. He is not tall.
3. That meat is not a lot. It is not sufficient for many people. Cook some other / more meat.
4. Is Ali leading the camels to the well? I don't think so. He is absent.
5. The girl is picking up / taking the water container. The water is sweet.
6. Did that girl draw the water? No, that water is not sweet.
7. The children are jumping; they are happy; the mother bought something sweet.
8. The old man is sick. He has given his final instructions / made his will known.
9. The cattle entered the town; they were wandering around. The boys found them.
10. The people gave the naked poor people clothes. They ate some food. Now they are satiated. Now they are not hungry.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 24

English to Somali

1. Buuggayga miyaad isticmaashay? Maya, buuggaaga ma arkin. Ma casyahay?
2. Sankiisu waa weynyahay. Wejigeedu waa wareegsanyahay. Biyahan waa qaraar / dhanaan.
3. Teendhadeenna ma balaarna. Waa teendho wanaagsan. Xusulkaygu / xusulkaygu waa i xanuunayaa.
4. Dhurwaaga / waraabaha god dheer buu qoday. Wuxuu isticmaalay lugihiisa. Markaas deero buu qabsaday.
5. Suxulkeedu / xusulkeedu waa qaloocanyahay. May / ma hagaajiso.
6. Garkaygu waa guduudanyahay / casyahay. Walaalka baa i dilay / igu dhufatay¹. Isaga waan cafiyey.
7. Macallinkeenna cusub waa / wuu dheeryahay. Maanta wuxuu na tusay warankiisa.
8. Luuqaddaas² / afkaas maan garanayo / kaso³. Luuqaddaadu (afkaagu) waa adagtahay.
9. Inanteenu / gabadheenu orgigooda lunsan / lumay bay heshay. Odaygan naagtiisa dharkay mayraysaa / maydhaysaa.
10. Hubkiisa wuu siday, billaawe / toorrey⁴, gaashaan. Xooggiisa waa badanyahay.
11. Tiradaas waa maxay? Tiradaas waa kobyto ban. Tanu waa shanyo labaatan.
12. Walaashiis waxay eegaysaa deerada. Aabbaheed ma jecla deero.
13. Xoogaygu waa yaryahay. Maalin walba Rabbigayga baan u baahanahay / waxaan u baahanahay Rabbigayga.
14. Kursigeedu ma jilicsanayn. Waa nadiifsanaa / sifaysnaa. Waxay ahayd qof feeyigan / feejigan. / Qof feejigan bay ahayd.
15. Ilmaheenna waan jeclayn. / Waxaan jeclayn ilmaheenna / carruuteenna. Haddana / haddeerna ilmahood / caruurtood baan jecelnahay.
16. Awowgaa biyahan dhanaan ma cabbo. Ma / muu jecla.
17. Wiilkay qolka macallinka / macallinka qolkiisa buu aaday / tegay. Macallinku amar buu bixiyey.
18. Tuugaggu / tuugtu god bay qodeen. Alaabta bay / way qarinayaan. Alaabta waa way qarsoontahay.
19. Gurigaaga mee / aaway? Gurigeenu waa midkaas / kaas. Kanu ma gurigaaga baa?
20. Siraadka miyuu shidanyahay? Ma weli. Ayeeyaday imminka way shidaysaa.
21. Nimanku waxay dilaan sagaarooyinka⁵ oo hargahooda⁶ way iibiyaan, laakiin hilibkooda ma cunaan.

¹ ku dhufo, ku dhufan, ku dhufaa;

² luuqad –da;

³ kas, kasi, kasaa;

⁴ toorrey –da;

⁵ sagaaro –da Pl. sagaarooyin –ka;

⁶ harag –ga; Pl. hargo –ha;

to hit / strike with s.t.

language;

to understand, comprehend; to know, have knowledge of;

daggar;

dikdik;

skin, hide, scalp;

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 24

Somali to English

1. The wind is drying our clothes. Are they dry? Go, make sure and tell us.
2. My heel is hurting me. I kicked my heel and twisted the foot.
3. His knee is swollen but he is still working.
4. The top of the door is broken but the door is not open.
5. This milk is little. Increase it for me (Give me more)
6. He did not obey the order / command and is condemned but now he is forgiven.
7. The wind stirred up a lot of dust and he opened up a folded blanket.
8. My brother in law fell and his foot got sprained / dislocated⁷; but he drank some bitter medicine.
9. The hyena is wandering around again tonight. Are the goats and sheep in the enclosure / pen?
10. Take my livestock to the enclosure / pen. Your goats and sheep are in Mohamed's enclosure / pen.
11. This morning rain came into our house and our neighbor is repairing it.
12. Ali is present; I know his voice and I heard it.

⁷ ka margaco, ka murgacan, ka murgacdaa;
ka murguco, ka murgucan, ka murgucdaa;

to get sprained, dislocated;
dto.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 25

English to Somali

1. Jilibkii wiilka waa duubanyahay. Miyuu bararsanyahay? Hadda ma bararsana.
2. Maqaarkii haraggii jilibka waa kululyahay. Jilibkiisu waa / wuu xanuunsanyahay / xanuunayaa.
3. Mushaarkayga ii kordhi. Lacag badan baan u baahanahay. Lacagtaas waa / way yartahay.
4. Ninkaas shaqadiisu miyey fiicantahay? Haah, wuxuu sameeyey doon iyo huuri.
5. Shalayto lacag baan siiyey laakiin hadda wax kale buu (ayuu) / wuu doonayaa.
6. Ardaygu xusulkiisa buu ku tiirsaday oo sheeko wuu qoray.
7. Haraggii dibiga waa engeganyahay. Dibigii haraggiisa waa adagyahay.
8. Odaygu suulkiisa¹ buu laaday, wuuna xanuunsanaa / wuuna xanuunayay. Hadda / haddeer miyuu ladanyahay / bogsaday²?
9. Wadaadku wuxuu yeelay / addeecay³ eraygii Ilaah. Amarkiisu waa / wuu fiicanyahay.
10. Dhulkii guriga waa jabnaa laakiin aabbihii ardaygaas baa / wuu hagaajiyey.
11. Hadda waa hagaagsanyahay. Ardaygii aabihii ardada buu / wuu la taliyey.
12. Bustaha sarriirta (korkeeda / dusheeda) baan ku gogolnay.
13. Mallaayga⁴ / kalluunka waan engejinaynaa. Kabacdi / kaddibna⁵ waan bislaynaynaa. (bislayn doonnaa.)
14. Orgigii ganacsadaha wuxuu caddibay wankii karraaniga.
15. Geestii / dhinacii guriga waa caddahay / cadyahay, albaabkuna waa / wuu guduudanyahay. Saqafkiisu waa / wuu guduudanyahay / waa guduud.
16. Sagaarada ma noola. Waraabe baa qaniinay waana tegay / oo wuu ka tegay / baxay.
17. Odaygu warankiisa iyo gaashaankiisa buu lumiye. Miyiga buu tegay wuuna helay / oo wuu ka helay.
18. Kursigayga mee / aaway? Ma jeceli kursigan laakiin kursigaygaan / baan jecelahay.
19. Tukeyaal waaweyn laxda lunsan bay eegayaan. Laxda waa / way baxsatay laakiin haddeer waa / way lunsantahay.
20. Geestii xerada waa / way jabantahay / dhinicii xerada waa / wuu jabanyahay oo ido⁶ kale waa / way cararayaan / baa cararaya.

¹ suul –ka; Pl. suulal –ka;

² bogso, bogsan, bogsadaa;

³ addeec, addeeci, addeecaa;

⁴ mallaay –ga;

⁵ kaddib / kaddibna;

⁶ ido –ha; (col)

thumb, big toe;

to get well, heal, recover;

to obey;

fish;

later;

sheep, flock of sheep;

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 25

Somali to English

1. The fire burned my finger and my thumb but I applied / put on some medicine.
2. Two men advised him then another man spoke with him and now he is confused.
3. He gripped his spear and threw it. Then he found the spear and picked it up.
4. The teacher entered the room and the children stood up. Every day they do that.
5. The tall (and) fat sailor went to the town and bought millet and ghee.
6. The boy turned his face toward the wall. Don't face the wall! Face this way! / look here!
7. He put his stick upright and put a box on top of the stick.
8. Have you drunk camel's milk? No, I haven't (drunk it) but I want to.
9. He put his clothes on and went outside and he shouted.
10. That clan / family is a Djibouti clan / clan of Djibouti. Their language is difficult and I do not understand it.
11. Faduma is leading the camels. Is she able? Yes, that work is not hard.
12. The fool went to the sea and entered a canoe and he got lost.
13. The judge caught the mule but Ali led it (by a rope) / haltered it.
14. The small children were competing. They ran but they were not going fast / were not in a hurry.

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 26

English to Somali

1. Goormaad waxaas samaysay? Waxaas ma / maan / ma aan doonaynin.
2. Miskiinke baad / miskiinkeed dirtay? Waa ahaa miskiinkaas. / Miskiinkaas buu ahaa. Miyaad aragtay isaga?
3. Derisyadeenna¹ baabuurka² way wadeen. Baabuurkee bay / baabuurkay wadeen? Kaas / midkaas!
4. Bariiskee iyo meseggadee bay iibsaday? Noocan / caynkan bay jeceshahay.
5. Halkaas istaag / joogso! Xaggaas³ u jeeso! Hadda / haddeer madaxaaga midigta u jeedi!
6. Odayga tuugga buu la taliyey. Tuuggu nacas buu ahaa.
7. Warqadda / xaashida yaa gubayey? Miyaad gubaysay? Maya, ma gubaynin.
8. Saddexdan wiil baa orod ku tartamay / bedertamay / way bedertameen. Wiilka yar ma / muu / ma uu dhammayn.
9. Baxrigaas⁴ walaalkiisa / walaalkii baxrigaas wadaad ma ahayn laakiin nijaar buu ahaa / nijaarse buu ahaa.
10. Xaakinku / qaaddigu waa / wuu qasnaa. Xaggaas wuu u jeestay oo tukaday.
11. Ninkee baad / ninkeed aragtay? Ninkaas! Maro buu huwaday.
12. Faraskee baa nool? Midkaas madow baa weli nool / weli waa / wuu noolyahay.
13. Annama baad u sheegteen? / (Midkee naga mid ah baad u sheegteen?) Adiga baan kuu sheegnay.
14. Labadan wiil oo yaryar baa geela wada / kaxeeya / geela way wadaan. Miyey karaan / awoodaan⁵?
15. Subagga bay meseggada ku dartay⁶ / ku shubtay. Haddeer / hadda way bislaynaysaa / karinaysaa.
16. Godka diyaar weeye. / Godka waa diyaar. / Godka waa / wuu diyaarsanyahay. Tiirka halkaas taag! Ciidda / carrada ku celi!
17. Waraabe / dhurwaa baa taambuugga gelay. Wuxuu ka qaatay cunug. Nimanku waa wadeen.
18. Waraabihii / dhurwaagii cunugga wuu riday / dhigay oo haddana cunuggu waa bogsanayaa.
19. Iyama baa / iyamaa amarka yeelay? Afartaas nin baa yeelay / yeeshay.
20. Idinma baa / idinmaa Wajir tegaya? Isaga baa Wajir tegaya.

¹ jiiraan –ka; Pl.: jiiraamo –da;

² baabuur –ka;

³ xag –ga;

⁴ baxaar –ka;

⁵ awood, awoodi, awoodaa;

⁶ ku dar, ku dari, ku daraa;

neighbor;

car, automobile, truck,

side, direction, part, field, area;

where (in questions)

sailor;

to be capable (of), to have the capacity (of), to afford;

to add;

Suggested Answers to Exercises of Lesson 26

Somali to English

1. Which book did you bring? We brought these books.
2. The angry trader grabbed / grasped my father's neck.
3. Which of you fell? I fell. My elbow is hurting.
4. The pen / enclosure was broken and the sheep escaped but the horses are still in it.
5. The beds are not soft / smooth and they are rough.
6. Who of us is able? We are not able but God is able.
7. He ate sufficient food, and now he is satiated.
8. Do you trust and praise God? He is able to do all things and He made all things.
9. My faith is small but I trust God.
10. Your dog bit my leg and it is hurting.
11. Where are you going (to)? How are you going?
12. Sin and filth / dirt are bad. Mercy and a trust are good.