

## CHAPTER 10 - PREPOSITIONS AND PRONOUNS

### PATTERN 1: PREPOSITIONS AND THEIR MEANINGS.

Repeat the following frame after your teacher:

Cali	baabuurka	<b>u</b>	keen.	Bring the car for Ali.
		<b>ka</b>		Bring the car from Ali.
		<b>ku</b>		Bring Ali in / with the car.
		<b>la</b>		Bring the car with Ali.

There are four LOCATIVE PREPOSITIONS in Somali. However, unlike their English counterparts, they come *before* the verb and not before the noun. The ranges of meaning are as follows:

- u** = to, for
  - ka** = from, away from, out of; about, concerning
  - ku** = in, into, on, at; with, by means of, using (as instrument)
  - la** = with, together with, in company with
- See SRG: 185-198 for further discussion.

### Exercise 1: DRILLS ON PREPOSITIONAL USAGE.

Repeat after your teacher and note the differences in meaning:

Daauid	~	laad!	Kick	David!
	<b>u</b>		Kick (it)	to David!
	<b>ka</b>			from David!
	<b>ku</b>			at / toward David!
	<b>la</b>			with David!
Sahra	~	qaad.	Take	Sarah!
	<b>u</b>		Take (it)	for Sarah!
	<b>ka</b>			from Sarah!
	<b>la</b>			with Sarah!
	<b>ku</b>		Take Sarah by	(it = a car)!
Maxamed,	~	kaaley!	Come,	Mohammed!
	<b>u</b>		Come	to / for Mohammed!
	<b>ka</b>		Come	from Mohammed!
	<b>la</b>		Come	with Mohammed!

## GRAMMATICAL NOTE

Besides having a different word order from English, prepositions in Somali involve other parts of speech in a different way. For example, some verbs in English require a preposition but do not require one in Somali. In translational terms, the English preposition is "built into" the following Somali verbs:

bax	go out, go away
joog	stay in, remain at
qaad	take away, pick up
sii	give to
sug	wait for
tag	go to (a place)

On the other hand, some English verbs which do not require prepositions must be translated by using a verb and a preposition in Somali:

u sheeg	tell (a person)
u yeedh	call (someone)
ku dhufo	hit, strike

Furthermore, the status of a phrase affects prepositional usage. Thus, **tag go** does not take a preposition if a PLACE is involved, but does take the preposition **u** if a PERSON is named.

Mareykan	baan	tagey.	I went to America.
Cali	baan	<b>u</b> tagey.	I went to Ali.

## PATTERN 2a: INDEPENDENT OBJECT PRONOUN FORMS.

Repeat after your teacher:

<b>Aniga</b>	buu	<b>i</b>	siyey.	He	gave	it	to	me.
<b>Adiga</b>		<b>ku</b>						you.
<b>Isaga</b>		-						him.
<b>Asaga</b>		-						[Alternate in some dialects]
<b>Iyada</b>		-						her.
<b>Annaga</b>		<b>na</b>						us [excl]
<b>Innaga</b>		<b>ina</b>						us [incl]
<b>Idinka</b>		<b>idin</b>						you [pl]
<b>Iyaga</b>		-						them.

These pronouns can be used as OBJECTS. Note that they all end in **-a** (isaga, iyada). However, even when these INDEPENDENT PRONOUNS are used as OBJECTS, the OBJECT PRONOUN FORMS taken in the last chapter must still be used. Remember that third person forms are not expressed. See SRG: 161-163.

PATTERN 2b: INDEPENDENT SUBJECT PRONOUN FORMS.

Yaa macallinka		arkey?	Who saw the teacher?
<b>Anigu</b>	waan	arkey.	I saw (him).
<b>Adigu</b>	waad	aragtey.	You ...
<b>Isagu</b>	wuu	arkey.	He ...
<b>Iyadu</b>	wey	aragtey.	She ...
<b>Innagu</b>	weynu	aragney.	We [inclusive] ...
<b>Annagu</b>	waannu	aragney.	We [exclusive] ...
<b>Idinku</b>	weydin	aragteen.	You [plural] ...
<b>Iyagu</b>	wey	arkeen.	They ...

These are being used as SUBJECT PRONOUNS. Note that they all end in **-u** (isagu, iyadu, etc.). The VERBAL PRONOUN must be used even though the INDEPENDENT PRONOUN appears in these examples. See SRG: 161f.

Exercise 2: USING PRONOUNS AND PREPOSITIONS.

Adigu dayuurad Hargeysa ...			
<b>u</b> raac.			You go to Hargeisa by plane.
<b>ka</b> raac.			Go from Hargeisa by plane.
<b>ku</b> raac.			Take the plane at Hargeisa.
Iyada shaqada	u	tag.	Go to work for her.
		la	Go to work with her.
		ka la	Take the work from her.
Isaga	u	sheeg.	Tell (it) to him.
	ka		Tell about him.
	ku		Call him (a name).

Exercise 3: USING **U** *TO, FOR*.

Shaah kari.	Make some tea.	
Shaah u kari.		Make some tea for him/her/them.

Cunto sameey.		Prepare some food.
Cunto u sameey.		Prepare some food for him/her/them.
Isaga	u	keen. Bring (it) to him.
	u	dhiib. Hand (it) to him.
	u	geey. Take (it) to him.
	u	tag. Go to him.
	u	yee dh. Call him.
	u	jeeso. Turn toward him.

Exercise 4: USING **KA** *FROM, AWAYFROM, OUT OF.*

Shiina waan tegey.		I went to China.
Shiina waan ka tegey.		I left from China.
Iyada	ka	jeeso. Turn away from her.
	ka	keen. Bring it from her.
	ka	tag. Go away from her.
	ka	geey. Convey it from her.
	ka	sheeg. Tell about her.

Exercise 5: USING **KU** *IN(TO), AT; WITH, BY MEANS OF.*

Xabbadda rid!		Shoot the bullet!
Xabbadda ku rid!		Shoot the bullet at (him)!
Isaga	ku	jeeso. Turn to / on him.
	ku	sheeg. Call him (a name).
	ku	keen. Bring him by (means of) it.
	ku	geey. Take him by means of it.

Exercise 6. USING **LA** *TOGETHER WITH*.

Kaaley!			Come!
La kaaley!			Come with (it) = Bring it!
Wuu hadley.			He spoke.
Wuu la hadley.			He spoke with her/him/them.
Iyada	la	cun.	Eat with her.
	la	keen.	Bring (it) with her.
	la	geey.	Convey (it) with her.
	la	qaad.	Take (it) with her.
	la	tag.	Go with her. = Take her with you.

## Exercise 7: TRANSLATION DRILL ON PREPOSITIONS.

Translate the following without looking at the English.

Maxamed	u	samee!	Do it for Mohammed!
Qori	ka		Make it of wood!
Guriga	ku		Do it at home!
Isaga	la		Do it with him!
Suuqa	baan	ku arkey.	I saw it in the market.

PATTERN 3: OBJECT PRONOUN COMBINATIONS WITH **LA**.

Aniga buu	<b>ila</b>	cuney.	He ate with	me.
Adiga	<b>kula</b>			you.
Isaga	<b>la</b>			him.
Iyada	<b>la</b>			her.
Annaga	<b>nala</b>			us [excl]
Innaga	<b>inala</b>			us [incl]
Idinka	<b>idinla</b>			you [pl].
Iyaga	<b>la</b>			them.

Note again that the third person is not expressed, so the preposition alone can mean *with him/her/them*.

## PATTERN 4: OBJECT PRONOUN COMBINATIONS WITH U.

Cusmaan	baa	<b>ii</b>	sheegey.	Osman	told	me.
		<b>kuu</b>				you.
		<b>u</b>				him / her.
		<b>noo</b>				us [excl]
		<b>inoo</b>				us [incl]
		<b>idiin</b>				you [pl].
		<b>u</b>				them.

Note that **FUSION** or **VOWEL CHANGE** operate on most of the above:

i	+	u	becomes	<b>ii</b>	to / for me
ku	+	u	becomes	<b>kuu</b>	to / for you [sg]
na	+	u	becomes	<b>noo</b>	to / for us [excl]
ina	+	u	becomes	<b>inoo</b>	to / for us [incl]
idin	+	u	becomes	<b>idiin</b>	to / for you [pl]

These must be memorized in order to identify them in context when they appear. Although we will limit the exercises to the above forms, they will be drilled in detail in Chapter 41.

For further information see SRG: 192-194.

## Exercise 8: PRONOUN-PREPOSITION FUSION.

Yuusuf	baa	_____	keeney.	Joseph brought it <u>to me</u> .
Sahra	baa	_____	keentey.	Sarah brought it <u>to you</u> [sg].
Cali	baa	_____	keeney.	Ali brought it <u>to her</u> .
Maryan	baa	_____	keentey.	Mary brought it <u>for him</u> .
Yuusuf	baa	_____	keeney.	Joseph brought it <u>to us</u> [ex].
Sahra	baa	_____	keentey.	Sarah brought it <u>for us</u> all.
Axmed	baa	_____	keeney.	Ahmed brought it <u>for you</u> .
Faadumo	baa	_____	keentey.	Fatima brought it <u>for them</u> .

## PATTERN 5: DEICTIC PREPOSITIONS.

Repeat the following after your teacher:

Way		ordeen.	They ran.
Way	<b>soo</b>	ordeen.	They ran this way.
Way	<b>sii</b>	ordeen.	They ran away. / ... in the meantime.
Way	<b>wada</b>	ordeen.	They ran together / They all ran.
Way	<b>kala</b>	ordeen.	They ran separately / They dispersed.

## GRAMMATICAL NOTE.

There are four DEICTIC PREPOSITIONS in Somali, which orient an action or a movement in space or time relative to the speaker or the subject of the verb. They belong in pairs and their ranges of meaning are as follows:

<b>soo</b>	here, in this direction, hither; go and do (X) then come back here
<b>sii</b>	there, in that direction, thither; in the meantime; keep on doing (X)
<b>wada</b>	towards each other; together
<b>kala</b>	away from each other; apart, separately

See SRG: 196-198 for further examples and discussion.

## Exercise 9: USING THE DEICTIC PREPOSITIONS.

Noqo!	Go back!, Return!
Soo noqo!	Come back!
Sii noqo!	Go back there in the meantime!
Guriga gad!	Sell the house!
Guriga soo gad!	Go and sell the house!
Guriga sii gad!	In the meantime, sell the house!
Soco!	Go on!, Get going!
Soo socio!	Come on!, Come here!
Sii socio!	Get going!, Keep on going!

Exercise 10: TRANSLATING THE DEICTIC PREPOSITIONS.  
Cover up the English on the right and translate the following:

Waannu tagney.	We went.
Waannu sii tagney.	In the meantime, we went.
Waannu wada tagney.	We went together. / We all went.
Waannu kala tagney.	We split up. / We dispersed.
Keena!	You all bring (it)!
Wada keena!	Bring them all / together!
Kala keena!	Bring them separately!
Soo qaada!	Bring (it) here!
Sii qaada!	Take (it) there!
Wada qaada!	Take (them) all together!
Kala qaada!	Take (them) apart!

## CHAPTER 11 ~ SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

### PATTERN 1: SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS, TYPE A [-I].

Hilib	baan	kariyey.	I cooked some meat.
	baad	karisey.	You ...
	buu	kariyey.	He ...
	bey	karisey.	She ...
	beynu	karinney.	We [inclusive] ...
	baannu	karinney.	We [exclusive] ...
	beydin	kariseen.	You [plural] ...
	bey	kariyeen.	They ...

### PATTERN 2: SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS, TYPE B [-EE].

Cunto	baan	sameeyey.	I prepared some food.
	baad	sameeysey.	You ...
	buu	sameeyey.	He ...
	bey	sameeysey.	She ...
	baannu	sameeynney.	We [exclusive] ...
	beynu	sameeynney.	We [inclusive] ...
	beydin	sameeyseen.	You [plural] ...
	bey	sameeyeen.	They ...

Note the differences between verbs of the FIRST CONJUGATION (which end in a CONSONANT) and those of the SECOND CONJUGATION (which end in -i or -ee) in the IMPERATIVE SINGULAR:

FIRST	SECOND	DIFFERENCES
- ey	-yey	<b>Add y</b> - 1ST SG AND 3RD MASCULINE
-tey	-sey	<b>Change t to s</b> - 2ND SG AND 3RD FEM.
-ney	-nney	<b>Double nn</b> - 1ST PLURAL IN 2-A
-teen	-seen	<b>Change t to s</b> - 2ND PLURAL
- een	-yeen	<b>Add y</b> - 3RD PLURAL
- a	-ya	<b>Add y</b> - PLURAL IMPERATIVE

See SRG: 78-79 for further details.

Verbs ending in -ee add -y- before the suffix throughout the paradigm. An alternate spelling with only a single -e- can be found in some publications when y is followed by another consonant, such as, **sameysey**.

## Exercise 1: USING THE FIRST PERSON SINGULAR.

Hilibka	waan	kariyey.	I cooked the meat.
Lacagta	waan	tiriyey.	I counted the money.
Wiilka	waan	seexiyey.	I put the boy to sleep.
Cuntada	waan	sameeyey.	I made the food.
Guriga	waan	safeeyey.	I cleaned the house.

## Exercise 2: USING THE SECOND PERSON SINGULAR.

Hilibka	maad	karisey?	Did you cook the meat?
Lacagta	maad	tirisey?	Did you count the money?
Wiilka	maad	seexisey?	Did you put the boy to sleep?
Cuntada	maad	sameeysey?	Did you make the food?
Guriga	maad	safeeysey?	Did you clean the house?

## Exercise 3: USING THE THIRD PERSON MASCULINE.

Hilibka	buu	kariyey.	He cooked the meat.
Lacagta	buu	tiriyey.	He counted the money.
Wiilka	buu	seexiyey.	He put the boy to sleep.
Cuntada	buu	sameeyey.	He made the food.
Guriga	buu	safeeyey.	He cleaned the house.

## Exercise 4: USING THE THIRD PERSON FEMININE.

Hilibka	mey	karisey?	Did she cook the meat?
Lacagta	mey	tirisey?	Did she count the money?
Wiilka	mey	seexisey?	Did she put the boy to sleep?
Cuntada	mey	sameeysey?	Did she make the food?
Guriga	mey	safeeysey?	Did she clean the house?

## Exercise 5: USING THE FIRST PERSON EXCLUSIVE PLURAL.

Hilibka	waannu	karinney.	We cooked the meat.
Lacagta	waannu	tirinney.	We counted the money.
Wiilka	waannu	seexinney.	We put the boy to bed.
Cuntada	waannu	sameeynney.	We made the food.
Guriga	waannu	safeeynney.	We cleaned the house.

## Exercise 6: USING THE SECOND PERSON PLURAL.

Did you cook the meat?	Hilibka meydin kariseen?
Did you count the money?	Lacagta meydin tiriseen?
Did you put the boy to bed?	Wiilka meydin seexiseen?
Did you make the food?	Cuntada meydin sameeyseen?
Did you clean the house?	Guriga meydin safeeyseen?

## Exercise 7: USING THE THIRD PERSON PLURAL.

Maxay safeeyeen?	What did they clean?
Guriga bey safeeyeen.	They cleaned the house.
Maxay kariyeen?	What did they cook?
Hilibka bey kariyeen.	They cooked the meat.
Maxay sameeyeen?	What did they do?
Cuntada bey sameeyeen.	They prepared the food.
Maxay tiriyeen?	What did they count?
Lacagta bey tiriyeen.	They counted the money.

## Exercise 8: SECOND CONJUGATION -I VERBS.

Inflect the following according to Pattern 1:

bixi	issue, pay, extract
sii	give
weydii	ask, inquire
bi'i	ruin, wipe out
qari	hide, conceal
tiri	count

## Exercise 9: SECOND CONJUGATION -EE VERBS.

Inflect the following according to Pattern 2:

dhammee	finish, bring to an end
safee	clean
qadee	eat lunch
cashee	eat dinner
bislee	cook, ripen [Cf: <b>kari</b> <i>cook, boil</i> ]

## Exercise 10: QUESTION &amp; ANSWER DRILLS.

Buugga maad akhrisey?	Did you read the book?
Haa, waan akhriyey.	Yes, I read (it).
Buugga maan akhriyey?	Did I read the book?
Haa, waad akhrisey.	Yes, you read (it).
Buugga muu akhriyey?	Did he read the book?
Haa, wuu akhriyey.	Yes, he read (it).
Buugga mey akhrisey?	Did she read the book?
Haa, wey akhrisey.	Yes, she read (it).
Buugga maannu akhrinney?	Did we read the book?
Haa, weydin akhriseen.	Yes, you read (it).
Buugga meynu akhrinney?	Did we read the book?
Haa, weynu akhrinney.	Yes, we all read (it).
Buugga meydin akhriseen?	Did you read the book?
Haa, waannu akhrinney.	Yes, we read (it).
Buugga mey akhriyeen?	Did they read the book?
Haa, wey akhriyeen.	Yes, they read (it).

## Exercise 12: DICTATION PRACTICE. Write down:

Shaley dugsiga baan tagey.	Yesterday I went to the school.
Buug taariikhda Mareykan- ka baannu akhrinney.	We read a book on American history.
Markaas baannu qadeeynney.	Then we ate lunch.
Fasalka baannu safeeynney.	We cleaned the class.
Macallinka baa buugag na siiyey.	The teacher gave us some books.

## CHAPTER 12 - SUBJECT, TOPIC, FOCUS & WORD ORDER

### PATTERN 1: USING INDEFINITE NOUNS.

Translate the following without looking at the Somali. You will be using vocabulary learned in previous lessons:

an airplane	dayuurad
a book	buug
a bird	shimbir
a house	guri
a letter	warqad
a woman	naag
some men	niman
some meat	hibil
some food	cunto
some wood	qori

Unlike in English, an INDEFINITE NOUN is not marked in Somali. A noun standing by itself is automatically INDEFINITE and means *a(n) X*, or *some X* (if it is a MASS or COLLECTIVE noun):

### PATTERN 2: USING DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE NOUNS.

Translate the following without looking at the Somali. First use the KNOWN suffix, then add the NEW INFORMATION suffix. You will have to remember the appropriate gender endings and all the necessary sound changes.

the fire	dabkii	dabka
the house	gurigii	guriga
the lion	libaaxii	libaaxa
the blanket	bustihii	bustaha
the day	berigii	beriga
the cow	sicii	saca
the father	aabbihii	aabbaha
the mother	hooyadii	hooyada
the medicine	daawadii	daawada
the girl	gabaddhii	gabaddha
the truth	runtii	runta

As we saw in Chapters Five and Six, DEFINITE is marked by **-a** or **-ii**. The difference between the two is that **-ii** marks a noun that is KNOWN by the speaker (or writer) and his audience or is something within the experience of the participants in a conversation, while **-a** marks a noun that is NEW or just being introduced. As a general rule, **-a** is more often used with a DIRECT OBJECT, i.e., the noun directly affected by the action of a verb.

#### GRAMMATICAL NOTE - SUBJECT AND THE ROLE OF WAA.

The SUBJECT is usually the doer of an action; in Somali it is the NOUN PHRASE with which the verb agrees in PERSON, NUMBER and GENDER.

**Waa** is a DECLARATIVE CLASSIFIER which has a meaning somewhat like *to be* or *it is*. **Waa** affirms the existence of an action, a process, or an entity. It is used in simple statements when no emphasis is intended or implied; that is, the *statement of a fact*.

#### PATTERN 3: VERBLESS DECLARATIVES MARKED BY WAA.

Unlike English, Somali does not always have to have a subject stated. Translate the following SUBJECTLESS and VERBLESS DECLARATIVES . This pattern was taken up in Chapter Two:

It is a book.

Waa buug.

It is a hut.

Waa aqal.

It is a city.

Waa magaalo.

It is David.

Waa Daauud.

It is Ali.

Waa Cali.

It is Mary.

Waa Maryan.

It is Sarah.

Waa Sahra.

It is Thursday.

Waa Khamiis.

## PATTERN 4: WAA AND VERBAL PRONOUNS.

Translate the following reviewing vocabulary and grammar you have learned. Note how verbal pronouns serve as subjects:

I wrote (it).	Waan qorey.
You read (it).	Waad akhrisey.
She went out.	Wey baxdey.
He made (it).	Wuu sameeyey.
They went in.	Wey galeen.

## PATTERN 5: EXISTENTIAL STATEMENTS.

**Waa** is used in combination with the OBJECT PRONOUNS and DEMONSTRATIVES to make existential statements. See SRG: 211.

Waa	i	kan.	Here I am. / I am here.
Waa	ku	kaas!	There you are!
Waa		tan.	She / it [fem] is here.
Waa		kaas.	He / it [masc] is there.
Waa	na	kan.	Here we [excl] are.
Waa	idin	kaas!	There you [pl] are!

## PATTERN 6: SUBJECT MARKING WITH -U.

When a SUBJECT NOUN is stated, the PRONOUN or NOUN PHRASE must have a special suffix, which is generally **-u**. Repeat after your teacher, and translate without looking at the English:

Isagu waa ardey.	He is a student.
Iyadu waa macallimad.	She is a teacher.
Anigu buug baan akhriyey.	I read a book.
Idinku weydin cunteen.	You [pl] have eaten.
Iyagu wey tageen.	They went.
Meeshu waa xaggee?	Where is the place?
Ninku wuu tagey.	The man went.
Gabadhdhu wey keentey.	The girl brought (it).
Magacaygu waa Cabdi.	My name is Abdi.
Magaciisu waa Faarax.	His name is Farah.
Magaceedu waa Jamiilo.	Her name is Jamila.

## PATTERN 7: SUBJECT MARKING WITH -I.

Note that the SUBJECT MARKER is **-i** for DEMONSTRATIVES and some FEMININE NOUNS that end in a consonant. Repeat these after your teacher, and translate them without looking at the English:

Tani	waa	magaalo.	This is a city.
Kani	waa	ardey.	This is a student.
Taasi	waa	shimbir.	That is a bird.
Kaasi	waa	libaax.	That is a lion.
Naagi	waa	hooyo.	A woman is a mother.
Runi	waa	nabad.	Truth is peace.

## PATTERN 8: QUESTION &amp; ANSWER USING WAA FORMS.

When the participants or sentence elements are fully known in both question and answer, and there is no need for emphasis, the following constructions may be used. Translate:

Dhakhtarkii meeyey?	[See Chapter Four, page 31]
Dhakhtarkii <b>waa</b> kan.	[Note KNOWN SUBJECT]

Telefoonkii mee?  
Telefoonkii **waa** kaas.

Kani waa maxay?	[See Chapter Five, page 39]
<b>Waa</b> bustaha cusub.	[Note SUBJECT marking]

Aabbe meeyey?  
Aabbe **wuu** baxay.

## GRAMMATICAL NOTE - FOCUS AND TOPIC.

FOCUS is the highlighting of new or crucial information, either that being introduced (in declaratives) or sought (in questions). In Somali, FOCUS is marked by **baa** or its derivatives (**baan**, **baad**, **buu**, **bey**, etc.), which *follow the noun in focus*. **Baa** may be compared to a cursor on a computer. It is moved around to point out a noun which has special importance or relevance in a sentence.

TOPIC is what the sentence is about; in Somali, it is the *first word in the sentence*.  
Do not confuse this term with the grammatical role of Subject discussed above!

The (DIRECT) OBJECT is the receiver of the action; it can only occur with a TRANSITIVE VERB.

Anigu      hilibka **baan**      cuney.      I ate the meat.  
SUBJECT    OBJECT    FOC+pro    VERB  
TOPIC

When verbal pronouns are used and the context is clear, the SUBJECT does not have to be mentioned. The more common version of the above sentence is:

Hilibka **baan**      cuney.      I ate the meat.  
OBJECT    FOC+pro      VERB  
TOPIC

#### PATTERN 9: FOCUS AND NON-FOCUS DECLARATIVES.

Conversations or stories generally begin with a phrase marked by **baa** which introduces the main characters or information; these are then followed by **waa** declaratives.

As an exercise, translate the following:

Ma nabad **baa**?      [See Chapter Two.]  
**Waa** nabad.      OR  
**Waan** nabad qabaa.

Ma libaax **baa**?  
**Waa** libaax.

Yuusuf iyo Cabdi maanta **bey** isbarteen.  
Yuusuf **waa** Xaliimo walaalkeed.

[See Chapter Three, p.29.]

Lacag **baan** arkey.  
Lacagta **waan** qaadey.

PATTERN 10: INDEFINITE QUESTIONS WITH DEFINITE ANSWERS. Note that these follow a reverse rule. If the question does not have a **baa** classifier, then the answer will, so long as it is a definite noun phrase [see Chapter Five, p. 39f].

Fure ma haysaa?	[INDEFINITE = a key]
Furaha guriga <b>baan</b> hayaa.	[DEFINITE NP & FOCUS]
Buug ma haysaa?	[INDEFINITE = a book]
Buugga af Soomaaliga <b>baan</b> hayaa.	[DEFINITE NP & FOCUS]

PATTERN 11: REVIEW OF SINGULAR IMPERATIVES.

Commands cannot and do not take FOCUS constructions. [Review Chapter Seven.] Translate the following without looking at the Somali:

Enter the classroom!	Fasalka gal!
Go into the house!	Guriga gal!
Light the fire!	Dabka shid!
Prepare some food!	Cunto samee!
Cook the meat!	Hilibka kari!
Kill the bird!	Shimbirta dil!
Count the money!	Lacagta tiri!
Hear me!	I maqal!
Give birth to a girl!	Gabar dhal!
Go to Mogadisho!	Muqdisho tag!
Run to Mogadisho!	Muqdisho u orod!
Run from Mogadisho!	Muqdisho ka orod!

PATTERN 12: REVIEW OF PLURAL IMPERATIVES.

As a review, put all of the above commands in Pattern 11 into the appropriate PLURAL form.

## PATTERN 13: INTERPLAY BETWEEN NON-FOCUS, FOCUS AND SUBJECT CONSTRUCTIONS.

Repeat the following after your teacher, translate each sentence and explain the highlighted items:

Magacaaga ii sheeg.	[NEW INFO & NON-FOCUS COMMAND]
Magacaygu <b>waa</b> Maxamed.	[DECLARATIVE]
Ardeyga cusub <b>baan</b> ahay.	[FOCUS; see Chapter 7]

Shimbirta <b>yaa</b> diley?	Who killed the bird?
Wiilka <b>baa</b> shimbirta diley.	It was the boy who killed the bird.

Wiilku <u>muxuu</u> sameeyey?	What did the boy do?
<b>muxuu</b> <i>what ... he?</i>	[Fusion of <b>maxay</b> + <b>buu</b> ]
Wiilku shimbir <b>buu</b> dilay.	The boy killed a bird.

Wiilku ma shimbir <b>buu</b> diley? Haa.	Did the boy kill a bird?
Wiilku shimbir <b>wuu</b> dilay.	Yes.
	The boy killed a bird.

## ADDITIONAL GRAMMATICAL NOTE ON FOCUS.

If FOCUS is put on the SUBJECT, **baa** is used alone; if FOCUS is on the OBJECT, a derived form (**buu**, **bey**, **baan**, etc.) is used.

Ninkii naagtii <b>buu</b> arkey.	It was the woman whom the man saw.
SUBJECT OBJECT - FOC	
TOPIC	

Ninkii <b>baa</b> naagtii arkey.	It was the man who saw the woman.
SUBJECT-FOC OBJECT	
TOPIC	

Ninkii naagtii <b>baa</b> aragtey.	As for the man, it was the woman who saw him.
OBJECT SUBJECT-FOC	
TOPIC	

Ninkii <b>bey</b> naagtii aragtey.	As for the man, it was the man whom the woman saw.
OBJECT-FOC SUBJECT	
TOPIC	

ADDITIONAL GRAMMAR NOTES ON **WAA** AND **BAA**.

**Waa** does not usually have an indefinite subject, i.e., *a man, some money* and **baa** is never used with a topic phrase marked with **-u**. Note the following:

<b>Waa</b> faras.	It is a horse.	[DECLARATIVE]
Faras <b>baa</b> ordey.	A horse ran away.	[INDEFINITE]
Farasku <b>wuu</b> ordey.	The horse ran away.	[DEFINITE]
Shaah i sii.	Give me some tea.	[INDEFINITE]
Shaahu <b>wuu</b> dhammaadey.	The tea is all gone.	[DEF - SUBJ]
Cuntada aad karisey <b>baan</b> cuney.	The food that you cooked, I ate.	[DEF - NEW] [FOCUS + pronoun]
Naagtu <b>wey</b> tagtay.	The woman left.	[DEF - NEW - SUBJ]
Naagtii <b>wey</b> tagtay.	The woman left.	[KNOWN]
Naagtii <b>baa</b> tagtey.	It was the woman who left.	[FOCUS]
Naag <b>baa</b> tagtey.	It was a woman who left (i.e., not a man).	

\*Naagtu baa tagtey.                      WRONG [cannot use **-u** SUBJECT  
MARKER with **baa**]

The asterisk (\*) means that a construction is not grammatically correct [see SRG: 26, 34].

In some contexts, a derived form of **waa** (i.e., **wuu** or **wey**) can be INDEFINITE:

Faras **wuu** dhintey.                      A horse died (but two lived).

All of these technical grammatical details will be discussed, drilled and exemplified in subsequent chapters.

## CHAPTER 13 - POSSESSIVE PRONOUN DETERMINERS

DIALOG: ILLUSTRATING POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Tani waa walaas <b>hey</b> .	This is my sister.
Magace <b>edu</b> waa Caasha.	Her name is Asha.
Caasha, nabad. Hello, Asha.	
Barasho wanaagsan.	Good to meet you.
Aabbah <b>aa</b> meeyey?	Where is your father.
Guriga buu joogaa.	He is at home.
Isaga magaci <b>is</b> ? What is his name.	
Magaci <b>isu</b> waa Saciid.	His name is Saeed.
Hooyad <b>aa</b> magaceed?	What is your mother's name?
Magace <b>edu</b> waa Xaawo.	Her name is Eve.

### GRAMMATICAL NOTES

The possessive pronouns in Somali are DETERMINERS which agree with the GENDER ENDINGS of the nouns they modify. Note that most of these also end with the determiners **-ga** or **-da**.

MASCULINE	FEMININE	MEANING
-kayga	-tayda	my
-kaaga	-taada	your [singular]
-kiisa	-tiisa	his
-keeda	-teeda	her
-keenna	-teenna	our [inclusive]
-kayaga	-tayada	our [exclusive]
-kiinna	-tiinna	your [plural]
-kooda	-tooda	their

The following points should be noted, reviewed, and remembered:

- (1) **-k** will change to **-g** or **-h** or drop depending on the ending of the MASCULINE NOUN [review Chapter Five].
- (2) **-t** will change to **-d** or **-dh** or become **-sh** depending on the ending of the FEMININE NOUN [review Chapter Six].
- (3) The final **-a** will change to **-u** when the resulting noun phrase serves in SUBJECT position [see Chapter Twelve].
- (4) The **-ga** or **-da** endings may drop under certain circumstances, such as in INDEFINITE QUESTIONS OR DECLARATIVE PHRASES. They usually drop when used with kin or relationship terms, parts of the body. For further details, see SRG: 156-160.

## Exercise 1: FIRST PERSON SINGULAR OF MASCULINE NOUNS.

Kani	waa	gurigayga.	This is my	house.
		eygayga.		dog.
		dameerkayga.		donkey.
		baabuurkayga.		car.
		wiilkayga.		son.
		walaalkayga.		brother.
		saaxiibkayga.		friend.
		xafiiskayga.		office.
		sacayga.		cow.
		shaahayga.		tea.
		alkunkayga.		fiance.

## Exercise 2: FIRST PERSON SINGULAR OF FEMININE NOUNS.

Meesheyda	baan	arkay.	I saw my	place.
Walaashayda				sister.
Alkuntayda				fiancee.
Naagtayda				wife.
Gabadhdhayda				daughter.
Shaqadayda				work.
Lacagtayda				money.
Carruurtayda				children.

## Exercise 3: SECOND PERSON SINGULAR OF MASCULINE NOUNS.

Kani	waa	gurigaaga.	This is your	house.
		eygaaga.		dog.
		dameerkaaga.		donkey.
		baabuurkaaga.		car.
		walaalkaaga.		brother.
		wiilkaaga.		son.
		saaxiibkaaga.		friend.
		xafiiskaaga.		office.
		sacaaga.		cow.
		shaahaaga.		tea.

## Exercise 4: SECOND PERSON SINGULAR OF FEMININE NOUNS.

Meeshaada	baan arkay.	I saw your	place.
Walaashaada			sister.
Alkuntaada			fiancee.
Naagtaada			wife.
Gabadhdhaada			daughter.
Shaqadaada			work.
Lacagtaada			money.
Carruurtaada			children.

## Exercise 5: THIRD PERSON MASCULINE OF MASCULINE NOUNS.

Kani waa	guriigiisa.	This is his	house.
	eygiisa		dog
	dameerkiisa		donkey
	baabuurkiisa		car
	walaalkiisa		brother
	wiilkiisa		son
	saaxiibkiisa		friend
	xafiiskiisa		office
	saciisa		cow
	shaahiisa		tea

## Exercise 6: THIRD PERSON MASCULINE OF FEMININE NOUNS.

Meeshiisa	baan arkay.	I saw his	place.
Walaashiisa			sister.
Alkuntiisa			fiancee.
Naagtiisa			wife.
Gabadhdhiisa			daughter.
Shaqadiisa			work.
Lacagtiisa			money.
Shimbirtiisa			bird.

## Exercise 7: THIRD PERSON FEMININE OF MASCULINE NOUNS.

Kani waa	gurigeeda.	This is her	house.
	eygeeda.		dog.
	dameerkeeda.		donkey.
	baabuurkeeda.		car.
	walaalkeeda.		brother.
	wiilkeeda.		son.
	saaxiibkeeda.		friend.
	xafiiskeeda.		office.
	saceeda.		cow.
	shaaheeda.		tea.

## Exercise 8: THIRD PERSON FEMININE OF FEMININE NOUNS.

Meesheeda	baan arkay.	I saw her	place.
Walaasheeda			sister.
Saaxiibaddeeda		friend.	
Shaqadeeda			work.
Alaabteeda			things.
Lacagteeda			money.
Gabadhdheeda			daughter.

## Exercise 9: FIRST PERSON PLURAL INCL. OF MASCULINE NOUNS.

Kaasi waa	gurigeenna.	That is our	house.
	eygeenna.		dog.
	dameerkeenna.		donkey.
	baabuurkeenna.		car.
	walaalkeenna.		brother.
	wiilkeenna.		son.
	saaxiibkeenna.		friend.
	xafiiskeenna.		office.
	saceenna.		cow.
	shaaheenna.		tea.

## Exercise 10: FIRST PERSON PLURAL INCL. OF FEMININE NOUNS.

Meesheenna	buu arkay.	He saw our	place.
Walaasheenna			sister.
Saaxiibaddeenna		friend.	
Shaqadeenna			work.
Alaabteenna			things.
Lacagteenna			money.
Gabadhdheenna		daughter.	
Carruurteenna			children.

## Exercise 11: FIRST PERSON PLURAL EXCL. OF MASCULINE NOUNS.

Kani waa	gurigayaga.	This is our	house.
	eygayaga.		dog.
	dameerkayaga.		donkey.
	baabuurkayaga.		car.
	wiilkayaga.		son.
	walaalkayaga.		brother.
	saaxiibkayaga.		friend.
	xafiiskayaga.		office.
	sacayaga.		cow.
	shaahayaga.		tea.

## Exercise 12: FIRST PERSON PLURAL EXCL. OF FEMININE NOUNS.

Meeshayada	baan arkay.	I saw our	place.
Walaashayada			sister.
Saaxiibaddayada		friend.	
Shaqadayada			work.
Alaabtayada			things.
Lacagtayada			money.
Gabadhdhayada		daughter.	
Shimbirtayada			bird.

## Exercise 13: SECOND PERSON PLURAL OF MASCULINE NOUNS.

Kani waa	gurigiinna.	This is your	house.
	eygiinna.		dog
	dameerkiinna.		donkey
	baabuurkiinna.		car
	wiilkiinna.		son
	saaxiibkiinna.		friend
	walaalkiinna.		brother
	xafiiskiinna.		office
	saciinna.		cow
	shaahiinna.		tea

## Exercise 14: SECOND PERSON PLURAL OF FEMININE NOUNS.

Meeshiinna	bey arkeen.	They saw your	place.
Walaashiinna			sister.
Saaxiibaddiinna		friend.	
Shaqadiinna			work.
Alaabtiinna			things.
Lacagtiinna			money.
Gabadhdhiinna			daughter.
Alkuntiinna			fiancee.

## Exercise 15: THIRD PERSON PLURAL OF MASCULINE NOUNS.

Kaasi waa	gurigooda.	That is their	house.
	eygooda.		dog.
	dameerkooda.		donkey.
	baabuurkooda.		car.
	walaalkooda.		brother.
	wiilkooda.		son.
	saaxiibkooda.		friend.
	xafiiskooda.		office.
	sacooda.		cow.
	shaahooda.		tea.

## Exercise 16: THIRD PERSON PLURAL OF FEMININE NOUNS.

Meeshooda	baad aragtey.	You saw their	place.
Walaashooda			sister.
Saaxiibaddooda		friend.	
Shaqadooda			work.
Alaabtooda			things.
Lacagtooda			money.
Gabadhdhooda			daughter.

## Exercise 17: REVIEW OF POSSESSED NOUNS.

Decline **walaal** *brother* / *sister* using the appropriate endings.

walaalkeyga	walaasheyda
walaalkaaga	walaashaada
walaalkiisa	walaashiisa
walaalkeeda	walaasheeda
walaalkeenna	walaasheenna
walaalkayaga	walaashayada
walaalkiinna	walaashiinna
walaalkooda	walaashooda

Decline **aabbe** *father* and **hooyo** *mother* using the short endings, i.e., without the **-ga** or **-da** determiners. Remember that the last vowel of **aabbe** will change to match that of the suffix (VOWEL HARMONY), while the last vowel of **hooyo** will change to **a** throughout.

aabbahay	hooyaday
aabbahaa	hooyadaa
aabbahiis	hooyadiis
aabbeheed	hooyadeed
aabbeheen	hooyadeen
aabbahayo	hooyadayo
aabbihiiin	hooyadiin
aabbahood	hooyadood

## Exercise 18: POSSESSIVE STATEMENTS.

There are two ways of making possessive statements in Somali. In the following, transform the first pattern into the second, noting that when the possessive pronoun is used, the word order is switched:

Buugga wiilka. Wiilka buuggi <b>isa</b> .	The boy's book. [Lit: the boy - his book]
Caanaha saca. Saca caani <b>hiisa</b> . [Lit: the cow - its milk]	The cow's milk.
Midabka guriga. The color of the house. Guriga midab <b>kiisa</b> .	[Lit: the house - its color]
Midabka shimbirta. Shimbirta midab <b>keeda</b> .	The bird's color. [Lit: the bird - its color]
Quruxda gabarta. The beauty of the girl. Gabarta qurux <b>deeda</b> .	[Lit: the girl - her beauty]
Gabarta Maryan. Mary's daughter. Maryan gabart <b>eeda</b> .	[Lit: Mary - her girl]
Caruurta Xaawo. Eve's children. Xaawa caruur <b>teeda</b> .	[Lit: Eve - her children]

## Exercise 19: TRANSCRIPTION.

Write down what your teacher dictates.

Waxaan maqley Xaliimo walaasheed baa dhashey.	I heard that Halima's sister gave birth.
Walaalkeed baa ii sheegey.	Her brother told me.
Aniga iyo saxiibkey baa isbitaalka tagney.	My friend and I went to the hospital.
Xaliimo aabbeheed iyo hooyadeed baa la joogey.	Halima's father and (her) mother were with her.
Xaliimo gabadhdheeda magaceedu waa Sahra.	Halima's daughter's name is Sarah.

## CHAPTER 14 - ADJECTIVES AND THE VERB *TO BE*

### PATTERN 1: ADJECTIVE STATEMENTS.

Waan	fiican <b>ahay</b> .	I am fine.
Waad	fiicant <b>ahay</b> .	You are fine.
Wuu	fiicany <b>ahay</b> .	He is fine.
Wey	fiicant <b>ahay</b> .	She is fine.
Waannu	fiicann <b>ahay</b> .	We (excl) are fine.
Weynu	fiicann <b>ahay</b> .	We (incl) are fine.
Weydin	fiicanti <b>hiin</b> .	You (pl) are fine.
Wey	fiicanyi <b>hiin</b> .	They are fine.

### GRAMMATICAL NOTE.

Although the declarative classifier **waa** is used to mark most simple declarative sentences, Somali does have a verb *to be* which must be used with adjectival statements, particularly when they are used in a **definite or explanatory sense**. Note that these forms are attached to the adjective headword.

Thus far, we have had these occurrences in previous lessons:

Waan ladn <b>ahay</b> .	I am well.	[page 18]
Adigu sideed <b>tahay</b> ?	How are you?	" "
Waan fiican <b>ahay</b> .	I am fine.	" "
Ardeyga cusub baan <b>ahay</b> .	I am the new student.	[p.55]

The PRESENT, PAST, AND IMPERATIVE forms of the verb *to be* will be discussed in this chapter; more complex forms will be taken up later. For additional discussion, consult SRG: 106-108; 169-173.

### PRESENT HABITUAL OF **AHOW / YAHAY**.

<b>ahay</b>	I am
<b>tahay</b>	you [singular] are
<b>yahay</b>	he is
<b>tahay</b>	she is
<b>nahay</b>	we are
<b>tihiin</b>	you [plural] are
<b>yihiin</b>	they are

## PATTERN 2: PAST TENSE OF AHOW / YAHAY.

Ardeyga cusub	baan	<b>ahaa.</b>	I was the new student.
	baad	<b>ahayd.</b>	You were ...
	buu	<b>ahaa.</b>	He was ...
Ardeyadda "	bey	<b>ahayd.</b>	She was ...
Ardeyda "	baannu	<b>ahayn.</b>	We [excl] were ...
" "	beynu	<b>ahayn.</b>	We [incl] were ...
" "	beydin	<b>ahaydeen.</b>	You were ...
" "	bey	<b>ahaayeen.</b>	They were ...

## GRAMMATICAL NOTE.

Note that the SUBJECT NOUN changes to match the gender (**-ad** FEMININE) or NUMBER (PLURAL here undergoes a change in both TONE and GENDER). Plural forms are taken in later chapters.

A full (or long) form of the verb *to be* is used when a classifier occurs between the adjective and the verb. However, when attached to an adjective, the short form (subtracting **-ah-**) is used (see Pattern 3 below).

## SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF AHOW / YAHAY.

LONG FORM	SHORT FORM	MEANING
<b>ahaa</b>	<b>-aa</b>	I was
<b>ahayd</b>	<b>-ayd</b>	you were
<b>ahaa</b>	<b>-aa</b>	he was
<b>ahayd</b>	<b>-ayd</b>	she was
<b>ahayn</b>	<b>-ayn</b>	we were
<b>ahaydeen</b>	<b>-aydeen</b>	you [plural] were
<b>ahaayeen</b>	<b>-aayeen</b>	they were

## PATTERN 3: SHORT FORM OF THE PAST.

Note that these forms are attached directly to an ADJECTIVE.

Waan	fiicnaa.	I was fine.
Waad	fiicnayd.	You were fine.
Wuu	fiicnaa.	He was fine.
Wey	fiicnayd.	She was fine.
Waannu	fiicnayn.	We [excl] were fine.
Weynu	fiicnayn.	We [incl] were fine.
Weydin	fiicnaydeen.	You [pl] were fine.
Wey	fiicnaayeen.	They were fine.

PATTERN 4: IMPERATIVE OF VERB *TO BE*.

Wiil wanaagsan <b>ahow!</b>	Be a good boy!
Gabar fiican <b>ahow!</b>	Be a good girl!
Macallin fidaan <b>ahow!</b>	Be a good teacher!
Naag dhuuban <b>ahow!</b>	Be a slim woman!
Nabad <b>ahaada!</b>	Goodbye. [Be in peace! (said to a group)]
Shaaqale wanaagsan <b>ahaada!</b>	Be good workers!
Askar wanaagsan <b>ahaada!</b>	Be good soldiers!
Askari wanaagsan <b>ahow!</b>	Be a good soldier!

## IMPERATIVE FORMS of YAHAY

<b>ahow</b>	<b>ahaw</b>	Be!
<b>ahaada</b>		You (all) be!

HOMONYMS are forms spelled the same but with different meanings. Of the above combinations, four overlap in meaning:

<b>ahaa</b>		I was / he was
<b>ahayd</b>		you were / she was
<b>ahayn</b>	( / + <b>ma</b> )	we were / NEGATIVE PAST
<b>tahay</b>		you are / she is

## Exercise 1: DECLARATIVE VERSUS EXISTENTIALS.

Waa af adag. Af Shiinuhu wuu adagyahay.	It is a difficult language. Chinese [lit: the Chinese] is a difficult language.
Waa guri yar. Gurigu wuu yaryahay.	It is a small house. The house is small.
Waa aqal cad. Aqalku wuu cadyahay.	It is a white house. The house is white.
Waa qalin wanaagsan. Qalinku wuu wanaagsanyahay.	It is a good pen. The pen is good.
Waa wax cusub. Wuxu wuu cusubyahay.	It is a new thing. The thing is new.
Waa nin dheer. Ninku wuu dheeryahay.	He is a tall man. The man is tall.
Waa nin madow. Ninku wuu madowyahay.	He is a black man. The man is black.
Waa naag dhuuban. She is a thin woman. Naagtu wey dhuubantahay.	The woman is thin.
Waa gabar quruksan. Gabadhu wey quruksantahay.	She is a beautiful girl. The girl is beautiful.

Remember that sound changes will affect these combinations:

Waa meel kulul. Meeshu wey kululshahay.	It is a hot place. The place is hot. [kulul + tahay]
Waa meel qabow. It is a cold place. Meeshu wey qabowdahay.	The place is cold. [qabow + tahay]

## Exercise 2: GENDER CONTRASTS - THIRD PERSON SINGULAR.

Ninku wuu weynyahay.	The man is big.
Naagtu wey weyntahay.	The woman is big.
Ninku wuu gaabanyahay.	The man is short.
Naagtu wey gaabantahay.	The woman is short.
Wiilku wuu yaryahay.	The boy is small.
Gabartu wey yartahay.	The girl is small.
Ninku wuu xunyahay.	The man is bad.
Naagtu wey xuntahay.	The woman is bad.
Inanku wuu fiicanyahay.	The boy is fine.
Inantu wey fiicantahay.	The girl is fine.

## Exercise 3: USING FIRST AND SECOND PERSON SINGULAR.

Adigu sideed tahay? How are you? Waan fiicanahay.	I'm fine.
Ma ladantahay? Haa, waan ladnahay.	Are you well? Yes, I'm well.
Ma gaajeysantahay? Haa, waan gaajeysanahay.	Are you hungry? Yes, I'm hungry.
Ma dheregsantahay? Haa, waan dheregsanahay.	Are you full (= sated). Yes, I'm full.
Ma duq baad tahay? Are you old? Haa, waan ahay. [OR] Haa, duq baan ahay. Yes, I am old.	Yes, I am.
Ma ardeyga cusub baad tahay? Haa, ardeyga cusub baan ahay.	Are you the new student? Yes, I am the new student.
Ma macallin fiican baad tahay? Haa, macallin fiican baan ahay.	Are you a good teacher? Yes, I am a good teacher.

## Exercise 4: USING THE FIRST PERSON PLURAL.

Ardey wanaagsan baannu nahay.	We are good	students.
Carruur ...		children.
Dad ...		people.
Macallimiin ...		teachers.
Gabdho ...		girls.
Wiilal ...		boys.
Shaqaale ...		workers.
Beeraley ...		farmers.

## Exercise 5: USING THE SECOND PERSON PLURAL.

Ardey wanaagsan baad tihiin.	You are good	students.
Carruur ...		children.
Dad ...		people.
Macallimiin ...		teachers.
Gabdho ...		girls.
Wiilal ...		boys.
Shaqaale ...		workers.
Beeraley ...		farmers.

## Exercise 6: USING THE THIRD PERSON PLURAL.

Ardey wanaagsan bey yihiin.	They are good	students.
Carruur ...		children.
Dad ...		people.
Askar ...		soldiers.
Macallimiin ...		teachers.
Beeraley ...		farmers.
Shaqaale ...		workers.

## Exercise 7: TRANSFORMATION DRILL.

Repeat the first phrase after your teacher, and substitute each additional word said in an appropriate context.

Waan fiicanahay. Waan fiicanahay.

dheer

waad

gaaban

quruxsan

wey *she*

dhuuban

wuu

buuran

gaajeysan

waan

weynu

ladan

wuu

waan

Waan dheerahay.

Waad dheertahay.

Waad gaabantahay.

Waad quruxsantahay.

Wey quruxsantahay.

Wey dhuubantahay.

Wuu dhuubanyahay.

Wuu buuranyahay.

Wuu gaajeysanyahay.

Waan gaajeysnahay.

Weynu gaajeysannahay.

Weynu ladannahay.

Wuu ladanyahay.

Waan ladnahay.

## Exercise 8: TRANSLATION PRACTICE.

Translate the sentences in Exercise 7 above.

## Exercise 9: DICTATION PRACTICE.

Write down what your teacher says to you.

Waxa aad igu adag inaan

arke carruur gaajeysan.

Waayo waxaan saaka

arkey wiil yar.

Wiilku wuxuu igu yiri,

"Waan gaajeysnahay."

Hawaduna kulayl bey ahayd.

Marka cunto baan siiyey.

"Waan dheregsanahay imminka

ee waad mahadsantahay,"

buu yiri oo ordey. he said and ran away.

It is very difficult for me

to see hungry children.

Because this morning

I saw a small boy.

The boy said to me,

"I am hungry."

And the weather was hot.

So I gave him some food.

"I am full now

and thank you,"

## Exercise 10: VOCABULARY REVIEW OF ADJECTIVE PAIRS.

Consult SRG: 181-182. Review and/or memorize the following:

weyn	big
yar	small
gaaban	short
dheer	tall, long
cad	white
madow / madoob	black
jilicsan	soft
adag	hard; difficult
buuran	fat
dhuuban	slim
foolxun	ugly
quruxsan	beautiful
cusub	new
duug	old [thing/inanimate]
Note: duq	old [person/animate being]
gaajeysan	hungry
harraadsan	thirsty
dheregsan	full, sated
xun	bad
wanaagsan	good
fiican [fiicn-]	good
ladan [ladn-]	feeling good, healthy
dhow	near
fog	far
kulul	hot
qabow	cold

## CHAPTER 15 - THIRD CONJUGATION VERBS AND SOUND CHANGES

PATTERN 1: THIRD CONJUGATION VERBS ENDING IN -O.

VERB: **joogso** (/day) *stop (oneself); come to a halt*

Shaqada	waan	ka	joogsaday.	I	stopped [from] the work.
	waad	ka	joogsatay.	You	...
	wuu	ka	joogsaday.	He	...
	wey	ka	joogsatay.	She	...
	waannu	ka	joogsannay.	We [exclusive]	...
	weynu	ka	joogsannay.	We [inclusive]	...
	weydin	ka	joogsateen.	You [plural]	...
	wey	ka	joogsadeen.	They	...

Note the differences between verbs of the FIRST CONJUGATION (which end in a consonant) and these of the THIRD CONJUGATION (which end in -o) in the IMPERATIVE SINGULAR. One way to learn these forms is to remember that there is a VOWEL CHANGE of -o- to -a- in all inflected forms [the slant bar (/) is meant to remind you of this]. These are the changes from first conjugation verbs:

FIRST	THIRD (D/T)	CHANGES TO BE MADE
- ay	/day	<b>Add d</b> - 1ST SG AND 3RD MASCULINE
-tay	/tay	<b>Same</b> - 2ND SG AND 3RD FEMININE
-nay	/nnay	<b>Double nn</b> - 1ST PLURAL
-teen	/teen	<b>Same</b> - 2ND PLURAL
- een	/deen	<b>Add d</b> - 3RD PLURAL
- a	/da	<b>Add d</b> - IMPERATIVE PLURAL

See SRG: 42-44, 46-48, 78-79 for further details. As is pointed out there (42-44), the true ending of the stem is -at- (the AUTOBENEFACTIVE affix *do to or for oneself*) to which the normal endings are attached, resulting in various sound changes:

joogs + -at- + -ay	=	<b>joogsaday</b> (t is voiced between vowels)
joogs + -at- + -tay	=	<b>joogsatay</b> (double <b>tt</b> is reduced to one)
joogs + -at- + -nay	=	<b>joogsannay</b> (t + n becomes double <b>nn</b> )
joogs + -at- + -teen	=	<b>joogsateen</b> (double <b>tt</b> is reduced to one)
joogs + -at- + -een	=	<b>joogsadeen</b> (t is voiced between vowels)
joogs + -at- + -a	=	<b>joogsada</b> (t is voiced between vowels)

## PATTERN 2: THIRD CONJUGATION VERBS - VOWEL LOSS.

VERB: **laabo** (#btay) *return, turn back, go back*

Waan	laabt <b>ay</b> .	I returned.
Waad	laabat <b>ay</b> .	You ...
Wuu	laabt <b>ay</b> .	He ...
Wey	laabat <b>ay</b> .	She ...
Waannu	laab <b>annay</b> .	We [excl] ...
Weynu	laab <b>annay</b> .	We [incl] ...
Weydin	laabate <b>en</b> .	You [pl] ...
Wey	laabte <b>en</b> .	They ...

There are some words in this group that end in **-so** (e.g., **dhiso** *build for oneself*, **sheekeyso** *converse*, **qubeyso** *take a bath*, **dhegeyso** *listen*). These must be distinguished from those that follow Pattern 1. As a general rule, if a VOWEL or a **y** comes before the **-so**, the verb will be a member of this group.

Note that verbs of this type drop the vowel in several forms [the # is meant to remind you of this]. In the other forms the final **-o** of the stem becomes **-a-**:

FIRST	THIRD (VL)	CHANGES TO BE MADE
- ay	#tay	<b>Drop vowel &amp; add t</b> - 1ST AND 3RD M
-tay	/tay	Same - 2ND SG & 3RD FEMININE
-nay	/nnay	<b>Double nn</b> - 1ST PLURAL
-teen	/teen	Same - 2ND PLURAL
- een	#teen	<b>Drop vowel &amp; add t</b> - 3RD PLURAL
- a	#ta	<b>Drop vowel &amp; add t</b> - IMPERATIVE PL

As with Pattern 1, the true ending of the stem is **-at-** (AUTOBENEFACTIVE) to which the normal endings are applied, resulting in various sound changes:

laab + -at- + -ay =	<b>laabtay</b> (short <b>a</b> is lost)
laab + -at- + -tay =	<b>laabatay</b> (double <b>tt</b> reduces to one)
laab + -at- + -nay =	<b>laabannay</b> ( <b>t + n</b> becomes double <b>nn</b> )
laab + -at- + -teen =	<b>laabateen</b> (double <b>tt</b> reduces to one)
laab + -at- + -een =	<b>laabteen</b> (short <b>a</b> is lost)
laab + -at- + -a =	<b>laabta</b> (short <b>a</b> is lost)

Cover up the middle and right-hand columns; describe the differences between both THIRD CONJUGATION VERB PARADIGMS:

joogsaday	laabtay	- <b>day</b> vs - <b>tay</b>	with VOWEL LOSS
joogsatay	laabatay	Same	
joogsannay	laabannay	Same	
joogsateen	laabateen	Same	
joogsadeen	laabteen	- <b>deen</b> vs - <b>teen</b>	with VOWEL LOSS
joogsada	laabta	- <b>da</b> vs - <b>ta</b>	with VOWEL LOSS

PATTERN 3: CHANGE OF M TO N - VERB **DHIMO** *DIE*.

Dhimo!		Die! (one person)
Dhinta!		Die! (all of you)
Wey	dhimatey.	She died.
Wuu	dhintey.	He died.
Wey	dhinteen.	They died.
Waan	dhintey oo soo noolaadey.	I died and revived again.

**N** is the only NASAL SOUND that can end a syllable. So when **m** comes to be in syllable-final position, it will change to **n**.

PATTERN 4: CHANGE OF T TO D - **AMAAHO** *BORROW*.

Lacag amaaho!	Borrow some money!
Lacag amaahda!	You all borrow money!
Baabuur ma amaahatey?	Did you borrow a car?
Baabuur waan ka amaahdey.	I borrowed a car from him.
Buug wey amaahatey.	She borrowed a book.
Qalin wuu amaahdey.	He borrowed a pen.
Wey amaahdeen.	They borrowed (it).

When a verb of group three has the consonants **c**, **h**, **kh**, **q**, or **x**, before the final **-o**, the **t** of the ending will change to **d** when vowel loss occurs and brings these consonants together.

PATTERN 5: LOSS OF **D** WHEN IT COMES NEXT TO **T**.

Lacag qaado!	Take some money for yourself!
Lacag qaata!	Take some money for yourselves!
Baabuur ma qaadatey?	Did you take a car?
Baabuur waan qaatey.	I did take a car.
Buug wey qaadatey.	She took a book.
Qalin wuu qaatey.	He took a pen.
Wey qaateen.	They took (it) for themselves.

When a verb of group three has the consonant **d** before the final **-o**, the **d** drops when vowel loss occurs and would otherwise bring the two consonants together.

## Exercise 1: USING THE FIRST PERSON SINGULAR.

Waan	joogsadey.	I stopped.
Waan	jiifsadey.	I lied down.
Waan	guursadey.	I got married.
Waan	iibsadey.	I bought (it) for myself.
Waan	dhegeystey.	I listened.
Waan	qubeystey.	I took a bath.
Waan	dhistey.	I built (it) for myself.
Waan	seexdey.	I went to sleep.
Waan	noqdey.	I went back.
Waan	qaatey.	I took it for myself.

## Exercise 2: USING THE SECOND PERSON SINGULAR.

Maad	joogsatey?	Did you stop?
Maad	jiifsatey?	Did you lie down?
Maad	guursatey?	Did you get married?
Maad	iibsatey?	Did you buy (it) for yourself?
Maad	seexatey?	Did you go to sleep?
Maad	noqotey?	Did you go back?
Maad	dhegeysatey?	Did you listen?
Maad	qubeysatey?	Did you take a bath?
Maad	dhisatey?	Did you build (it) for yourself?
Maad	qaadatey?	Did you take it for yourself?

## Exercise 3: USING THIRD PERSON MASCULINE SINGULAR.

Wuu	joogsadey.	He stopped.
Wuu	jiifsadey.	He lied down.
Wuu	guursadey.	He got married.
Wuu	iibsadey.	He bought (it) for himself.
Wuu	dhegeystey.	He listened.
Wuu	qubeystey.	He took a bath.
Wuu	dhistey.	He built (it) for himself.
Wuu	seexdey.	He went to sleep.
Wuu	noqdey.	He went back.
Wuu	qaatey.	He took it for himself.

## Exercise 4: USING THIRD PERSON FEMININE SINGULAR.

Mey	joogsatey?	Did she stop?
Mey	jiifsatey?	Did she lie down?
Mey	guursatey?	Did she get married?
Mey	iibsatey?	Did she buy (it) for herself?
Mey	seexatey?	Did she go to sleep?
Mey	dhegeysatey?	Did she listen?
Mey	qubeysatey?	Did she take a bath?
Mey	dhisatey?	Did she build (it) for herself?
Mey	noqotey?	Did she go back?
Mey	qaadatey?	Did she take it for herself?

## Exercise 5: USING THE FIRST PERSON EXCLUSIVE PLURAL.

Waannu	joogsanneey.	We stopped.
Waannu	jiifsanneey.	We lied down.
Waannu	guursanneey.	We got married.
Waannu	iibsanney.	We bought it for ourselves.
Waannu	seexanneey.	We went to sleep.
Waannu	dhegeysanneey.	We listened.
Waannu	qubeysanneey.	We took a bath.
Waannu	dhisanney.	We built (it) for ourselves.
Waannu	noqonney.	We went back.
Waannu	qaadanney.	We took it for ourselves.

## Exercise 6: USING THE SECOND PERSON PLURAL.

Xaggee beydin	joogsateen?	Where did you stop?
Xaggee beydin	jiifsateen?	Where did you lie down?
Xaggee beydin	iibsateen?	What place did you buy?
Xaggee beydin	seexateen?	Where did you go to sleep?
Xaggee beydin	dhisateen?	Where did you build (it)?
Xaggee beydin ku	noqoteen?	Where did you go back to?
Xaggee beydin ku	qubeysateen?	Where did you bathe at?
Xaggee beydin ku	dhegeysateen?	Where'd you listen to it?
Xaggee beydin ka	qaadateen?	Where did you take it from?

## Exercise 7: USING THE THIRD PERSON PLURAL.

Maxay dhisteen? Guri bey dhisteen.	What did they build for themselves? They built a house.
Maxay iibsadeen? Baabuur bey iibsadeen.	What did they buy? They bought a car.
Maxay dhegeysteen? Sheeko bey dhegeysteen.	What did they listen to? They listened to a story.
Maxay noqdeen? Wey dhinteen.	What became of them? They died.
Maxay qaateen? Buuggaas bey qaateen.	What did they take? They took that book.

Exercise 8: USING THE VERB **SHEEKEYSO** *CONVERSE*.

Cali	baan	la sheekeystey.	I conversed with Ali.
"	baad	la sheekeysatey.	You ...
"	buu	la sheekeystey.	He ...
"	bey	la sheekeysatey.	She ...
"	baannu	la sheekeysanneey.	We [excl] ...
"	beynu	la sheekeysanneey.	We [incl] ...
"	beydin	la sheekeysateen.	You [plural] ...
"	bey	la sheekeysteen.	They ...

Exercise 9: USING THE VERB **NOQO** *become; return*.

Note that this verb is an EXCEPTION in that the -o- does not change to -a-:

Macallin	baan	noqdey.	I became a teacher.
	baad	noqotey.	You ...
	buu	noqdey.	He ...
Macallimad	bey	noqotey.	She ...
Macallimiin	baannu	noqonney.	We [excl] ... teachers.
	beynu	noqonney.	We [incl] ...
	beydin	noqoteen.	You [pl] ...
	bey	noqdeen.	They ...

Exercise 10: INFLECTING THIRD CONJUGATION VERBS.

Inflect the following according to the correct pattern:

<b>qabo</b>	catch, hold	[v3b=]
<b>qabso</b>	seize	[v3a=]
<b>dhunko</b>	kiss	[v3a=]
<b>kabbo</b>	sip	[v3a=]
<b>amaaho</b>	borrow	[v3b=]
<b>gado</b>	buy (for oneself)	[v3b=]
<b>xidho</b>	tie for oneself; dress up, put on (clothes)	[v3b=]
<b>soco</b>	walk, go	[v3b=]

Exercise 11: DICTATION PRACTICE

Write down what your teacher says to you.

Cali baan saaka la sheekeystey.	I talked with Ali this morning.
Wuxuu ii sheegey in saxiib- keen Maxamed uu dhintey.	He told me that our friend Mohammed died.
Maxamed isagoo shaqada jooga, buu shaqadii joojiyey oo jiifsadey.	Mohammed while at work, stopped working and lied down.
Markaas in yar ka dibna wuu dhintey.	Then after a short while he died.
Duugtiisii baannu tagney oo ka soo noqonney.	We went to his funeral and (then) came back.

## Exercise 12: QUESTION AND ANSWER DRILLS.

Use INDEPENDENT PRONOUNS in your answers to these questions.

Buugga maad iibsatey?  
Haa, anigu waan iibsadey.

Did you buy the book?  
Yes, I bought (it).

Buugga muu iibsadey?  
Haa, isagu wuu iibsadey.

Did he buy the book?  
Yes, he bought (it).

Buugga mey iibsatey?  
Haa, iyadu wey iibsatey.

Did she buy the book?  
Yes, she bought (it).

Buugga meynu iibsanneey?  
Haa, innagu weynu  
iibsanneey.

Did we all buy the book?  
Yes, we all bought (it).

Buugga meydin iibsateen?  
Haa, annagu waannu  
iibsanneey.

Did you buy the book?  
Yes, we bought (it).

Buugga mey iibsadeen?  
Haa, iyagu wey iibsadeen.

Did they buy the book?  
Yes, they bought (it).