

UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
P.O.B. 200 • SE 405 30 GOTHENBURG

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BEGINNER'S SOMALI WORKBOOK PART 2

Morgan Nilsson

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This is work in progress. Read it critically!
Feel free to contact me with comments.
morgan.nilsson@gu.se

Abbreviations

Förkortningar

Ar.	(borrowing from) Arabic	(lånord från) arabiskan
BSG	Beginner's Somali Grammar	
BSR	Beginner's Somali Reader	Beginner's Somali Reader
En.	(borrowing from) English	(lånord från) engelskan
Hi.	(borrowing from) Hindi	(lånord från) hindi
It.	(borrowing from) Italian	(lånord från) italienskan
^N	more common in the north	vanligare i norr
N		någon / något
Pe.	(borrowing from) Persian	(lånord från) persiskan
^S	more common in the south	vanligare i söder
S	someone / something	
SNG		Somalisk nybörjargrammatik
Sw.	(borrowing from) Swahili	(lånord från) swahili

Cutubka 1aad

1. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455524>

1. Translations

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1qEfHGCvklvECmu_F4EjVMUcOKiOEcx0aZsDL4wBs3k

1. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.01, Somali-English: <https://quizlet.com/508116279/>

Quizlet 2.01, somaliska-svenska: <https://quizlet.com/384208517/>

1. Automatic Grammar Exercises

[1.1 The plural of nouns](#)

[1.2 The plural of nouns, part 2](#)

1. Word clusters

bartaa, barataa	<i>he, she learns</i>	<i>han, hon lär sig</i>
baránayaa	<i>is learning</i>	<i>håller på att lära sig</i>
barásho, barasháda	<i>(the) learning</i>	<i>lärande, lärandet</i>
barashó wanaagsán	<i>nice to meet you, literally good learning (to know you) trevigt att träffas</i>	

The ending **-asho** is used to form nouns of all the verbs in group 3.

Med ändelsen **-asho** bildar man substantiv av alla verb i grupp 3.

qoraa, qortaa	<i>writes</i>	<i>skriver</i>
qoráal	<i>text, writing</i>	<i>text, skrivande</i>

The ending **-aal** is used to form nouns of certain verbs.

Med ändelsen **-aal** bildar man substantiv av vissa verb.

1. Grammar in focus

1-2. Questions with 'kee/tee'

Frågor med 'kee/tee'

The English question word *which?* corresponds to the independent question words **keé** (masc. sing.), **teé** (fem. sing.) *which one?* and **kuweé** (plural) *which ones?* as well as the endings **-keé** / **-téé**. These endings make the high tone disappear from the stem of the noun itself.

Det svenska frågeordet *vilken?* motsvaras av pronomenen **keé**, **teé** *vilken*, *vilket* och **kuweé** *vilka* samt ändelserna **-keé** / **-téé**. Ändelserna gör även att betoningen försvinner från substantivets stam.

hál	<i>place</i>	<i>plats</i>
hálka	<i>the place</i>	<i>platsen</i>
halkeé?	<i>which place?, where?</i>	<i>vilken plats?, var?, vart?</i>

Words with this ending count as focused even if they are not followed by the focus particle **baa** or **ayaa**. If the question word is the subject of the sentence, focusing it leads to consequences for the form of the verb. The present tense form of **yahay** is disappears completely.

Ord med den här ändelsen räknas i de allra flesta fall som fokuserade även om de inte följs av fokuspartikeln **baa** eller **ayaa**. Detta kan förstås få konsekvenser för verbet. Presens av **yahay** är utelämnas helt.

Keé dhéer Ø ?

Which one is long (the longest)? Vilken är lång (längst)?

Keé gaabán Ø ?

Which one is short (the shortest)? Vilken är kort (kortast)?

1-2. Focused subject

Fokuserat subjekt

If the subject of the clause is focused by **baa**, **ayaa** or **waxa(a)** there cannot be any short subject pronoun and the verb is in its reduced form.

Om satsens subjekt är fokuserat med **baa**, **ayaa** eller **waxa(a)** får man inte använda något subjektspronomen och verbet står i reducerad form.

The present tense of **yahay** is disappears completely after adjectives when the subject is focused. Presens av **yahay** är utelämnas helt efter adjektiv när subjektet är fokuserat.

Míd baa ká duwán Ø.

ONE is different (than...). EN är annorlunda (än...).

Wáx baa ká maqán Ø.

SOMETHING is absent (from...). NÅGONTING är frånvarande (från...).

SOMETHING is missing. NÅGONTING saknas.

Eraygeé baa kú habboón Ø sáwirka?

WHICH WORD is suitable for the picture?

VILKET ORD är passande till bilden?

WHICH WORD suits the picture? VILKET ORD är passar till bilden?

The word **maxáa** is always focused since it is a contraction of **maxáy + baa**. When it is the subject the focus has consequences for the verb form. Ordet **maxáa** är i sig alltid fokuserat eftersom det är en sammandragning av **maxáy + baa**. Om det är subjekt får det konsekvenser för verbets form.

Maxáa ká duwán Ø ?

WHAT is different (than ...)? VAD är annorlunda (än ...)?

3. Yes/no-questions

Ja/nej-frågor

One common type of question contains the particle **ma** + the focus particle **baa**. En vanlig typ av fråga innehåller frågepartikeln **ma** + fokuspartikeln **baa**.

Kani ma Áxmed baa? Is this Ahmed? Är detta Ahmed?

Tani ma Sáhraa? Is this Sahra? Är detta Sahra?

3. Obligatory contractions

Obligatörisk sammandragning

Feminine names that end in **-a/-o** are always contracted with the focus particle **baa**. Feminina namn som slutar på **-a/-o** dras alltid samman med fokuspartikeln **baa**.

Aamina + baa > Aamínaa

In colloquial Somali this happens with all kinds of nouns, but it is usually avoided in the written language.

I talspråk sker detta med alla möjliga substantiv, men det undviks oftast i skrift.

4. Telling the time

Klockslag

Numbers used for telling the time are accompanied by the demonstrative ending **-kii/-tii** that signals that something constitutes common knowledge to the speaker and the listener.

Siffror i klockslag uttrycks med den demonstrativa ändelsen **-kii/-tii** som anger något som utgör en gemensam bekant information.

Waa immisadii?

What time is it? Hur mycket är den (klockan)?

Waa shantii.

It's five o'clock. Den är fem.

Waa kowdii iyo badhkii. *It's half past one. Den är halv två.*

It might possibly be because the hours are a well known concept that can be expected to be familiar.

Möjligen kan det bero på att timmarna är allmänt kända. De återkommer ju på samma sätt varje dag.

5. Two modifiers

Två attribut

If a noun is followed by two modifying words then the second one must be preceded by a connective (a connecting word), often **oo** (in different contexts translating as *and, which, that* or nothing). Notice that **laba** is a noun and that **gabdhood** counts as the first modifier of **laba**.

Om man har två beskrivande attribut efter samma substantiv måste det andra föregås av en konjunktion, ofta **oo** och, som. Observera att **laba** är ett substantiv och att **gabdhood** blir den första bestämmningen till **laba**.

labá gabdhood oo walaaló ah *two girls that are siblings (i.e. two sisters)*
två flickor som är syskon (dvs. två systrar)

labá wiil oo walaaló ah *two boys that are siblings (i.e. two brothers)*
två pojkar som är syskon (dvs. två bröder)

If the second modifier is expressing an "owner", then the connective **ee** is used in a manner that corresponds to English *of*, German *von* and French *de*.

Om det andra attributet uttrycker en ägare används konjunktionen **ee**. Den kan jämföras med engelskans *of*, tyskans *von* och de romanska språkens *de*.

dúgsiga hoosé **ee** Shéekh Bashiir *the Sheikh Bashir primary school*

Shejk Bashirs lågstadieskola

macállinka af-Soomaáliga **ee** Xasan *Hassan's teacher of Somali*

Hassans lärare i somaliska

dhárka dúgsiga **ee** Xasan

Hassan's clothes for school

Hassans skolkläder

6. Ordinal numbers

Ordningstal

All ordinal numbers are formed by addition of the adjectival ending **-aád**.

Ordningstal bildas med adjektivändelsen **-aád**.

ków *one* *ett* **1aad = kowaád / koowaád** *first* *första*

lába / lábo *two* *två* **2aad = labaád** *second* *andra*

sáddex *three* *tre* **3aad = saddexaád** *third* *tredje*

6. Wh-questions without focus Frågeord utan fokus

Somali question words are most often accompanied by one of the focus particles **baa** or **ayaa**. If not, then the sentence particle **waa** is used.

Om en fråga som innehåller ett frågeord eller det interrogativa suffixet **-kee/-tee**, så används inte frågepartikeln **ma**, utan i stället satstypspartikeln **waa** som annars huvudsakligen används i påståenden, t.ex.

Dharka Xasan waa midabkee? *Hassan's clothes are which colour?*

Vilken färg är (det på) Hassans kläder?

The particle **ma** is only used in polar questions (yes/no-questions).

6. Nouns as modifiers

Substantiv som attribut

Somali doesn't use as many adjectives as English. Instead nouns are often used to describe other nouns. They are often connected by the word **ah** *which is*. This is the REDUCED or RELATIVE form of **yahay**. This form is used similarly to the

Somaliskan använder färre adjektiv än svenskan. I stället används ofta substantiv för att beskriva andra substantiv. De förs samman med hjälp av **ah** *som är* som är den REDUCERADE eller RELATIVA formen av **yahay**. Denna form

present participle in many other languages (*being*). fungerar ungefär som presens particip i andra språk (*being*).

nin Soomaali ah	naag Soomaali ah	shaati buluug ah
man Somali who.is	woman Somali who.is	shirt a.blue.thing that.is
<i>a Somali man</i>	<i>a Somali woman</i>	<i>a blue shirt</i>
<i>en somalisk man</i>	<i>en somalisk kvinna</i>	<i>en blå skjorta</i>

Another common way of doing it is to use the word **leh** *having, who has, that has*. A common translation is *with*. Ett annat vanligt sätt att göra samma sak är med hjälp av adjektivet **leh** *havande, som har*. En vanlig översättning är även *med*.

surwáal mídabka dambáska leh
 trousers the.colour the.ash having
grey trousers, trousers with ash grey colour
grå byxor, byxor med askgrå färg (ordagrant: *byxor som har askans färg*)

6. Short possessive endings in questions

Kort possessiv ändelse i fråga

When you ask about a persons name you use the short possessive ending. Only the possessive ending has a high tone, not the noun itself, just like when you ask a question using the ending **-eé**. När man frågar efter någons namn används korta possessiva ändelser. Betoningen ligger bara på den sista vokalen, på samma sätt som vid ändelsen **-eé**.

Magaceé?	<i>Which name?</i>	<i>Vilket namn?</i>
Magacáa?	<i>Your name? i.e. What's your name?</i>	
	<i>Ditt namn? idiomatiskt: Vad/Vilket är ditt namn?</i>	
Magacéed?	<i>Her name? i.e. What's her name?</i>	
	<i>Hennes namn? idiomatiskt: Vad/Vilket är hennes namn?</i>	
Magacíis?	<i>His name? i.e. What's his name?</i>	
	<i>Hans namn? idiomatiskt: Vad/Vilket är hans namn?</i>	

7. Verbs with two stems

Verb med två stammar

A quite big group of verbs have two different stems. One stem ends in the consonant **-t-** or **-d-**. This stem is used before ending that begin with a vowel. The other stem ends with the vowel **-a-** (or **-o-** in a few verbs). This stem is used before ending that begin with a consonant. This type of verb is traditionally referred to as group 3 or the 3rd conjugation.

En ganska stor grupp av verb har två olika stammar. Den ena stammen slutar på konsonanten **-t-** eller **-d-**. Den används framför ändelser som börjar med vokal. Den andra stammen slutar på vokalen **-a-** (i ett par verb på **-o-**). Den används framför ändelser som börjar med konsonant. Denna typ av verb brukar traditionellt kallas för grupp 3.

present 1/3 sing. m.	dhigt-aa	<i>studies</i>	socd-aa	<i>walks</i>
present 2/3 sing. f.	dhiga-taa	<i>studerar</i>	soco-taa	<i>går</i>

If **-t-** in the consonant stem is preceded by a vowel, then the corresponding vowel stem ends in **-da-**.

Om konsonantstammens **-t-** föregås av en vokal slutar motsvarande vokalstam på **-da-**.

present 1/3 sing. m.	qaat-aa	<i>takes</i>
present 2/3 sing. f.	qaada-taa	<i>tar</i>

It is important to notice these verbs carefully in order not to confuse the masculine form of these verbs with the feminine form of other verbs.

Det är viktigt att vara observant på dessa verb så att man inte av misstag råkar tro att den maskulina formen är en feminin form.

Cutubka 2aad

2. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455525>

2. Translations

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/14ErAKQuBgzmKgWOgc9bg-SpAxNUvOgwzPosAQku3AQ>

2. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.02, Somali-English:

Quizlet 2.02, somaliska-svenska:

2. Automatic Grammar Exercises

2.1 The clock

2. Cultural notes

How to build a traditional *aqal Soomaali*. Listen for words like *udub*, *dhig* and *albaab/irrid*. <https://fb.watch/inToVXwML-/>

Say in Somali / Säg på somaliska

Where was he born?

He was born in Berbera.

Where were you born?

I was born in Berbera.

Where was he born?

He was born in Hargeysa.

Where were you born?

I was born in Hargeisa.

Var är han född?

Han är född i Berbera.

Var är du född?

Jag är född i Berbera.

Var är han född?

Han är född i Hargeysa.

Var är du född?

Jag är född i Hargeysa.

Where was he born?	Var är han född?
He was born in Mogadishu.	Han är född i Mogadishu.
Where were you born?	Var är du född?
I was born in Mogadishu.	Jag är född i Mogadishu.
Where was he born?	Var är han född?
He was born in Burao.	Han är född i Burao.
Where were you born?	Var är du född?
I was born in Burao.	Jag är född i Burao.
Where was he born?	Var är han född?
He was born in Barawa.	Han är född i Brava.
Where were you born?	Var är du född?
I was born in Barawa.	Jag är född i Brava.
Where was he born?	Var är han född?
He was born in Erigavo.	Han är född i Erigabo.
Where were you born?	Var är du född?
I was born in Erigavo.	Jag är född i Erigabo.

Suggested translations / Förslag till översättning

Xaggee baa uu ku dhashay?

Xaggee buu ku dhashay?

Xagguu ku dhashay?

Waxa uu ku dhashay Berbera.

Wuxuu ku dhashay Berbera.

... Hargeysa.

... Muqdisho.

... Burco.

... Baraawe.

... Ceerigaabo.

Xaggee baa aad ku dhalatay?

Xaggee baad ku dhalatay?

Xaggeed ku dhalatay?

Waxa aan ku dhashay Berbera.

Waxaan ku dhashay Berbera.

... Hargeysa.
... Muqdisho.
... Burco.
... Baraawe.
... Ceerigaabo.

Cutubka 3aad

3. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455526>

3. Translations

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vd5q6spb6ml87tsVxp5mevxeaOSKEkxYKTZKTQaqK7g>

3. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.03, Somali-English: <https://quizlet.com/521138136/>

Quizlet 2.03, somaliska-svenska: <https://quizlet.com/521137940/>

3. Automatic Grammar Exercises

[VM 36.1 Questions and answers with 'joogaa'](#)

[VM 36.2 Questions and answers with 'joogaa'](#)

[VM 36.3 Statements with 'joogaa'](#)

[VM 36.4 Questions with 'joogaa'](#)

3. Grammar in focus

1-2. Contracted sentence particles

Sammandragna satspartiklar

In a less formal style it is very common to contract the sentence particle with the short subject pronoun. Some examples:

waa uu → wuu

waa ay → way

baa uu → buu

baa ay → bay

waxa uu → **wuxuu**

waxa ay → waxay

ayaa uu → ayuu

ayaa ay → ayay

1-2. Plural only nouns

Two Somali nouns exist only in the plural¹ without having a plural meaning.

biyó, biyáha

water | vatten

Both these nouns are so called mass nouns. The English words *oats*, *cereals*, *ashes* behave similarly. They are plural only in these specific meanings.

Plurale tantum

Två substantiv finns bara i pluralform, men utan någon plural betydelse, eftersom de är ämnesnamn.

caanó, caanáha

milk | mjölk

Att de är plural märks på att verb och subjektspronomen står i plural då de är subjekt i en sats.

1-2. Demonstrative kii / tii

The pronoun **kií, tíí** *that* and **kúwii** *those* as well as the endings **-kii** / **-tii** indicate something that constitutes **common background knowledge**.

Demonstrativt kii / tii

Pronomenen **kií, tíí** *den där* och **kúwii** *de där* samt ändelserna **-kii** / **-tii** anger något som utgör en **gemensam bekant bakgrundsinformation**.

¹ That these forms are really plural can be deduced from the fact that the verb is always in the plural in clauses where these nouns function as the subject. Also, if they were singular forms they would be feminine and take the definite ending **-da**. They would then also frequently be stressed on the penult vowel position in the indefinite form, like **hoóyo** *mother*, **hooyáda**.

This ending may also be added after the possessive endings, and after a consonant it is reduced to just **-ii**.

Cumar wuxuu dhammeeyay mundulkiisii.

Denna ändelse kan även läggas till efter de possessiva ändelserna och blir då efter konsonant bara **-ii**.

*Omar has finished **his** hut, **you know**.*

*Omar har gjort färdig **sin** hydda, **du vet**.*

3. Aspect

The simple aspect form **doonaa, doontaa** will is used as the auxiliary for the future tense.

Aspekt

Den enkla aspektens **doonaa, doontaa** kommer att används som hjälpverb i futurum.

Márka xigta maxáa dhíci doona? *WHAT will happen next?*

the.instant following what.FOC happen will

VAD kommer att hända härnäst?

The progressive aspect forms **doónayaa, doónaysaa** wants, intends is a main verb and it requires a full subordinate clause beginning with **ín** that.

Den progressiva aspektens **doónayaa, doónaysaa** vill, anwser, tänker används som modalt verb.

Hooyadeéd maxáa ay doónaysaa ín ay samayso?

her.mother what.FOC she wants that she do.SUBJUNCTIVE

WHAT IS IT her mother wishes to do? / wants / intends to do?

VAD ÄR DET hennes mamma vill göra? / tänker göra?

3. Distant assimilation

When the infinitive ending **-i** is added to a verb with a stem in /ax/ or /ac/, the vowel in the stem usually becomes similar to the vowel in the ending.

Fjärrassimilation

När man lägger infinitivändelsen **-i** till ett verb med en stam som slutar på /ax/ eller /ac/ brukar vokalen i ändelsen "smitta av sig" på det föregående /a/:et.

dhacaa happens | händer

/dhac/ + /i/ > **dhíci** happen | hända

3. Focused subject

If the subject of a clause is focused with **baa, ayaa** or **waxa(a)**, short subject

Fokuserat subjekt

Om satsens subjekt är fokuserat med **baa, ayaa** eller **waxa(a)** får man inte

pronouns cannot be used and the verb takes the reduced form. använda något subjektspronomen och verbet står i reducerad form.

Márka xigta maxáa dhíci doona? *WHAT will happen next?*

VAD kommer att hända härnäst?

NB! **maxáa** < maxaáy + baa

Obs! **maxáa** < maxaáy + baa

Dhárkeeda waxa ka muuqda wasákh.

her.clothes FIN.FOC from shows dirt

Her clothes look DIRTY. | Hennes kläder ser SMUTSIGA ut.

Notice that **wasákh** is a noun in Somali. Lägga också märke till att det blev ett substantiv på somaliska som mot-fokuseras av **waxa**. Read the glossing line backwards! svarighet till ett adjektiv i svenskan.

3. Overview of endings added to nouns

Översikt över substantivändelser

	definite	close	distant	known
base form	-ka	-kan	-kaas	-kii -tii
grundform	-ta	-tan	-taas	
subject form	-ku	-kani	-kaasi	
subjektsform	-tu	-tani	-taasi	
	bestämmdhet	närhet	avstånd	något bekant

3. Feminine nouns in the plural

Feminina substantiv i plural

Nouns in **-o** are feminine. In the plural they end in **-oóyin**. The definite form ends in **-da** in the singular and in **-oóyinka** in the plural. Substantiv på **-o** är feminina. I plural slutar de på **-oóyin**. Bestämd form slutar alltid på **-da** i singular och på **-ka** i plural.

magaálo *city*, **magaaláda**

tíro *number*, **tiráda**

magaaloóyin, **magaaloóyinka**

tiroóyin, **tiroóyinka**

magaálo *stad*, **magaaláda**

tíro *tal, antal*, **tiráda**

magaaloóyin, **magaaloóyinka**

tiroóyin, **tiroóyinka**

All other feminine nouns take the plural ending **–ó**. The corresponding definite plural always ends in **–áha**.

Alla andra feminina substantiv får i plural ändelsen **–ó**. Bestämd form plural slutar alltid på **–áha**.

meél *place*, **meésha**

meeló, **meeláha**

bisád *cat*, **bisádda**

bisadó, **bisadáha**

jiingád *corr. metal sheet*, **jiingádda**

jiingadó, **jiingadáha**

daaqád *window*, **daaqádda**

daaqadó, **daaqadáha**

muraayád *pane*, **muraayádda**

muraayadó, **muraayadáha**

meél *plats*, **meésha**

meeló, **meeláha**

bisád *katt*, **bisádda**

bisadó, **bisadáha**

jiingád *korrug. plåt*, **jiingádda**

jiingadó, **jiingadáha**

daaqád *fönster*, **daaqádda**

daaqadó, **daaqadáha**

muraayád *glasruta*, **muraayádda**

muraayadó, **muraayadáha**

If the stem ends in **–m–**, that fact remains hidden in the singular, since /m/ may only occur if it is followed by a vowel. Therefore the real stem is only visible in the plural.

Om ordets stam slutar på **–m–** så syns det inte i singular, eftersom /m/ bara kan förekomma före vokal. I plural ser man dock den verkliga stammen.

weydiín *question*, **weydiínta**

weydiimó, **weydiimáha**

tín (*a strand of*) *hair*, **tínta**

timó, **timáha**

weydiín *fråga*, **weydiínta**

weydiimó, **weydiimáha**

tín *hårstrå*, **tínta**

timó *hår*, **timáha**

3. The plural of long masculine nouns

Långa maskulina substantiv i plural

Most masculine nouns not ending in **–e** in the singular form their plural with the ending **–ó**.

De flesta maskulina substantiv som inte slutar på **–e** i singular, bildar plural med ändelsen **–ó**.

If the indefinite plural form has more than two syllables, then the definite form always ends in **-áda**.

Om den obestämda pluralformen har mer än två stavelser slutar bestämd form alltid på **-áda**.

Before the plural ending /b/, /d/, /r/, /l/, /n/, /m/ are doubled, but not /g/.

Före pluraländelsen fördubblas /b/, /d/, /r/, /l/, /n/, /m/, men inte /g/.

gidáar *wall*, **gidáarka**
sáwir *picture*, **sáwirka**
baabúur *car*, **baabúurka**

gidaarró, **gidaarráda**
sawirró, **sawirráda**
baabuurró, **baabuurráda**

gidáar *mur, vägg*, **gidáarka**
sáwir *bild*, **sáwirka**
baabúur *bil*, **baabúurka**

gidaarró, **gidaarráda**
sawirró, **sawirráda**
baabuurró, **baabuurráda**

After sounds that are not doubled, a /y/ is inserted before **-ó**.

Efter ljud som inte fördubblas skjuter man in /y/ före ändelsen **-ó**.

mágac *name*, **mágaca**

magacyó, **magacyáda**

mágac *namn*, **mágaca**

magacyó, **magacyáda**

If the stem ends in /y/ nothing happens.

Om stammen slutar på /y/ inträffar ingenting.

éray *word*, **érayga**

erayó, **erayáda**

éray *ord*, **érayga**

erayó, **erayáda**

3. Irregular plural forms

gúri (m.), **gúriga**

house | hus

doonní (f.), **doonnída**

boat | båt

wáx (m.), **wáxa**

thing | sak

walaál (m.), **walaálka**

sibling, brother | syskon, bror

walaál (f.), **walaásha**

sibling, sister | syskon, syster

Oregelbunden plural

guryó, **guryáha**

doonyó, **doonyáha**

waxyaabó, **waxyaabáha**

things | saker

walaaló, **walaaláha**

siblings | syskon

The Infinitive

The infinitive is used with a handful of auxiliary verbs, such as **doonaa** *will*, **karaa** *can, may...*

Stem ending in consonant: the infinitive is formed by adding -i.

weeraraa, **weerartaa**, **weerar!** *attacks, attack!*

weerari karaa *can/may attack*

Stem ending in vowel: the infinitive is formed by adding -n.

iibiyaa, **iibisaa**, **iibi!** *sells, sell!*

iibin doonaa *will sell*

Cutubka 4aad

4. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455527>

4. Translations

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1p7ZBSzWD2gBWrnOqP44xN4oocSBwbqIqCOXIwbmGAec>

4. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.04, Somali-English:

Quizlet 2.04, somaliska-svenska:

4. Automatic Grammar Exercises

[VM 37.1 Translate clauses with 'joogaa'](#)

[VM 37.2 Negative present tense forms](#)

[VM 38.1 Questions and negative answers.](#)

[VM 38.2 Positive and negative statements](#)

Cutubka 5aad

5. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455528>

5. Translations

https://docs.google.com/document/d/19GNfGMEUXhg2oIbRxXttvIX5SD3PWbmuCg4KprV_p8w

5. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.05, Somali-English: <https://quizlet.com/528613226/>

Quizlet 2.05, somaliska-svenska: <https://quizlet.com/386233978/>

5. Automatic Grammar Exercises

[5.1 The plural and the definite form of nouns](#)

[5.2 The plural and the definite form of nouns](#)

[5.3 The plural and the definite form of nouns](#)

5. Grammar in focus

Biyo

Biyúhu *the water* and **shimbirúhu** *the birds* are the subject forms of **biyáha** and **shimbiráha**. Due to distant assimilation the /a/ before /h/ alternates with /u/ or /i/ when the ending immediately after /h/ contains a /u/ or /i/. See BSG § 4.2.1.

Biyúhu *vattnet* och **shimbirúhu** *fåglarna* är subjektformen av **biyáha** respektive **shimbiráha**. På grund av fjärrassimilation övergår /a/ före /h/ till /u/ resp. /i/ om ändelsen direkt efter /h/ innehåller /u/ eller /i/. Se SNG § 4.2.1.

Review the **plural formation of nouns** in BSG § 6.4, as well as § 6.4.2 about the special sound alternations that occur in masculine nouns.

Repetera **substantivens pluraländelser** i SNG § 6,4, liksom § 6.4.2 om de speciella ljudväxlingar som inträffar i maskulinum.

Some words have a stem that ends in two consonants. Such words insert an extra vowel in the singular, usually a copy of the vowel present in the stem. Read about this type of more **complicated plural forms** in BSG § 6.4.3 (a) & 6.4.3 (d).

En del ord har en stam som slutar på två konsonanter. Sådana ord har en extra inskottsvokal i singular, vanligen en kopia av stammens vokal. Läs om sådana mera **komplicerade pluralformer** i SNG § 6.4.3 (a) and 6.4.3 (d)

Även i svenskan har vi faktiskt precis samma fenomen i singular av ord som *cykl-ar, fingr-ar, fågl-ar*. Vi skjuter normalt in /e/, utom i ett fåtal fall, t.ex. *gaml-a*, där vi faktiskt verkar kopiera stammens vokal: *gammal*.

In the plural the definite article is usually the opposite to the one used in the singular. Read about the definite article in the plural in BSG § 6.5.1–6.5.2.

Den bestämda artikeln i plural är oftast den motsatta jämfört med i singular. Läs om den bestämda artikeln i plural i SNG § 6.5.1–6.5.2.

Isticmaalka biyaha

Nouns dominate in Somali and correspond to many English pronouns and adverbs. Read more in BSG § 9.

Substantiven dominerar i somaliskan och motsvarar många svenska pronomen och adverb. Läs mer i SNG § 9.

sí	<i>manner, way</i>	<i>sätt</i>
sída	<i>the manner, the way, (like)</i>	<i>sättet (så som)</i>
sideé?	<i>which way?, how?</i>	<i>vilket sätt?, hur?</i>
hál	<i>place</i>	<i>plats</i>
hálka	<i>the place</i>	<i>platsen</i>
halkeé?	<i>where?</i>	<i>var?, vart?</i>
kól	<i>moment, time</i>	<i>tidpunkt</i>
kólka	<i>the moment, the time</i>	<i>tidpunkten</i>
kólkaas	<i>that moment, then</i>	<i>då, (vid) den där tidpunkten</i>

Review the **short subject pronouns** in BSG § 9.2. Notice the special INCLUDING form **aynu** in the 1st person plural.

Repetera de **korta subjektspronomenen** i SNG § 9.2. Lägg märke till den särskilda INKLUDERANDE formen **aynu** i 1 person plural.

In the Somali standard language there are (in a more elevated style) different 1st person plural pronouns depending on whether one wishes to include the listener(s) or not. In a more colloquial style, however, most Somali speakers don't make this distinction. Read more about **including and excluding pronouns** in BSG § 9.1.

I det somaliska standardspråket har man (i högre stil) olika pronomen för 1 person plural beroende på om man inkluderar den/dem som man talar med eller inte. I mera vardagligt språk gör dock de flesta somalier inte denna distinktion. Läs mera om **inkluderande och exkluderande pronomen** i SNG § 9.1.

Review the simple form of verbs in the present tense, the past tense and the subjunctive mood.

Repetera verbens enkla former i presens, preteritum och konjunktiv.

	PRESENT	PAST	SUBJUNCTIVE
1 sg.	qoraa	qoray	qoro
2 sg.	qortaa	qortay	qorto
3 sg. m.	qoraa	qoray	qoro
3 sg. f.	qortaa	qortay	qorto
1 pl.	qornaa	qornay	qorno
2 pl.	qortaan	qorteen	qortáan
3 pl.	qoraan	qoreen	qoráan

Review the **possessive pronouns** in BSG § 9.4.

Repetera de **possessiva pronomenen** i SNG § 9.4.

waawéyn *big* is the irregular distributive form of the adjective **wéyn** *big*. Read more about the distributive form of adjectives in BSG § 10.2.1.

waawéyn *stora* är den oregelbundna distributiva formen av adjektivet **wéyn** *stor*. Läs mera om adjektivens distributiva form i SNG § 10.2.1.

Xarfaha waaweyn

Review verbs with two stems. The consonant stem is used if the ending begins with a vowel, and the vowel stem is used if the ending begins with a consonant. In the **imperative** these verbs have a special vowel stem ending in **-ó** when no enjin follows. (Cf. the alternation **o ~ a** in nouns like **hooyo**, **hooya-da**.)

Repetera verb med två stammar. Konsonantstam om ändelsen börjar med vokal, vokalstam om ändelsen börjar med konsonant. Sådana verb har i **imperativ** en vokalstam som slutar på **-ó** när ingen ändelse följer. (Jämför växlingen **o ~ a** i substantiv som **hooyo**, **hooya-da**.)

	imperative		
	baró		
	present	past	subjunctive
simple 1 sg. / 3 sg.m.	bart-aa	bart-ay	bart-ó
simple 2 sg. / 3 sg.f.	bara-taa	bara-tay	bara-tó
progr. 1 sg. / 3 sg.m.	bará-nay-aa	bará-nay-ay	bará-nay-o
progr. 2 sg. / 3 sg.f.	bará-nay-saa	bará-nay-say	bará-nay-so

Fiiri Xasan

íl *eye* (f.), **ísha** *the eye* has an irregular plural: **indhó** *eyes*, **indháha** *the eyes*.

Read about the counting form of nouns in BSG § 6.7.

ilkáha *the teeth*, but **ilkíhiisa** *his teeth*, due to distant assimilation, see § 4.2.1.

íl *öga* (f.), **ísha** *ögat* har oregelbunden plural: **indhó** *ögon*, **indháha** *ögonen*.

Läs om substantivens räkneform i SNG § 6.7.

ilkáha *tänderna*, men **ilkíhiisa** *hans tänder*, pga. fjärrassimilation, se § 4.2.1.

Buuxi meelaha bannaan

Somali has special verb forms that are used as modifiers of nouns. In the present tense such forms end in a short vowel, and there is no dedicated plural form. The same form is used for the plural as for the masculine singular.

Somaliskan har särskilda verbformer som används som attribut. Dessa slutar i presens på kort betonad vokal och det finns ingen särskild pluralform, samma form används i maskulinum singular och i plural.

m.sg.	soo socd-á	<i>that follows, following</i>	<i>som följer, följande</i>
f. sg.	soo soco-tá		
pl.	soo socd-á		

These forms are called SHORT, REDUCED, ATTRIBUTIVE or RELATIVE verb forms. Their function often correspond to the PRESENT PARTICIPLE in European languages.

Formerna kallas omväxlande KORTA, REDUCERADE, ATTRIBUTIVA eller RELATIVA verbformer. Funktionsmässigt motsvarar de många gånger PRESENS PARTICIP i europeiska språk.

Notica that also the above verb is a verb with two stems, but the final vowel of the vowel stem is not **-a-**, but a copy of the vowel in the verb's root.

Observera att även verbet ovan är ett verb med två stammar, men att vokalstammens slutvokal inte är **-a-**, utan vokalen kopieras från ordets rot.

Contractions

buu is an optional contraction of **baa uu** FOCUS + *he*, that is highly frequent in a casual or colloquial register.

lagá is an obligatory contraction of **la one** + **ká** *from, about*.

Sammandragningar

buu är en vardaglig sammandragning av **baa** FOKUS + **uu** *han*.

lagá är en obligatorisk sammandragning av **la** *man* + **ká** *från, om*.

Cutubka 6aad

6. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455529>

6. Translations

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1-pzvNqNsHtQzRLeld4o1oEav9wkr2NVKbUqZ0BdOGNs>

6. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.06, Somali-English:

Quizlet 2.06, somaliska-svenska:

6. Automatic Grammar Exercises

Cutubka 7aad

7. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455530>

7. Translations

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1_q9UGWbFP0WoVjT3ntG5Mj5pxMc9rIvM7Um5dPnQyNs

7. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.07, Somali-English: <https://quizlet.com/528628661/>

Quizlet 2.07, somaliska-svenska: <https://quizlet.com/388825465/>

7. Automatic Grammar Exercises

[7.1 Horyaalayaasha \(1\)](#)

[7.2 Horyaalayaasha \(2\)](#)

[7.3 Magacuyaallada yeelaha ah](#)

[7.4 Joogto fudud](#)

búug –ga	<i>a book, the book en bok, boken</i>
Arabic plural:	buugaág, buugaágta <i>books, the books böcker, böckerna</i>
Collective form:	buúg, buúgta <i>books, the books böcker, böckerna</i>
íl, ísha	<i>eye, the eye; source, the source öga, ögat; källa, källan</i>
irregular plural:	indhó, indháha <i>eyes, the eyes ögon, ögonen</i>
regular plural:	iló, iláha <i>sources, the sources källor, källorna</i>
baahí –da	<i>need behov</i>
baahán	<i>needy, in need, hungry behövande, hungrig</i>
beér –ta	<i>field, garden, plantation trädgård, åker, odling</i>
beeraa, beertaa	<i>plants, grows planterar, odlar</i>
beerfále –ha	<i>farmer jordbrukare</i>
galaa, gashaa	<i>enters, goes inside går in</i>
geliyaa, gelisaa	<i>inserts, puts inside för in, placerar inuti</i>
nadiif –ka	<i>clean thing rent föremål</i>
nadiifiyaa, nadiifisaa	<i>cleans, makes clean rengör, gör rent</i>
nadaafád –da	<i>cleanliness, hygiene renlighet, hygien</i>
sheegaa, sheegtaa	<i>says, tells säger, berättar</i>
sheéko –da	<i>story berättelse</i>

7. Grammar in focus

Clauses consist of phrases

In order to really understand the Somali sentence structure and word order it is important to understand that a clause consists of phrases. It is necessary to recognise the boundaries between such phrases.

A typical clause consists of

a VERB PHRASE,
a PARTICLE PHRASE, and often also
one or more NOUN PHRASES.

In the verb phrase, besides the predicate verb, we also find the indefinite subject pronoun *la* one, you, the object pronouns, the prepositions and the directional and locational particles.

The directional particles are

soó (towards a place/person),
sií (away from a place/person),
wadá *together* (towards a common spot),
kalá *away, apart* (away from a common spot).

The directional particles sometimes have a very concrete meaning, but often the meaning is rather abstract.

In the particle phrase, besides the sentence particles (sentence **type** particles **waa**, **ma**, **ha...** and focus particles **baa**, **ayaa**, **waxaa**), one also finds the short subject pronouns (**aan**, **aad**, **uu**, **ay**, **aynu**, but not **la** one, you).

Satser består av fraser

För att riktigt förstå den somaliska syntaxen och ordföljden är det viktigt att man har klart för sig att en sats är uppbyggd av olika fraser. Man behöver förstå var gränsen mellan dessa fraserna går.

En typisk sats består av

en VERBFRAS,
en PARTIKELFRAS, och ofta även
en eller flera SUBSTANTIVFRASER.

I VERBFRASEN ingår förutom själva predikats verbet även subjektspromenenet **la** *man*, objektspronomenen, prepositionerna samt riktnings- och positionspartiklarna.

Riktningspartiklar är

soó (mot en plats/person),
sií (bort från en plats/person),
wadá *tillsammans* (mot en gemensam punkt),
kalá *iväg, isär* (bort från en gemensam punkt).

Riktningspartiklarna har ibland en mycket konkret betydelse, men många gånger är betydelsen mera abstrakt.

I PARTIKELFRASEN ingår förutom själva satspartiklarna (sats**typ**spartiklarna **waa**, **ma**, **ha...** och fokuspartiklarna **baa**, **ayaa**, **waxaa**) även de korta subjektspromenenen (**aan**, **aad**, **uu**, **ay**, **aynu**, men inte **la** *man*).

In the noun phrase, besides the head noun, one also finds adjectives and other nouns that are modifiers to the head noun. The head noun always comes first.

I SUBSTANTIVFRASEN ingår förutom substantivet som är huvudord även adjektiv och andra substantiv som är attribut. Huvudordet står alltid först.

The prepositions are found in the verb phrase and from there the point to one of the noun phrases in the clause which as a consequence function as an adverbial complement.

Prepositionerna står alltså i verbfrasen, och därifrån syftar de på en av nominalfraserna i satsen som då fungerar som adverbial.

Wáxa aan < **biyáha** < **ká helnaa** < **MEELO** BADAN.

We get water from MANY PLACES. / We find water in MANY PLACES.

Vi får vatten från MÅNGA PLATSER. / Vi hittar vatten på MÅNGA PLATSER.

Wáxa aynu < **guryáha** < **kú cunnaa** < **CUNTÓ** KALA DUWAN.

In the homes we eat DIFFERENT KINDS OF FOOD.

I hemmen äter vi OLIKA MATRÄTTER.

Often there is only one really evident high tone per phrase, while other potential high tones in the phrase are heavily reduced.

Många gånger uttalas bara en riktigt tydlig hög ton per fras, medan övriga möjliga höga toner i frasen uttalas mindre tydligt.

Adverbials of manner

An adverbial of manner that contains the word **si** *manner, way* is connected to the predicate verb by the preposition **u** that corresponds to English *in*.

Sättsadverbial

Sättsadverbial som innehåller substantivet **si** *sätt* binds till verbet i satsen med hjälp av prepositionen **u** motsvarande svenskans *på*.

Sideé bay dádka tuulo-jóogga ahi **ú** nadiifiyaan iláha biyáhooda?

In *what way* (= *how*) do the villagers keep their sources of water clean?

På *vilket sätt* (= *hur*) håller byborna sin vattenkällor rena?

Biyáha waxa aynu **ú** isticmaalnaa **siyaabó** kala duwan.

We use water **in** *different ways*. | Vatten använder vi **på** *olika sätt*.

Verbs of type 3

The stem ends in **-t-** or **-d-** when the ending begins with a vowel.

The stem ends in **-a-** when the ending begins with a consonant.

The imperative ends in **-o** when there is no ending.

Verb av typ 3

Stammen slutar med **-t-** eller **-d-** när ändelsen börjar med vokal.

Stammen slutar med **-a-** när ändelsen börjar med konsonant.

Imperativen slutar på **-o** då det inte finns någon ändelse.

	<i>catches</i>	<i>has, holds</i>	<i>visits</i>
	<i>fångar</i>	<i>har, håller</i>	<i>besöker</i>
1 sg. / 3 sg. masc.	dabt-aa	hayst-aa	booqd-aa
3 pl.	dabt-aan	hayst-aan	booqd-aan
2 sg. / 3 sg. fem.	daba-taa	haysa-taa	booqa-taa
1 pl.	daba-nnaa	haysa-nnaa	booqa-nnaa
infinitive	dabá-n	haysá-n	booqá-n
imperative	dabó	haysó	booqó

/nn/ in 1st & 2nd person pl.

The verb endings in the 1st person plural (**-naa, -nay, -no**) and the possessive endings in the 1st and 2nd person plural (**-eenna, -iinna**) contain a double, strong /nn/ if this /nn/ is both preceded and followed by a vowel.

/nn/ i 1:a & 2:a person pl.

Verbändelserna i 1 person plural (**-naa, -nay, -no**) och de possessiva ändelserna i 1 och 2 person plural (**-eenna, -iinna**) innehåller dubbelt, dvs. långt /nn/ så snart detta /nn/ både föregås och följs av vokal.

Waa ín aynu ilaalinnaa nadaafádda iláha biyáheenaa.

We have to safeguard the hygiene of our water sources.

Vi måste slå vakt om hygien i våra vattenkällor.

Cuntáda kamá maaranno.

We don't manage without food. | Mat klarar vi oss inte utan.

Modifiers with 'ee' or 'oo'

If there are two modifying words after a noun, the conjunction **ee** should be used before the second modifier if it helps identify and define the object referred to by the head noun.

Attribut med 'ee' eller 'oo'

Om det finns två attribut efter ett substantiv används konjunktionen **ee** före det andra attributet om det hjälper till att identifiera och definiera det föremål som huvudordet syftar på.

Booqó iláha biyáha **ee kú dhow dúgsigaaga.**

head mod.1 mod.2

Visit the sources of water close to your school.

Besök de vattenkällor som finns nära din skola.

Magaców cuntáda kala duwan[↑] **ee sáwirka ká muuqata.**

head mod.1 mod.2

Give the names of the different dishes that are shown in the picture.

Namnge de olika maträtter som syns på bilden.

If instead the second modifier is used as a general, additional description, rather than to help identify the precise object, the conjunction **oo** is used.

Om det andra attributet i stället används som en allmän, extra beskrivning, i stället för som ett sätt att identifieras det exakta föremålet, används konjunktionen **oo**.

Magaców sáddex cunto[↑] **oo kale[↑] **oo** aad kú cunto gúriga.**

head mod.1 mod.2 mod.3

Give the names of three other dishes that you eat at home.

Namnge tre andra maträtter som du äter hemma.

The verb 'is, am, are'

1 sg.	ahay
2 sg.	tahay
3 sg. m.	yahay
3 sg. f.	tahay

Verbet 'är'

1 pl.	nahay
2 pl.	tihiiin
3 pl.	yihiiin

The use of prepositions

In practically all languages that have preposition, their use is partially unpredictable. Some Somali verbs and adjectives require a specific preposition.

These sentences illustrate some such differences between English and Somali.

Prepositionsbruket

I praktiskt taget alla språk som har prepositioner så är bruket av prepositioner delvis oförutsägbart. Vissa huvudord (främst verb och adjektiv) kräver helt enkelt en viss preposition.

Följande meningar illustrerar en del sådan skillnader mellan svenskan och somaliskan.

Waxa aan biyaha *ká helnaa* meelo badan.

ka > *in*

We *find* water *in* many places.

ka > *på*

Vi *hittar* vatten *på* många ställen.

Booqo ilaha biyaha ee *ku dhow* dugsigaaga.

ku > *to*

Visit the sources of water *close to* your school.

ku > Ø

Besök de vattenkällorna *nära* din skola.

Waxa aynu *u baahan* nahay cunto.

u > *of*

We are *in need of* food. = We need food.

u > *av*

Vi är *i behov av* mat. = Vi behöver mat.

Magacow cuntada kala duwan ee sawirka *ka muuqata*.

ka > *in*

Name different foods that *are visible in* the picture.

ka > *på*

Nämn olika (slags) mat som *syns på* bilden.

Shan shilin waxay *ku iibsatay* liin.

ku > *for*

For five shillings she *bought* a citrus.

ku > *för*

För fem shilling *köpte* hon en citrusfrukt.

Consequently, it is important to learn the correct preposition together with each verb and adjective.

Det är alltså viktigt att lära in rätt preposition tillsammans med varje verb och adjektiv.

Cutubka 8aad

8. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455531>

8. Translations

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Ey8wmd9L0ehfeJ_oy-ueNpL2afKc0o3bro6KUX5cVIs

8. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.08, Somali-English:

Quizlet 2.08, somaliska-svenska:

8. Automatic Grammar Exercises

Cutubka 9aad

9. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455532>

9. Translations

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1r_ULz-dxkK0dWMsIWcuE7lqCFk20K47pKwTHo5jlvYY

9. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.09, Somali-English: <https://quizlet.com/528629943/>

Quizlet 2.09, somaliska-svenska: <https://quizlet.com/393294614/>

9. Automatic Grammar Exercises

[9.1 Magacyo dheddig](#)

[9.2 Magacyo lab \(1\)](#)

[9.3 Magacyo lab \(2\)](#)

[9.4 Joogto](#)

[9.5 Tagto](#)

[9.6 Madhacdo](#)

marka xigta = dabadeed

faraxsán *happy*: an adjective derived from the noun **fárax** *happiness* through the suffix **-sán**.

faraxsán *glad, lycklig*: ett adjektiv bildat av substantivet **fárax** *glädje, lycka, behag* med ändelsen **-sán**.

horreýntii *the being first*: Verbs with a stem in **-ee**, like **horreeyaa** *comes first*, form verbal nouns in **-áyn/-eýn** (f.) corresponding to English **-ing**. See § 7.4.

horreýntii *det att komma först/förstkommandet*: Verb med stam på **-ee**, som **horreeyaa** *kommer först*, bildar verbalsubstantiv på **-áyn/-eýn** (f.) motsvarande svenskans **-ande, -ning**. Se § 7.4.

dabádeed: the noun **dábo** *backside, rear*, def. **dabáda**, with the short possessive suffix **-eed**, i.e. the form **dabádeed** is used in the meaning *after that, hen, next, afterwards*. English *that* is used in a very general way, referring to the preceding context or situation. In Somali it is the feminine gender (**-eed**) that serves to make such general, broad reference.

dabádeed: det feminina substantivet **dábo** *stjärt, svans, bakdel*, best. **dabáda**, med det korta possessiva suffixet **-eed**, dvs. formen **dabádeed** används i betydelsen *sedan, därefter, efter det*. Svenskans *det* i neutrum används för en väldigt allmän syftning på den föregående kontexten. I somaliskan är det femininum (**-eed**) som används för sådan allmän syftning.

9. Grammar in focus

2nd person plural of verbs

The 2nd person of verbs differs from the 3rd person in the same way in the plural as in the singular, i.e. by the addition of a **-t-** before the tense marker in the 2nd person. The suffix **-n** marks the plural.

	SINGULAR
1	waa aan cunaa
2	waa aad cuntaa
3M	waa uu cunaa
3F	waa ay cuntaa

Besides marking the 2nd person, the suffix **-t-** also marks the feminine form of the 3rd person singular.

2:a person plural av verb

Verbens 2:a person skiljer sig från 3:e person på samma sätt i både singular och plural, nämligen genom tillägg av **-t-** före tempusmarkören i 2:a person. Suffixet **-n** markerar plural.

	PLURAL
1	waa aan cuntaa
2	waa aad cuntaan
3	waa ay cunaan

Förutom att markera 2:a person anger suffixet **-t-** även den feminina formen i 3:e person singular.

Irregular verbs

We have by now met four of the six irregular verbs in Somali.

3 SG M	yahay	leeyahay	yaallaa	yaqaan
3 SG F	tahay	leedahay	taallaa	taqaan
	<i>is är</i>	<i>has har</i>	<i>lies ligger</i>	<i>knows känner till</i>

Oregelbundna verb

Vi har nu stött på fyra av somaliskans mycket få oregelbundna verb.

Question words with focus

The question word is most often the word in a question that received the largest emphasis. Therefore, in Somali the question word is normally followed by a focus particle.

Frågeord med fokus

Frågeordet är som regel det mest framhävda ordet i en fråga. I somaliskan följs därför frågeordet normalt av en fokuspartikel.

Qóysku **xaggeé baa** uu aaday ugú horreýntii?

WHERE did the family go first of all? | *VART* gick familjen allra först?

Two question words are obligatorily contracted with the focus particle. Två frågeord dras obligatoriskt samman med fokuspartikeln.

maxaáy *what?|vad?* + **baa/ayaa** > **maxaá** *WHAT?|VAD?*
ayó *who?|vem?* + **baa/ayaa** > **yaá** *WHO?|VEM?*

Maxaá uu ahaa dhárka cusub ee Faadumó loó iibiyay?

WHAT were the new clothes that one bought for Faduma?

VAD/VILKA var de nya kläder som man köpt åt Faduma?

Yaá bireeyay rí'dii? *WHO* slaughtered the goat? | *VEM* slaktade geten?

Yaá ay siisay hoóyo hílibkii?

WHO did mother give the meat to? | *VEM* gav mamma köttet till?

Maxaá ay ú samaysay sídaas?

WHY did she do so? | *VARFÖR* gjorde hon så?

Furthermore, **maxaá** may optionally be contracted with the following subject pronoun. Notice especially this form: Vidare kan **maxaá** frivilligt dras samman med det följande subjektspronomenet. Lägg särskilt märke till denna form:

maxaáy + baa + uu > **maxaá uu** > **muxúu** *WHAT ... he? | VAD ... han?*

Faadumó iyo Xásan adeérkood muxúu siiyay?

Faduma and Hassan's uncle, WHAT did he give to them?

Faduma och Hassans farbror, VAD gav han till dem?

(= *WHAT* did Faduma and Hassan get from their uncle?)

(= *VAD* fick Faduma och Hassan av sin farbror?)

Verb type 3

As already mentioned, the verbs in group 3 have different stems depending on the whether the ending begins with a vowel or a consonant.

Verbtyp 3

Som redan nämnts har verb i grupp 3 olika stammar beroende på om ändelsen börjar med vokal eller konsonant.

sg 1	waa aan hayst-aa	have har
sg 3m	waa uu hayst-aa	
pl 3	waa ay hayst-aa n	
sg 2	waa aad haysa- taa	
sg 3f	waa ay haysa- taa	
pl 1	waa aan haysa- nnaa	double /nn/ between vowels!
pl 2	waa aad haysa- taan	

A large part of the verbs in group 3 have a stem ending in **-ad-** before a vowel and just **-a-** before a consonant.

En stor del av verben i grupp 3 har en stam som slutar på **-ad-** före vokal och bara **-a-** före konsonant.

<i>ber</i>	<i>slutar, tar slut</i>	<i>hämtar vatten</i>	<i>förvarar</i>	<i>lagar mat</i>
<i>prays</i>	<i>ends</i>	<i>fetches water</i>	<i>keeps, stores</i>	<i>cooks</i>
tukad-aa	dhammaad-aa	dhaansad-aa	kaydsad-aa	karsad-aa
tuka -taa	dhammaa -taa	dhaansa -taa	kaydsa -taa	karsa -taa

Another large part of the verbs in group 3 exhibit an alternatin between **-t-** and **-a-**. A few of those verbs have an **-r-** before these alternating sounds, and that **-r-** corresponds to **-dh-** in the northwest. The effect of that is that the **-rt-** in the consonant stem corresponds to a stronger, more intense **-dh-** in the northwest, but that is not rendered by doubling in the spelling.

En annan stor grupp av verben i grupp 3 uppvisar en växling mellan **-t-** och **-a-**. Några få sådana verb har ett **-r-** före de växlande ljuden, och detta **-r-** motsvaras av **-dh-** i nordväst. en stam som slutar med ett uttalsmässigt långt, kraftigt **-dh-**, medan de i söder slutar på **-rt-** före ändelser som börjar med vokal.

xirt-aa	xidh-aa [xidhdhaa]	
xira-taa	xidha-taa	<i>puts on, gets dressed tar på sig, klär på sig</i>

Cf. **gabarta** **gabadha** [gabadhdha] *the girl | flickan*

The progressive suffix

Those Somali verbs that have a stem (an imperative form), which ends in a consonant, add the progressive suffix **-ay-** directly to the stem.

raac !	raacaa	raacayaa	<i>is accompaning följer med</i>
cun !	cunaa	cunayaa	<i>is eating äter</i>
aad !	aadaa	aadayaa	<i>is going går</i>

Those Somali verbs that have a stem which ends in a vowel add the progressive suffix to the infinitive which is formed by adding an **-n** to the stem. Before another consonant than **-y-** a final **-ee-** also changes into **-ey-/ay-**.

The simple present tense contains the buffer consonant **-y-**.

Progressivsuffixet

De somaliska verb som har en stam (imperativform) som slutar med en konsonant lägger progressivsuffixet **-ay-** direkt till stammen.

De somaliska verb som har en stam som slutar med en vokal lägger till det progressiva suffixet till infinitiven som bildas med suffixet **-n**. Före annan konsonant än **-y-** övergår också **-ee-** till **-ey-/ay-**.

Enkelt presens innehåller buffertkonsonanten **-y-**.

IMPERATIVE	SIMPLE PRESENT	INFINITIVE	PRESENT PROGRESSIVE
síi !	siiyaa	siín	siínayaa <i>is giving ger</i>
ákhri !	akhriyaa	akhrín	akhrínayaa <i>is reading läser</i>
birée !	bireeyaa	biráyñ	biráyñayaa <i>is slaughtering slaktar</i>

In the 3rd type of verbs the infinitive **-n-** is added to the vowel stem, and the **-t-** or **-d-** of the consonant stem disappears.

I den 3:e gruppen av verb lägger man infinitivens **-n-** till vokalstammen, och konsonantstammens **-t-/d-** försvinner.

qubaysó !	qubaystaa	qubaysán	qubaysánayaa <i>is taking a bath, shower badar, duschar</i>
weysaysó !	weysaystaa	weysaysán	weysaysánayaa <i>is washing before prayer tvättar sig inför bön</i>
gashó !	gashadaa	gashán	gashánayaa <i>is putting on, is getting dressed in tar på sig, klär sig i</i>

The progressive form is based on the infinitive because the progressive form has emerged through a contraction of the infinitive with the auxiliary verb **hayaa** *has, holds*, and in some dialects the auxiliary is still pronounced as a separate word.

Den progressiva formen bygger på infinitiven eftersom den progressiva formen har uppstått genom sammandragning av infinitiven och hjälpverbet **hayaa** *har, håller*, och i vissa dialekter uttalas fortfarande detta hjälpverb som ett separat ord.

The origin of the Somali progressive is similar to, e.g., the Persian construction **dāram mikhānam** (lit. I have read) *I am reading* or the Swedish **jag håller på och läser** (lit. I hold on and read) *I am reading*.

De somaliska progressiva formernas ursprung liknar faktiskt svenskans konstruktion **jag håller på och läser** och persiskans **dāram mikhānam** (eg. jag har läser) *I am reading*.

The subjunctive

The subjunctive ends in **-o**, except in the 2nd and 3rd person plural where the suffix ends with an **-n**. In these two forms the ending is the same as in the ordinary present tense, but in the subjunctive these two endings have a high tone.

Konjunktiv

Konjunktiven slutar på **-o**, utom i 2 och 3 person plural där ändelsen slutar på **-n**. Där är ändelserna desamma som i vanligt presens, men i konjunktiv har de här två ändelserna en hög ton.

	ORDINARY PRESENT	PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE
1/3 m.	noqd-aa	noqd-o <i>blir; återvänder</i>
2/3 f.	noqo-taa	noqo-to <i>becomes; returns</i>
1 pl	noqo-nnaa	noqo-nno
2 pl	noqo-taan	noqo-táan
3 pl	noqd-aan	noqd-áan

Taxis

The time relation between the actions expressed by the main and subordinate clauses of a sentence is called TAXIS in linguistics.

Tidsförhållandet mellan handlingen i huvudsatsen och handlingen i bisatsen kallas inom språkvetenskapen för TAXIS.

The progressive aspect in a Somali sub-clause usually means that the actions in

Progressiv aspekt i en somalisk tidsbisats innebär som regel att handlingarna i de

the two clauses are simultaneous. This is often expressed by the present tense in the English subclause.

båda satserna är simultiga. Detta motsvarar oftast presens i den svenska bisatsen.

The simple aspect in a Somali temporal subclause usually expresses that the action in the subclause is finished before the action in the main clause begins. This is often expressed by the present perfect in the English subclause, but it is also occurs that the present tense is used if the time relation is clear enough from the context.

Enkel aspekt i en somalisk tidsbisats innebär som regel att handlingen i bisatsen avslutas innan handlingen i huvudsatsen påbörjas. Detta motsvarar ofta perfekt i den svenska bisatsen, men presens förekommer också om tidsförhållandet ändå framgår tydligt av sammanhanget.

Carruurtu marka ay masaajidka ka soo noqdaan waxa ay cunayaan buskud iyo xalwo. *When the children return/have returned from the mosque they eat biscuits and halwa.* | När barnen kommer/har kommit tillbaka från moskén äter de kakor och halva.

Markii ay casar tukadaan carruurtu waxa ay akhrinayaan Qur'aanka. *When they (*pray) have prayed the afternoon prayer the children read the Qur'an.* | När de (*ber) har bett eftermiddagsbönen läser barnen Koranen.

Markii Qur'aanka akhriskiisu uu dhammaado carruurtu waxa ay aadayaan guriga adeerkood. *When the Qur'an reading finishes/has finished the children go to their uncle's house.* | När Koranläsningen tar slut/har tagit slut går barnen hem till sin farbror.

Cutubka 10aad

10. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455533>

10. Translations

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1gIWbirxZSS6jndvRUnfu6dM7YgWyc0S8WPboayBOFYg>

10. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.10, Somali-English:

Quizlet 2.10, somaliska-svenska:

10. Automatic Grammar Exercises

Cutubka 11aad

11. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455534>

One of the speakers in Unit 11 pronounces many high tones that are not really part of the individual words, but rather function as phrase final “continuation high tones”. Such high tones may be pronounced word finally before a short pause in order to signalise that the speaker has not yet reached the end, and that a continuation will follow. These continuation high tones are marked in the tone marked texts with an accent after the end of a word.

11. Translations

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/13Z1YBSdqBNStQsk3GOy8FPqO4z9vyUJe92egbSAiMOI>

11. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.11, Somali-English: <https://quizlet.com/528630386/>

Quizlet 2.11, somaliska-svenska: <https://quizlet.com/395906166/>

11. Automatic Grammar Exercises

[11.1 Wadarta magacyada](#)

[11.2 Wadarta magacyada dheddigga ah](#)

[11.3 Wadarta magacyada labka ah](#)

bannáan (m.) *ute, utomhus, öppen plats*

bannaán (adj.) *tom, ledig*

11. Grammar in focus

2nd pers. sing. subjunctive

In the subjunctive 2nd person singular there is a second, special ending that differs from the feminine 3rd person singular. The special form ends in **-tid** as an alternative to the form in **-to**, and it is often used in a more careful style.

Konjunktiv 2 pers. sing.

I 2 person singular (*du*) konjunktiv finns det en andra, speciell ändelse som skiljer sig från den feminina formen i 3 person singular. Den speciella formen slutar på **-tid** i stället för **-to** och den används ofta i en lite mera vårdad stil.

Igamá dul boodi kartid.

You can't jump over me. | Du kan inte hoppa över mig.

Negated present progressive

The present progressive may be negated in two different ways. Either the negation comes before the subjunctive verb form, or the main verb is in the infinitive followed by the special negative progressive auxiliary verb **maayo**. See also § 11.10.1

Negerat progressivt presens

Progressivt presens kan negeras på två olika sätt. Antingen placeras negation framför hela den positiva verbformen i konjunktiv, eller så placeras verbet i fråga i infinitiv och följs av det negativa progressiva hjälp verbet **maayo**. Se även § 11.10.1.

3 SG. M./1 SG.	má cúnayo	cúni maayo	<i>he is not eating</i>
3 SG. F./ 2 SG.	má cúnayso	cúni mayso	
1 PL.	má cúnayno	cúni mayno	
2 PL.	má cúnaysáan	cúni maysaan	
3 PL.	má cúnayáan	cúni maayaan	

Obligatory subject pronouns Obligatoriskt subjektspron.

In the 1st and 2nd person, the short subject pronouns are normally used in declarative statements, also if another "long" pronoun is used in the same clause.

I 1 och 2 person används i princip alltid det korta subjektspronomenet i påstående-satser, även när ett annat "långt" pronomen används i samma sats.

Anigu waa aan weyn ahay, adiguna waa aad yar tahay.

I am big and you are small. | Jag är stor och du är liten.

In the 3rd person, it is however common to leave out the short subject pronoun **uu** *he* or **ay** *she, they* after the sentence particle **waa** if the predicate consists of an adjective + the verb **yahay / tahay / yihiin** *is, are*.

I 3 person utelämnas däremot ofta det korta subjektspronomenet **uu** *han* eller **ay** *hon, de* efter satspartikeln **waa** om predikatet består av ett adjektiv + verbet **yahay / tahay / yihiin** *är*.

Iyadu waa (ay) weyn tahay, isaguna waa (uu) yar yahay.

She is big, and he is small. | Hon är stor och han är liten.

Also in clauses with other verbs in the predicate, the short subject pronouns are sometimes omitted in the 3rd person.

Även i satser med andra verb i predikatet utelämnas det korta subjektspronomenet i 3 person ibland.

Focused subject

When the subject is focused

- the noun has no subject ending, and
- there is no short subject pronoun.
- The predicate verb is in the reduced form.
- There is often a high tone at the end of the predicate verb.

Fokuserat subjekt

När subjektet är fokuserat

- används inte subjektsändelsen,
- och inget kort subjektspronomen.
- Predikatsverbet står i reducerad form.
- Det finns ofta en hög ton i slutet av verbformen.

Naágtii Díinka ayáa soó baxday.

THE TURTLE'S WIFE came into sight. | SKÖLDPADDANS FRU kom fram.

Digaagád yar baa heshay xabbád harúur ah.

A SMALL HEN found a sorghum seed. | EN LITEN HÖNA hittade ett durrafrö.

Yáa rabá ín uu falo harúurka?

WHO wants to grow the sorghum? | VEM vill så/odla durran?

Digaagáddii yarayd baa tirí, “Aníga ayáa rabá.”

THE SMALL HEN said, ‘I want to.’ | DEN LILLA HÖNAN sa: – JAG vill.

Adjectives after the suffix -ii Adjektiv efter suffixet -ii

If you add an adjective after a noun with the demonstrative suffix **–kii/–tii**, then the adjective has to be followed by one of the verb forms **ahaa** (m.) / **ahayd** (f.) *that was*. These verb forms are always contracted with an adjective. The verb fott **ah–** is deleted, and only the inflectional ending **–aa/–ayd** is added to the adjective.

Om man lägger till ett adjektiv till ett substantiv med den demonstrativa artikeln **–kii/–tii** så måste adjektivet följas av en av de båda verbformerna **ahaa** (m.) / **ahayd** (f.) *som var*. Verbformen dras samman med adjektivet så att roten **ah–** faller bort och bara själva böjningsändelsen **–aa/–ayd** läggs till adjektivet.

digaagaddii yarayd *that little hen, you know | den (där) lilla hönan*
(lit. *that hen that was little | eg. den där hönan som var liten*)

rootigii fiicnaa *that good bread, you know | det (där) bra (goda) brödet*
(lit. *that bread that was good | eg. det där brödet som var gott*)

Cutubka 12aad

12. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455535>

12. Translations

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1kXd3KdAJyIpyarhDzEdf7ug9fbzq4dq4h_VnH1G8ySg

12. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.12, Somali-English:

Quizlet 2.12, somaliska-svenska:

12. Automatic Grammar Exercises

Cutubka 13aad

13. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455536>

13. Translations

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1wIVEUKTFqyrHE3NQeDtH1B2zQrRS_cYtSouiHOrUQQI

13. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.13, Somali-English: <https://quizlet.com/528630840/>

Quizlet 2.13, somaliska-svenska: <https://quizlet.com/403496968/>

13. Automatic Grammar Exercises

[13.1 Reduced verb forms](#)

[13.2 Prepositions](#)

13. Word clusters

baxaa, baxdaa *comes out* | *kommer ut*

bixiyaa, bixisaa *makes sth come out; pays* / *gör så att ngd kommer ut; betalar*

galaa, gashaa *enters, goes in, comes in* | *går in, kommer in*

geliyaa, gelisaa *inserts sth* | *för in ngd*

guuraa, guurtaa *sth moves* | *ngt flyttar*

guuriyaa, guurisaa *moves sth, copies sth* | *flyttar ngd, kopierar ngd*

qalloocaa, qalloocdaa *sth bends, is bent* | *ngt böjer sig, är böjd*

qalloociyaa, qalloocisaa *sb bends sth* | *ngn böjer ngd*

fiiriyaa, fiirisaa *looks at sth* | *tittar på ngd*

fiirsadaa, fiirsataa *watches sth closely* | *betraktar ngd*

joogaa, joogtaa *dwells, is, stands* | *befinner sig, är, står*

joogsadaa, joogsataa *stops, ends* | *stannar, slutar*

joogsi *full stop* | *punkt (skiljetecken)*

kaaliyaa, kaalisaa *supports, helps* | *stödjer, hjälper*

kaashadaa, kaashataa *gets support, help from sb* | *tar stöd, hjälp av ngn*

kor *up* | *upp*

koraa, kortaa *grows* | *växer*

su'aál -sha *question* | *fråga*

galáb -ta *afternoon* | *eftermiddag*

su'aaleéd (adj.) *question ...* | *fråge-*

galbeéd *western* | *väst-, västlig*

wada *together* | *tillsammans* **jír** *body* | *kropp*

wadajír -ka *unification, unity, solidarity* | *gemenskap*

beér *plantation, garden, field* | *odling, trädgård, åker*

beeraále *farmer* | *bonde*, **beeraléy** (coll.) *farmers* | *bönder*

13. Grammar in focus

Causative verbs

Many Somali verbs occur in two variants based on the same word root. Often, one verb is more basic and the other is formed with the suffix **-i-**. Most often such new verbs have a so called causative meaning, i.e. some person causes someone to do something or something to happen.

Another important difference is that the basic verb is not used with a direct object, whereas the causative verb is.

Basic verb

has only a subject, and no object

aadaa, aaddaa

S goes (somewhere)

N går (någonstans)

buuxaa, buuxdaa

S is full

N är full(t)

guuraa, guurtaa

S moves

N flyttar sig

karaa, kartaa

S boils (by itself)

Kausativa verb

Många somaliska verb förekommer i två olika varianter bildade av samma rot. Det ena verbet är grundläggande och det andra är bildat med ändelsen **-i-**. Oftast får det nya verbet en så kallad kausativ ('orsakande') betydelse, vilket innebär att en person ser till att någonting inträffar.

En annan viktig skillnad är att grundverbet inte tar något objekt, men det gör det kausativa verbet.

Causative verb

has both a subject and an object

aaddiyaa, aaddisaa

S makes S go somewhere

S takes S somewhere

N får N att gå (någonstans)

N för N (någonstans)

buuxiyaa, buuxisaa

S causes S to be full

S fills S

N gör så att N blir full(t)

N fyller N

guuriyaa, guurisaa

S makes S move

S moves S, S copies S

N får N att flytta sig

N (för)flyttar N, N kopierar N

kariyaa, karisaa

S makes S boil

N kokar (av egen kraft)

S boils S, S cooks S

N får N att koka

N kokar N, N tillagar N

qalloocaa, qalloocdaa

S bends, S is bent

N svänger, N är böjt

qalloociyaa, qalloocisaa

S makes S bend/bent

S bends S

N får N att böjas

N böjer N

Notice that the suffix **-i-** may affect the vowel in the root of the verb. If the root ends in /x/, /c/ or /'/, a short /a/ in the root becomes /i/ in certain verbs.

Observera att suffixet **-i-** kan påverka vokalen i verbets rot. Om roten slutar med /x/, /c/ eller /' / övergår ett kort /a/ till /i/ i roten hos vissa verb.

baxaa, baxdaa

S comes out

N kommer ut/fram

bixiyaa, bixisaa

S makes S come out

S takes out S (also: S pays)

N får N att komma ut/fram

N tar ut/fram N (även: N betalar)

In certain verb with another consonant at the end of the root, /a/ instead changes to /e/ before the suffix **-i-**.

I vissa verb med en annan konsonant i slutet av roten övergår i stället /a/ till /e/ före suffixet **-i-**.

galaa, gashaa

S enters, S goes in

N går in, N kommer in

geliyaa, gelisaa

S makes S enter, go in

S inserts S

N får N att gå in

N för in N

Autobenefactive verbs

Another type of verbs are formed with the suffix **–sad–**. This suffix has as its most important function to form so called autobenefactive verbs, i.e. verbs that express actions that have a positive effect on the person who carries out the action.

Basic verb

fiiriyaa, fiirisaa

looks at S

tittar på N

kariyaa, karisaa

boils S, cooks S

kokar N, lagar (mat)

Together with /l/ the **–s–** in the suffix gives /sh/.

kaaliyaa, kaalisaa

supports, helps

stödjer, hjälper

The autobenefactive meaning is not apparent in all verbs with this suffix, e.g.

joogaa, joogtaa

dwells, is, stands

befinner sig, är, står

Autobenefaktiva verb

En annan typ av verb bildas med ändelsen **–sad–**. Detta suffix har till sin främsta uppgift att bilda **autobenefaktiva** ('självvälgörande') verb. Det innebär att verbet uttrycker en handling som har någon form av positiv effekt för den som utför handlingen.

Autobenefactive verb

u fiirsadaa, fiirsataa

watches S closely

betraktar N (noggrant)

karsadaa, karsataa

cooks for oneself

lagar mat åt sig själv

Tillsammans med /l/ ger ändelsen **–s–** upphov till /sh/.

kaashadaa, kaashataa

get support, help from S

tar stöd, hjälp av N

Den autobenefaktiva betydelsen är inte tydlig i alla verb med detta suffix, t.ex.

joogsadaa, joogsataa

stops, comes to a halt

stannar, stoppar

Adjectives and past tense

When an adjective occurs together with the verb to be in other forms than the present tense, the verb is usually contracted with the adjective so that the root /ah/ is deleted. Most such contractions are obligatory.

Ajektiv och preteritum

När ett adjektiv förekommer tillsammans med verbet vara i andra former än presens brukar verbet normalt sett dras samman med adjektivet genom att verbroten /ah/ faller bort. De allra flesta sådana sammandragningar är obligatoriska.

nool yahay

he is alive | han är levande

noolaa < nool + ahaa

he was alive | han var levande

noolayd < nool + ahayd

she was alive | hon var levande

weynaa < weyn + ahaa

he was big | han var stor

weynayd < weyn + ahayd

she was big | hon var stor

yaraa < yar + ahaa

he was small | han var liten

yarayd < yar + ahayd

she was small | hon var liten

Adjectives after suffix –ii

After nouns with the demonstrative suffix **–ii**, denoting something known from before, an adjective must be followed by the past tense suffixed forms of the verb *to be*, i.e., **–aa** or **–ayd**.

Ajektiv efter suffixet –ii

Efter substantiv med det demonstrativa suffixet **–ii** (som betecknar något som är bekant sedan tidigare) måste adjektiv följas av suffixformerna i preteritum av verbet *vara*, dvs. **–aa** eller **–ayd**.

After masculine noun **–aa**

< ahaa

After a feminine noun **–ayd**

< ahayd

wiilkiisii yaraa

his little son (you know)

his.boy.you.know (that) **was**.small

hans lilla pojke (du vet)

gabadhiisii weynayd

his big daughter (you know)

his.girl.you.know (that) **was**.big

hans stora flicka (du vet)

Imperative plural

Requests directed to more than one person take the suffix **-a**, denoting the imperative plural. If the stem ends in a vowel, **-y-** is inserted between the two vowels as a buffer.

Laba-labo u shaqeeya. *Work two and two. | Arbeta två och två.*

U bax dibedda, ka dibna u ciyaara kooxo kala duwan.

to go.out the.outside from end.and in play-pl. groups from.each.other differing

Go outside and then play in different groups.

Gå ut och lek sedan i olika grupper.

In both examples, the preposition **u** *in* refers to an adverbial of manner.

Prepositionen **u** *på* syftar i båda exemplen på ett sättsadverbial.

The second example is slightly odd as the first imperative form is in the singular and the second in the plural.

Det andra exemplet är lite besynnerligt eftersom den första imperativen står i singular, medan den andra står i plural.

Agreement in definiteness Överensstämmelse i bestämdhet

If two nouns are connected by the verb **ah** *being, that is* and constitute a phrase, both nouns need to be either indefinite or definite, in other words, they agree in definiteness.

Om två substantiv förs samman till en fras med hjälp av verbet **ah** *som är*, måste båda substantiven vara antingen obestämda eller bestämda, de överensstämmer alltså med avseende på bestämdhet.

maalínta Jimcáha ah

the.day the.Friday being

nín Soomaáli ah

man Somali being

nínka Soomaáliiga ah

the.man the.Somali being

(on) the Friday

(på) fredagen

a Somali man, a Somali

en somalisk man, en somalier

the Somali man, the Somali

den somaliske mannen, somaliern

Cutubka 14aad

14. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455537>

14. Translations

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1EIUGOVReN8cm6E7iU1gz36bEzWUCC-wv4kbzj-NPgNE>

14. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.14, Somali-English:

Quizlet 2.14, somaliska-svenska:

14. Automatic Grammar Exercises

14. Word clusters

nóol (adj.) *living*

nolól, nolósha *life*

noóle -ha *living being, organism | levande varelse, organism*

Cutubka 15aad

15. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455538>

15. Translations

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1z0oA1CrBGKA61jP5YhrkW59mpBzATe10RD8v3t7yr7c>

15. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.15, Somali-English: <https://quizlet.com/528631262/>

Quizlet 2.15, somaliska-svenska: <https://quizlet.com/405374141/>

15. Automatic Grammar Exercises

[15.1 Reduced verb forms](#)

[15.2 Prepositions](#)

15. Word clusters

fáham (Ar.) *understanding* | *förståelse*

fahmaa, fahantaa *understands* | *förstår*

siiyaa *gives* | *ger*

fahamsiiyaa, fahamsiisaa *makes S understand, explains to S* |

får N att förstå, förklarar för N

shánlo, shanláda (f.) *comb* | *kam*

shanleeyaa, shanlaysaa *combs S* | *kammar N*

shanlaystaa, shanlaysataa *combs oneself* | *kammar sig*

qoslaa, qososhaa *laughs* | *skrattar*

qósol, qósolka (m.) *laughter* | *skratt*

15. Grammar in focus

1st person plural pronouns

In this lesson there are both inclusive and exclusive object pronouns of the 1st person plural. This is an exhaustive list of all the different pronouns in the 1st person plural.

Long pronouns

Short subject pronouns

Short object pronouns

Short object pronouns + **ú**

Possessive pronouns

Pronomen i 1:a person plural

I den här lektionen förekommer både inkluderande och exkluderande objektspronomen i 1 person plural. Här är en sammanställning av alla olika former av pronomen i 1 person plural.

inclusive

innága

aynu

ina

inoó

keenna, teenna

exclusive

annága

aannu

na

noó

kayaga, tayada

Relative subclauses

If a word in the main clause at the same time is the subject of the verb in the subclause, the the verb in the subclause is in the reduced form

Xayawaanka biyaha ku jira...

If the subclause has its own subject there will most of the time be a short subject pronoun at the beginning of the subclause and the verb is in the subjunctive.

1st pers. sg. **-o**

2nd pers. sg. **-to / -tid**

3rd pers. sg. masc. **-o**

3rd pers. sg. fem. **-to**

Relativa bisatser

Om ett ord i huvudsatsen samtidigt är subjekt i bisatsen står bisatsens verb i reducerad form, t.ex.

The animals that are in the water...

Djuren som finns i vattnet...

Om bisatsen däremot har ett eget subjekt finns det normalt sett ett kort subjektspronomen i början av bisatsen och verbet står i konjunktiv.

1st pers. pl. **-no**

2nd pers. pl. **-taan**

3rd pers. pl. **-aan**

English and Swedish prefer a question word to introduce a relative clause, whereas Somali uses nouns such as **wax, meel, si...**

U sheeg macallinkaaga waxa aad sawirka ku aragtid.

to tell your.teacher the.thing you the.picture in see

Tell your teacher the thing/what you see in the picture.

Berätta för din lärare saken/vad du ser på bilden.

Waxa ay tagtay meel ay biyo ku jiraan.

FOCUS she went place it water in exists

She went to a place where there is/was water.

Hon gick till en plats det finns/fanns vatten på.

Hon gick till en plats där det finns/fanns vatten.

Sheeg waxyaabaha aad ka baqatid.

tell the.things you of are.scared

Tell the things you are scared of. Tell what things you are scared of.

Berätta de saker du skräms av. Berätta vilka saker du är rädd för.

Fasalkan waxa aad ku baran doontaa sida jirka loo nadiifiyo.

this.class fokus you in learn will the.manner the.body one.in cleans

In this grade you will learn how one keeps one's body clean.

In den här årskursen kommer du att lära dig hur man håller kroppen ren.

The conjunction 'ee'

The conjunction **ee** has two main functions.

One is to introduce a modifier that clearly singles out the preceding nouns from an imaginable group of similar objects.

Konjunktionen 'ee'

Konjunktionen **ee** har två huvudfunktioner.

Å ena sidan anger den ett attribut som tydligt skiljer ut det föregående huvudordet från en tänkbar grupp av sådana företeelser

magacyada kala duwan ee qaybaha jirkeenna

the different names of our body parts

de olika namnen på våra kroppsdelar

Hence, not any names, but exactly those names that denote body parts. The

Alltså inte vilka namn som helst, utan just den typ av namn som betecknar kroppsdelar. Konjunktionen har här

conjunction has a clearly delimiting (so called RESTRICTIVE) function.

alltså en betydelsemässigt begränsande (s.k. restriktiv) funktion.

The second important function of **ee** is to occur between two clauses in order to express that there is some kind of connection at hand between the clauses, often cause and consequence. It may correspond to English *so, therefore, then, and* etc.

Å andra sidan används konjunktionen **ee** mellan två satser för att ange att det föreligger ett samband mellan satserna, ofta ett slags orsak och naturlig följd. Ofta används konjunktionen *så* på motsvarande sätt i svenskan.

Digaagad ayaa biyaha ku jirta ee waa in aad noo soo gurmataa.

There is a hen in the water, so you must come and help us.

Det finns en höna i vattnet så du måste komma och hjälpa oss.

iska, isku

The object pronoun *is* oneself is written together with a following preposition, but it is not always the case that they belong together semantically. Sometimes the preposition refers to another noun phrase somewhere else in the sentence.

Det är inte alltid som objektspronomenet **is** sig och en efterföljande preposition hör ihop betydelsemässigt. Ibland kan prepositionen syfta på en helt annan substantivfras någon annanstans i meningen.

Digaagaddii iyaduna waxa ay iska dhex aragtay biyihii.

the.hen.you.know she.also focus she herself.from middle saw the.water.you.know

The hen, she also saw herself in the middle of the water.

Hönan, även hon såg sig själv nere i vattnet.

Isku qallaji shukumaan nadiif ah ama qorraxda.

oneself.with dry towel clean.thing being or the.sun

Dry yourself with a clean towel or in the sun.

Torka dig med en ren handduk eller i solen.

This last example also shows that the reflexive pronoun *is* oneself may refer to any person: *myself, yourself, himself, herself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*. This is similar to the situation in e.g. Slavic languages.

Det sista exemplet belyser också det faktum att det reflexiva pronomenet **is** sig även används i första och andra person. På somaliska säger man alltså motsvarande *jag torkar sig, du torkar sig, hon/han torkar sig, vi torkar sig...* precis

som man gör på många andra språk, t.ex. de slaviska.

Verbal nouns

Verbal nouns are very common in Somali. They correspond both to English verbal nouns in *-ing* and to the English infinitive with *to*.

Verbalsubstantiv är mycket vanliga i somaliskan. De motsvarar både svenska verbalsubstantiv på *-(n)ing* eller *-andel/-ende* och svensk infinitiv med *att*.

The verbal nouns are formed in three different ways depending on the type of stem found in the verb.

Verbalsubstantiven bildas av verben med tre olika ändelser beroende på typ av verbstam.

Stems ending in a consonant add **-íd**.

Stems ending in **-ee** or **-i** add **-n**, giving **-áyn** and **-ín** respectively.

burburiyaa, burburisaa *destroys*

burburín -ta *destroying, destruction, to destroy*

ilaaliyaa, ilaalisaa

ilaalín -ta

nadiifiyaa, nadiifisaa *cleans*

nadiifín -ta *cleaning, to clean*

Verbs with an alternation between vowel and consonant stem add **-sho** to the vowel stem.

beertaa, beerataa *cultivates, grows something (for one's own benefit)*

beerásho (-da) *cultivation, production, to p*

All such regular verbal nouns are feminine nouns. They can be formed from every verb almost without exception.

There are however also other suffixes that are used to form verbal nouns from just a few verbs, e.g. **-itáan**.

koraa, kortaa *grows*

koritáan -ka *growth, growing, to grow*

Cutubka 16aad

16. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455539>

16. Translations

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ENka-FZUr4PnA4CZwaV7hjpPPWGluQua1Vfc9VY_xno

16. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.16, Somali-English:

Quizlet 2.16, somaliska-svenska:

16. Automatic Grammar Exercises

Cutubka 17aad

17. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455540>

17. Translations

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1sZb2g4nG0NLF7DYic9tavczgvF5hwT1YNJAktAX3V-U>

17. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.17, Somali-English:

Quizlet 2.17, somaliska-svenska:

17. Automatic Grammar Exercises

17. Word clusters

sácab -ka *palm (of hand) | handflata*

sacabiyaa, **sacabisaa** *claps one's hands, applauds | klappar händern, applåderar*

xanúun -ka *ache, pain, illness, disease | värk, ont, smärta, sjukdom*

xanuunsadaa, **xanuunsataa** *is ill, is in pain | mår dåligt, får/har ont*

17. Grammar in focus

Imperative Plural

x				x	
	sg.	dhowów	pl.	dhowaáda	<i>come closer</i>
		kaálay		kaaláya	<i>come</i>
		kéen		keéna	<i>bring</i>
					<i>kom närmare</i>
					<i>kom</i>
					<i>ta med, hämta</i>

Prohibitive Construction

The Somali prohibitive construction equals the negative imperative in most other languages. The special prohibitive sentence particle is **ha** and the verb itself ends in **-n/-in**.

ha taabán *don't touch* *låt bli att röra, rör inte*

Verbs with variation in their inflection

Some verbs, especially among those that have a stem ending in **-i**, are inflected in two different ways. The use of one or the other inflectional pattern is to a large extent regionally determined.

akhriyaysaa = akhrinaysaa

Negerated forms of 'yahay'

x			x	
	má ihi (ahi)	<i>I am not jag är inte</i>	jfr.	ahay <i>jag är etc.</i>
	má tihid	<i>you are not du är inte</i>		tahay
	má aha	<i>he, she it is not</i>		yahay, tahay
		<i>han, hon, den, det är inte</i>		
	má nihin	<i>we are not vi är inte</i>		nahay

má tihin	<i>you are not ni är inte</i>	tihiiin
má aha	<i>they are not de är inte</i>	yihiiin

Negation and adjectives

All forms of the verb **yahay** is that begin with **ah-** lose this **ah-** after an adjective and becomes contracted with the adjective. This also applies to the negated forms of the verb **yahay**.

Alla former av verbet **yahay** är som börjar med **ah-** förlorar detta **ah-** efter ett adjektiv och dras samman med adjektivet. Detta gäller alltså de negerade formerna av verbet **yahay**.

má ihi (ahi) *I am not* *jag är inte*

má -i with an adjective

má jécli *I am not fond of, I don't like*

jag är inte förtjust i, jag tycker inte om

má aha *he, she, it is not, they are not*

má -a with an adjective *han, hon, den, det, de är inte*

má wéyna *he, she, it is not big, they are not big*

han, hon, den, det är inte stor(t)

má ádka *he, she, it is not strong, hard, they are not strong, hard*

han, hon, den, det är inte stark(t), hård(t)

Consonant Alternation

Notice the consonant alternation **k > g** at the end of words.

Observera också konsonantväxlingen **k > g** sist i ord.

ad_k	> adág	<i>strong, hard</i>
ma ad_k aha	> má ádka	<i>is not strong, hard</i>
ek	> ég	<i>similar</i>
ma ek aha	> má éka	<i>is not similar</i>

The Conjunction 'ee'

After an imperative clause there is often a following clause that says something about an action that is some kind of natural consequence. This second clause most often contains an optative construction (= short subject pronoun + subjunctive verb form) och the two clauses are connected by the conjunction **ee** *so (that), and*. The conjunction is most often added at the end of the second clause and contracted with the verb form, which makes it look as if the verb ending ends in **-ee**. It's not really part of the verb, but the conjunction.

Kaaláya, aan kú dheélnee.

Efter en imperativsats följer ofta en sats som säger något om en annan handling som blir en naturlig följd av den första. Den andra satsen står gärna i optativ (= kort subjektspronomen + konjunktiv) och de båda satserna fogas samman med konjunktionen **ee** *så*. Denna placeras gärna allra sist, efter den andra satsen och dras ihop med verbformen, så att det ser ut som om verbet slutar med en mystisk ändelse som innehåller **-ee**. Egentligen är det alltså inte verbets ändelse, utan konjunktionen.

Come, (and) let us play with it.

Kom så leker vi med den.

< Kaaláya! + Aan kú dheélno! + ee

Mirative Construction

The suffix **-aa** is added to adjectives in order to express surprise and admiration.

It's not the same suffix as the contracted form in **-aa** of the past tense form **ahaa** *was*. In the past tense an alternating vowel will be lost, but not in the mirative construction

fiic_n -aa > **fiícnaa** *was good* (past tense)

fiic_n -aa > **fiicánaa** *how good!* (mirative)

Also, a mirative construction will not contain any short subject pronoun, whereas a past tense clause will generally contain such a pronoun.

Ändelsen **-aa** tillagd efter adjektiv uttrycker förvåning och beundran.

Preteritum **ahaa** blir också **-aa** efter sammandragning med adjektiv, men det är alltså inte samma sak!) Man får inte vokalbortfall i mirativ (t.ex. **fiicanaa**), men i det får man i preteritum (t.ex. **fiicnaa**).

Cutubka 18aad

18. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455541>

18. Translations

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1dOtB0NIlpFtBHuuKh9_PIPipDBgKnL-yImsHZlpNQGs

18. Vocabulary

Quizlet 2.18, Somali-English:

Quizlet 2.18, somaliska-svenska:

18. Automatic Grammar Exercises

Cutubka 19aad – Naqtiin

Här följer tre helt autentiska texter från internet. Den första är en presentation av läraren i somaliska vid universitetet i Harvard. De båda andra består av berättarröstens repliker i två tecknade barnfilmer från Sveriges television.

Eftersom texterna inte kommer från Afrikas horn, utan är producerade av somalier i utlandet, innehåller de en del ord som är lånade från språket i landet där personen bor, men knappast skulle användas i det somaliska språkområdet. Dessa är markerade med lite blekare text.

Det är dock väldigt vanligt att även somalier i Somalia använder engelska siffror när de talar somaliska.

19. Sound Recordings

<https://canvas.gu.se/courses/26872/modules/items/455542>

19. Translations

19. Word clusters

qoobkaciyáar *dans* < **qoob** *hov*, **ka** *från, med*, **ciyaar** *lek, spel*

xoolodhaqáto *boskapsuppfödare* < **xoolo** *boskap*, **dhaqdaa** *föder upp*

Welcome to continue

[Beginner's Somali Reader, Part 3](#)

[Beginner's Somali Workbook, Part 3](#)

Additional exercises

Focus

Frågor

Iyadu waa hooyaday.

Iyadu ma hooyaday baa?

Adigu waxa aad tahay hooyaday.

Adígu má tahay hooyáday?

Adigu ma waxa aad tahay hooyaday?

Adigu ma hooyaday baa (aad) tahay?

Adigu ma hooyaday ayaa (aad) tahay?

Ma adiga baa hooyaday ah?

Ma adiga baa qurux badan?

Adigu ma (aad) qurux badan tahay?

Layla, ma darawalad baa aad tahay?

Layla, ma (aad) tahay darawalad?

Ma waxaad leedahay baabuur?

Ma baabuur baad leedahay?

Ma (uu) qoyskaagu ku nool yahay magaalo?

Ma qoyskaaga baa ku nool magaalo?

Qoyskaaga miyaa ku nool magaalo?

Gabartu waxa ay sawiraysaa geel.

Gabarta baa sawiraysa geel.

Gabartu ma (ay) sawiraysaa geel?

Ma gabarta baa sawiraysa geel?

Gabarta miyaa sawiraysa geel?

Ma waxa sawiraysa geel gabarta?

-kii gurigii that house you know

-kaas gurigaas that house over there

Ex 1. Questions

YES / NO-QUESTIONS

ma instead of **waa, baa, ayaa, waxa**

I am working **Waa** aan shaqaynayaa

Are you working? **Ma** (aad) shaqaynaysaa?

I work in this shop. **Waxa** aan ka shaqeeyaa dukaankan.

Do you work in this shop? **Ma** (aad) ka shaqaysaa dukaankan?

2.1.1. Change these declarative sentences into yes/no-questions.
Also change 1st person verbs and pronouns into 2nd person.

1. Waxa aan leeyahay hal walaal.
2. Waxa uu aadaa dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir.
3. Waxa aan dhigtaa fasalka 2aad (labaad).
4. Hooyo cunto ayaa ay karinaysaa.

Questions with TO BE

** means 'not used'*

Is it...? **ma + baa?** or **miyaa?** (< *ma+ayaa)

Is it Ahmed? **Ma** Axmed **baa?** Axmed **miyaa?**

Is this Ahmed? Kani **ma** Axmed **baa?** Kani Axmed **miyaa?**

Is it your mother? **Ma** hooyadaa **baa?** Hooyadaa **miyaa?**

Is it Sahra? **Ma** Sahraa? (< *Sahra+baa) Sahra **miyaa?**

Is this Sahra? Tani **ma** Sahraa? Tani Sahra **miyaa?**

2.1.2. Change these declarative sentences into yes/no-questions.
Also change 1st person verbs and pronouns into 2nd person.

11. Magacaygu waa Faadumo.
12. Aabbahay magaciisu waa Maxamed.
13. Hooyaday magaceedu waa Aamina.
14. Magaca macallinkiisu waa Cabdi.
15. Geeddi qoyskoodu waa reer guuraa.

Question word and TO BE

What is it?	Waa			maxay?
What is this?	Kani waa maxay?	Waa maxay kani?		
Who is it?	Waa kuma?	Waa		tuma?
Who is this?	Kani waa kuma?	Kani waa		tuma?
	Waa kuma kani?	Waa tuma tani?		

Questions with ordinary verbs usually have focus on the question word

no focus focus

maxay **maxaa** < *maxay+baa 'what'

ayo yaa < *ayo+baa 'who'

Maxaa aad sawiraysaa? 'What are you drawing?'

Baabuur baa aan sawirayaa. 'I'm drawing a car.'

Waxa aan sawirayaa **baabuur**. 'I'm drawing a car.'

Yaa aad aragtay? 'Who did you see?'

Hooyo baa aan arkay. 'I saw mother.'

Waxa aan arkay **hooyo**. 'I saw mother.'

2.1.3. Make a question with a question word that fits the focused words in the following answers.

1. Hooyadu **cunto ayaa** ay karinaysaa.
2. Aabbuhu **beerta ayaa** uu falayaa.
3. Safiya **waxa** ay siddaa **biyo**.
4. Aamina **waxa** ay la socotaa **Safiya**.
5. **Waxa** ay tagayaan **guriga**.
6. Waxa uu aadaa **dugsiga**.
7. Waxa ay u socotaa **guriga**.
8. Waxa uu ku nool yahay **magaalada Boosaaso**.
9. Waxa aan dhigtaa **fasalka 2aad**.

Ex 2. Negative clauses

	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	
SIMPLE PRESENT	-aa	ma -o	má heeso, má heesto, má heesno
			má heésayo, má heésayso, má heésayno
	-aan	ma -áan	má heesáan, má heestáan má heésayáan, má heésaysáan
SIMPLE PAST	-ay -een...	C-in / V-n(in)	má hees in
PROGRESSIVE PAST	-ay-ay -ay-say -ay-een...	-ay-n(in)	má heésay n(in)

The negation 'má' goes after any preposition.

Change these clauses, first into negative present tense, then positive past tense and finally negative past tense.

2. Waxa uu aadaa dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir.

3. Waxa aan dhigtaa fasalka labaad.

NB. group 3 verb: dhigt-aa, dhiga-taa, stem: dhiga-

4. Hooyo cunto ayaa ay karinaysaa.

5. Aabbe beerta ayaa uu falayaa.

6. Safiya waxa ay siddaa biyo.

7. Aamina waxa ay la socotaa Safiya.

NB. group 3 verb: socd-aa, soco-taa, stem: soco-

8. Waxa ay tagayaan guriga.
9. Waxa uu aadaa dugsiga.
10. Waxa ay u socotaa guriga.

Make sentences according to the model using the word that follows after the model.

Ma jeceshahay liinta? - Haa, waan jeclahay.
Liinta ma jeceshahay? - Maya, ma jecli.

sawiraysaa - rati, akhrinaysaa - buuggan, samaynaysaa + layliga

The verb TO BE

present tense negative 3 sg and pl: **má**

aha

past tense negative: **má ahayn**

11. Magacaygu waa Faadumo.
12. Aabbahay magaciisu waa Maxamed.
13. Hooyaday magaceedu waa Aamina.
14. Magaca macallinkiisu waa Cabdi.
15. Geeddi qoyskoodu waa reer guuraa.
- 15b. Anigu waxa aan ahay hooyadaa.

After an adjective the root **ah-** is always deleted, but only after adjectives. **Ma** goes before the adjective, the verb ending is added after the adjective.

16. Gurigu waa weyn yahay.
17. Sariirtu waa weyn tahay.
18. Gabartu waa yar tahay.
19. Waxa uu ku nool yahay magaalada Boosaaso.
20. Waxa aan ku nool ahay magaalada Boosaaso.

21. Sahra waxa ay jeceshahay liinta. (stem: jecl-)

22. Anigu waxa aan jeclahay mooska.

Make sentences according to the model using the word that follows after the model.

Tani ma sariir baa? - Haa, waa sariir.
Tani sariir miyaa? - Maya, sariir ma aha.

dugsi, isbitaal, baabuur, cunto, qoys, magaalo, kab,
jiir

Ahmed ma macallin baa? - Haa, waa macallin.
Ahmed macallin miyaa? - Maya, ma aha macallin.

Sahra + dhakhtarad, Muuse + dukaanle,
Aamina + ardayad, Cumar + kalkaaliye

Magacaagu ma Maryan baa? - Haa, magacaygu waa Maryan.
Magacaagu Maryan miyaa? - Maya, magacaygu Maryan ma aha.

magaciisa + Axmed, magaceeda + Sahro,
magacaaga + Maxamed

The verb LEEYAHAY

present tense negative 3 sg and pl: **má**

1 sg **má**

past tense negative: **má**

laha

lihi

lahayn

1. Waxa uu leeyahay walaalo badan.

2. Waxa ay leedahay lacag badan.

3. Waxa aan leeyahay lacag badan.

Ex 3. Verbs in Subclauses

If there is a subject word in the subclause, the verb will be in the past tense or in the present subjunctive. The verb *yahay* however remains in the ordinary present tense.

If there is no subject word in the subclause, the verb will be in the reduced form.

- Divide these sentences into main clause <> subclause.
- Underline the subject word of the verb in the subclause.

1. Waxa aan leeyahay laba gabdhood oo walaalahay ah.
2. Dugsiga waxa uu u qaataa shaati buluug ah.
3. Waa maxay alaabta lagu dhisaa?
4. U sheeg fasalka waxa aad ku aragto sawirka.
5. Ma taqaannaa waxa ay ka samaysan yihiin?
6. Isku beeg sawirka iyo weedha sawirka ka hadlaysa.
7. Sawir bisad ku hoos jirta gambadh.

The following two don't have a main clause, just a head noun

8. Alaabta lagu dhiso guriga reer-guuraaga
9. Waxyaabaha laga helo guriga reer-guuraaga

The next one contains two subclauses!

10. Ma taqaannaa hees ay ku heesaan reer-guuraagu marka ay guriga dhisayaan?

Ex 4. ...doonayaa in...

Study all the following sentences before you start working!
What do the sentences mean?
In which form is the verb in the subclause?

First change each statement into a similar statement in the third person singular, both masculine (he) and feminine (she), as well as plural (they). Then change each statement into a question in the second person singular (you).

Waxa aan doonayaa in aan magaalada tago.

Waxa aan doonayaa in aan iibsado macmacaan / nacnac.

Waxa aan doonayaa in aan noqdo macallin.

Waxa aan doonayaa in aan imaaddo Beledweyne.

Waxa aan doonayaa in aan noqdo dhakhtar.

Hadda waxa aan doonayaa in aan indhahaaga eego.

Waxa aan doonayaa in maalin waliba midkiin yimaaddo.

Waxa aan doonayaa in maalin walba midkiin i soo booqdo.

Waxaan doonayaa in aan guri dhisto.

Waxa ay doonaysaa in ay soo booqato ayeeyadeed.

Dawacadu waxa ay doonaysaa in ay disho diinka.

Caasho waxa ay doonaysaa in ay diyaariso canjeero / laxoox.

Change each question into a statement in the first person singular (I).

Ma doonaysaa in aad wax barato?

Ma doonaysaa in aad maanta ciyaartid kubbadda cagta?

Hooyadeed maxaa ay doonaysaa in ay samayso?

Ma waxa aad doonaysaa in aad akhriso sheeko?

Ma doonaysaa in aad saynisyahan noqotid?

Ex 7. The verb YAALLAA

3RD PERSON	MASC.SG.	FEM.SG.	PLURAL
FULL PRESENT INDICATIVE	yaallaa / yaal taallaa / taal yaallaan		
REDUCED PRESENT INDICATIVE	yaalla / yaal	taalla / taal	yaalla / yaal
PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE	yaallo	taallo	yaallaan

Insert the correct form(s).

Baaldigu waxa uu hoos _____ miiska.

Akhri sheekada hoos ku _____.

Waqtii gaaban markii uu _____ ayaa midabkiisu hurdi isu beddelaa, dabadeedna la cunaa.

Kani waa sawir jalgad dul _____ miis yar.

Waxa uu aadaa boosteejada basaska ee ku _____ xaafadda Wadajir.

Kani waa Rooble iyo ardaydii fasalkooda oo soo booqday Saynab dugsigooda oo xeebta ku _____.

Immisa qol ayaa ku _____ halkaas?

Rooble dugsigoodu waxa uu ku dhex _____ magaalo weyn.

Xaawo gurigeeda xaafaddee buu ku _____?

Ceerigaabo ma waxa ay ku _____ gobolka Sanaag?

Warshadaha kalluunku xaggee bay ku _____?

Guriga waxa _____ kursi, miis, armaajo iyo sariir.

Kubbaddu waxa ay _____ miiska dushiisa.

Waxa guriga ku _____ musqul.

Fasalka immisa kursi baa _____?

Qor qoraal ka hadlaya meesha ay ku _____ magaalada aad ku nooshahay.

Baaskiilku wuxuu _____ dhulka .

Sheeg magaca magaalada uu ku _____ Masjid Al-Aqsaa.

Halkaas waa dukaan dhinac _____ gurigeeda.

Aqalku waxa uu ku dhex _____ kayn weyn.

Waxa ay ayeeyadeed ku noolayd guri ku _____ kaymaha dhexdooda .

Qor saddex shay oo gurigaaga _____ oo geedo laga sameeyey.

Suuqii xaggee ayaa uu ku _____?

Ex 8. Subordinate clauses

Change the following simple clauses into subordinate clauses preceded by a main clause with the verb **doonayaa / rabaa** + the subjunction **in**.

- (a) The sentence particle stays in the new main clause with **doonayaa / rabaa**.
- (b) The subject pronoun needs to be present in both the main and the subordinate clause.
- (c) The verb in the new subclauses needs to be in the **simple** present **subjunctive** form ending in **-o** or **-áan**.

Jiirku waxa uu **galayaa** baaldiga dhexdiisa.

Jiirku waxa uu **doonayaa in uu galo** baaldiga dhexdiisa
Jiirku waxa uu **rabaa in uu galo** baaldiga dhexdiisa

Bisaddu waxa ay ku boodaysaa miiska.

Wiilku waxa uu ku dul fadhiyaa sariirta.

Waxa uu akhrinayaa buug.

Waxa ay baranaysaa Carabi.

Waxa uu sawirayaa shimbir.

Waxa uu beerayaa geed.

Cumar wuxuu dhisayaa mundul.

Hooyadiis waxay caawinaysaa Cumar.

Xaawo waxay ku ciyaaraysaa ciidda.

Kalluumaysatadu waxa ay kalluunka ku iibin doonaan suuqa.

Ninku waxa uu ku nasanayaa barandaha gurigiisa.

Aabbe waxa uu nadiifinayaa ilkihiisa.

Xasan waa uu shanlaysanayaa.

Waxa aan baranayaa farta afkayga hooyo.

Ex 9. Phrases and Word Order

Divide the sentences below into noun phrases (NP), a particle phrase (PP) and a verb phrase (VP).

Determine whether the noun phrases function as **subject** or **object** or **adverbial**.

The phrases are important for two reasons:

1. The phrases may move within the sentence, allowing for a number of different word orders (the only strict rule is that PP never can follow after VP).
2. The word order inside the phrases is fixed. No variation is allowed.

Read § 12, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3 in the BSG.

Máryan ◇ waxa ay ◇ kú riddey ◇ **dambiíshii** ◇ **móos, cambé, qaré iyó babbáay**.

Máryan waxa ay dhéx martay kaýnta.

Áad ayaan ú faraxsán ahay.

Waxa aan jéclahay móos, babbáay, cambé íyo qaré.

Halkeé daanyéerku ká helay khudaártaan?

Móosku waa miró macáan badan.

Waxa uu ká baxaa dalálka cimiláda kulul

Géedku waxa uu léeyahay caleemó ballaaran[†] oo dhaadhéer.

Géedka móoska miríhiisu waxa ay kú bislaadaan sagaál bilood.

Wáxa aan biyáha ká helnaa meeló badan.

Meeláhaas wáxa la yiraahdaa iláha biyáha.

Halkeē báy biyáha dúgsigiinna ká yimaadaan?

Sideē báy dádka tuulo-jóogga ahi ú nadiifiyaan iláha biyáhōoda?

Wáxa aynu ú baahán nahay cuntó.

Cuntádu wáxa ay jídhkeenna gelisaa caafimáad.

Wáxa aynu guryáha kú cunnaa cuntó kala duwan.

Adígu kuwee baa aad cuntádan soó cuntay?

Wáxa aynu ú baahán nahay biyó.

Biyáha wáxa aynu ú isticmaalnaa siyaabó kala duwan.

Xaggee baa aynu biyáha ká soō helnaa?

Sawirrádani wáxa ay ina túsayaan iláha biyáha.

Wáxa ay inoó qaadaan rárka culus.

Roóble dúgsigoodu wáxa uu kú dhex yaallaa magaaló wéyn.

Hádda wáxa uu booqánayaa Saynab dugsigooda.

Waxyaabó badan baa aynu kú aragnaa waddáda.

Welígaa má booqatay dúgsi kale?

Waxa uu léeyahay sán dhēer iyo labá dhegood oo waawéyn. Waxa aan kú magacawnaa sánkiisa gácanka maroodíga.

Maroodígu waxa uu kú nool yahay kaymáha.

Ex 10. Stress / High Tone

Try your best to figure out which vowels in which words will most probably be pronounced with a high tone / stress.

Also try to formulate exact rules that can predict these high tones.

Read § 3.3, 6.1.2, 12.1, 12.1.2

1. Ciyaartu waa ay inoo fiican tahay.
2. Ciyaartu waxa ay inagu caawisaa in aynu yeelanno xoog iyo caafimaad.
3. Ciyaartu waxa ay inagu caawisaa in aynu helno saaxiibbo.
4. Eeg sawirradan. Waa maxay ciyaarta ay ciyaarayaan carruurta sawirku?
5. Waa maxay ciyaarta ay ciyaaraan carruurta dugsigiinnu?
6. Waa maxay ciyaaraha aad idinku ciyaartaan?
7. Waa maxay ciyaarta aad adigu ka heshaa?
8. U sheeg fasalkaaga sida loo ciyaaro.

Ex 11. Amounts & Two modifiers

Read § 12.1 Noun phrases

Give the rules that are needed in order to use 'oo' in the right position in the following phrases. Also give other important rules that apply in these phrases.

afar boqol oo milyan oo doollar

afar boqol iyo soddon sannadood

saddex milyan iyo shan boqol oo kun oo doollar

kun iyo laba boqol oo hablood

laba boqol iyo shan iyo sagaashan milyan

milyan iyo laba boqol oo kun

sagaal boqol iyo toban qof

kun iyo dhawr boqol oo arday

laba kun saddex boqol iyo afar

boqol kiiloomitir

boqol neef

kun iyo toddobo boqol oo askari oo kale

boqol eray oo kala duwan

boqol mar

laba boqol oo askari oo ka tirsan Booliska Koonfur Galbeed

afar boqol oo kale

boqol xubnood oo maanta ku shiray magaalada Muqdisho

boqol kun oo ruux

laba boqol oo shilin

sideed boqol oo kun oo qof

kun neef oo xoolo ah
boqol kun oo doollar
laba bilood
shan boqol oo halaad
laba kun iyo shan boqol oo masaajid
boqol geel ah
shan boqol oo arday oo Soomaali ah
boqol milyan oo qof
boqol xubnood
shan boqol oo walaalo ah
boqol ruux
boqol iyo toban sannadood
lix boqol oo nin
afar qof
afar mudane oo kale
afar jeer
afar carruur ah
afar boqol oo milyan oo doollar
afar iyo toban sannadood
afar boqol iyo soddon sannadood
afar bilood
afar waddan
afar baabuur oo gaar ah
afar nin
afar iyo labaatan saac

afar askari

afar shirkadood oo caalami ah

afar xeebood

afar fasal

Translate

a hundred shillings

one hundred shillings

two hundred shillings

two hundred and twenty shillings

two hundred Somali shillings

Maryan's children

Hassan's girls

Sahra's boys

Maryan's small children

Hassan's big girls

Sahra's tall boys

Hassan's three girls

Sahra's two boys

Maryan's four children

Hassan's four big girls (that's all he has)

Hassan's four big girls (but not his small one)

Sahra's two tall boys (that's all she has)

Sahra's two tall boys (but not the short one)

Maryan's three small children (she has only 3 children)

Maryan's three small children (she also has 3 big children)

a cup of milk

a kilo of meat

one kilo of sugar

two cups of tea

two kilos of oranges

Ex 13. Focus and Verb inflection

The following sentences have a focused subject. Therefore

- the verb is in the reduced form (§ 11.9),
- the subject noun phrase has no subject ending,
- there is no subject pronoun.

Take away the focus from the subject and change the form of the verb. Also add the subject ending (§ 13.1.1) to the subject noun phrase and add a subject pronoun.

1. Naágtii Díinka ayáa soó baxday.
2. Digaagád yár báa heshay xabbád harúur ah.
3. Aníga ayáa raba.
4. Dábadeed harúurkii báa dhalay.
5. Súuqa dád badán ayaa jooga.
6. Cábdí, labádiisa wiil iyo gabádhiisa yar ayaa wadajír géedkii kór ú soo jiidey.

Irregular verb:

7. Digaagáddii yarayd báa tiri "Haa."

Two different sentence particles needed:

8. Digaagáddii yaráyd báa qaylisay óo tiri "Máya."

The following sentences do not have a focused subject, and therefore the verb is in the full, basic form. Put focus on the subject and change the form of the verb. You also need to take away any subject pronoun and subject ending in the noun phrase.

11. Díinkii wúxuu yimid gúrigiisa.

12. Díinka iyo xáaskíisu wáxay tageen gúriga Maroodíga.
13. Xáaskii Díinku way ís qarisay.
14. Díinku wúxuu ú yeeray Maroodíga.
15. Maroodígu kór ayúu eegay.
16. Díinkiina wúu is qariyey.
17. Maroodígii dhúlka ayúu fiiriyey.
18. Iyádu wáa ay huruddaa.
19. Hooyádu cuntó ayay karínaysaa.
20. Qóyskuna wuu sùgayaa.
21. Aabbúhu wuxuu lá cuntaýnayaa carruúrta.
22. Safiyá iyo Áxmed waxay caawínayaan hooyádood.
23. Áxmed wuu xaáqayaa.
24. Safíya waxay karínaysaa cuntáda.
25. Walaashay waxa ay jirtaa toban sano.
26. Walaalahay waxa ay aadaan Dúgsiga Dhexé ee Al-Aqsa.
27. Jíirkii wúxuu yiri "Maya."

Irregular verbs:

28. Anígu waan wéyn ahay.
29. Hurdádu wáa ay inoó fiicán tahay.
30. Cuntádu waxay saarán tahay dábka.
31. Cuntádu waa diyáar.
32. Soórtu way fiicán tahay.

33. Walaalahay waxa ay ku nool yihiin Beledweyne.

34. Walaalkay waxa uu jecel yahay in uu barto Ingiriisi.

Ex 14. Focus in Questions and Answers

In questions, the constituent that you are asking about will normally be focused.

Also in the answer the constituent that you were asking about will be focused.

Make up questions that match the following answers.

Bisaddii waxay tiri “Maya.”

Digaagaddii yarayd baa tiri “Haa.”

Burco baan ku dhashay.

Waxáan ahay afártan jír.

Saddex iyo soddon jir baan ahay.

Cadan baan ka imid.

Make up answers that match the following quesitons.

Yáa raba ín uu falo harúurka?

Yáa raba ín uu keenó biyó?

Muxuú arkay?

Goormá ayáa aad seexataa?

Halkee báa āad seexataa?

Goormá ayáa āad toostaa?

Xayawaannadee baa aan ka helnaa caanaha?

Xayawaankee baa aad ugu jeceshahay caanihiisa?

Immisa nin ayaa lista^S/lisa^N geela?

Yaa lisa saciinna?

Maxaa aad ka shaqeysaa?

1. Maxaa uu ahaa magaca beeraalaha?

2. Halkee ayuu ku noolaa?

3. Qofkee ku caawiyey in uu soó jiido moxógga?

Yaá aad lá ciyaartaa?

Ex 15. Pronouns With and Without Focus

from Warner, Somali Grammar, vol. 1 p. 43.

Baqashu ma cunto khudradda. Shalayto way cuntay. Maanta dooni mayso.

Axmedow, degdeg! Waan ku sugayaa. Anigu ma kasin, haddeer waan imanayaa.

Naagi waa qaylisay. Dadkay toosisay. Dadku uma tegin iyada.

Biyaha miyaad ii keentay? Maya, ma keenin, Faduma ma ay dhaansan.

Tuugadu lacag bay isaga u keeneen. Isagu ma aqbalin.

Askarigu waa hurdayay. Anigu waan kiciyay. Wuu kacay.

Qalinka buu qaaday. Saakaa wuu celiyey.

Dorraadda geela baan tiriyay. Saddex boqol iyo labaatan oo geel ah baan tiriyay.

Tuugadu geel ma xadin. Laba orgi bay xadeen. Midiidinka baa ii sheegay.

Shaah buu cabbay. Hilibkaan cunay, xisaabta noo keen.

Did you call me? No I didn't call you. It was HE I called.

They sent you (pl.) the box yesterday. Did you receive it?

We did not receive it yesterday. We received it today.

Three women drew water. They didn't pour it out.

HE carries wood. He doesn't carry meat. I carry meat.

She told HIM the story. He didn't tell HER.

We told you (pl.). YOU didn't tell us.

I sold the book to him. They didn't sell it.

Did she return the purse? No, she didn't return it.

The traders stole the money. Did they run away? No, they stayed.

Does she pay the bill? No, she doesn't pay the bill.

The officers weren't crossing the river. They were lying down.

The boy didn't kick the ball. She kicked it!

Did you lean on the wall? Yes I leaned on the wall.

They brought the sheep to us (incl.). She didn't bring a thing to us (incl.)

Did we send you two letters? No, you didn't send us two letters. You sent us three letters. You sent her two letters.

Did you put on the clothes? Yes, we put on the clothes. We didn't put on the hats. They took the hats.

Did he marry her? No, he didn't marry her. Cali married her.

The children laugh. The young men jump. The old men talk.

I saw two eyes. He didn't see any man.

Additional

Yes/No-Questions with focus

- Xamiidow, aabbahaa iyo hooyadaa ma Xabashi baa?
- Maya. Waa Soomaali.
- Ma Hargeysa bay deggan yihiin?
- Maya. Muqdisho bay deggan yihiin.
- Walaalahaa ma Muqdisho bay deggan yihiin?
- Haa, waxay deggan yihiin Muqdisho.
- Adigu ma sagaal jir baa tahay?
- Maya. Laba iyo toban jir baan ahay.
- Ma waxaa tahay arday?
- Haa. Arday baan ahay.

- Ma Hargeysa baad ka timid?
- Maya. Boorama baan ka imid.
- Ma waxaad ku dhalatay Boorama?
- Haa.
- Boorama ma xeebta bay ku taallaa mise way ka fog tahay?
- Way ka fog tahay xeebta, laakiin waan jeclahay.
- Aabbahaa iyo hooyadaa ma Boorama bay deggan yihiin?

- Maya. Waxay deggan yihiin Muqdisho.
- Maxamedow, ma Maraykanka baad ka timid?
- Maya. Waxaan ka imid Shiinaha.
- Ma Soomaali baa tahay mise Xabashi?
- Waxaan ahay Soomaali.
- Xaggee baad ku dhalatay?
- Afgooye baan ku dhashay.
- Afgooye ma waxay ku taallaa xeebta?
- Maya.
- Ma Afgooye baa deggan tihiin?
- Aabbahay iyo hooyaday Afgooye bay deggan yihiin, laakiin anigu Muqdisho baan ku nool ahay.
- Maxaa aad ka shaqaysaa?
- Macallin baan ahay.
- Xaliimo, ma reer Boorama baa tahay?
- Maya. Reer Hargeysa baan ahay.
- Hargeysa ma xeebta bay ku taallaa mise way ka fog tahay?
- Xeebta way ka fog tahay.

Adjective + Copula contractions

'Ee' or 'Oo'

Imperative clauses

Prohibitive clauses

Negative clauses

Types of subclauses

Contractions of Pronouns and Prepositions

Suggested solutions

Ex 1

2.1.1. Change these declarative sentences into yes/no-questions. Also change 1st person verbs and pronouns into 2nd person.

1. Waxa aan leeyahay hal walaal.

WITHOUT FOCUS:

Walaal	ma	leedahay?
Ma	leedahay	walaal?
Miyaad leedahay	walaal?	

WITH FOCUS:

Ma	<u>walaal</u>	<u>baa</u>	leedahay?
Ma	<u>walaal baad</u>	leedahay?	
Ma	<u>waxaad leedahay</u>	<u>hal walaal?</u>	

2. Waxa uu aadaa dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir.

YOU - WITHOUT FOCUS:

Ma aaddaa dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir?
Miyaad aaddaa dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir?

YOU - WITH FOCUS:

Ma dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir baad aaddaa?
Dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir miyaad aadaa?
Ma waxaad aaddaa dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir.

HE - WITHOUT FOCUS:

Ma aadaa dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir?
Miyuu aadaa dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir?

HE - WITH FOCUS:

Ma dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir buu aadaa?

Ma dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir ayuu aadaa?

Dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir miyuu aadaa?

3. Waxa aan dhigtaa fasalka 2aad (labaad).

NO FOCUS

Ma dhigataa fasalka labaad?

Miyaad dhigataa fasalka labaad?

Fasalka labaad ma dhigataa?

FOCUS:

Ma fasalka labaad baa(d) dhigataa?

Ma fasalka labaad buu dhigtaa?

Ma fasalka labaad baa dhigtaa?

4. Hooyo cunto ayaa ay karinaysaa.

Hooyo cunto ma karinaysaa?

Ma cunto bay karinaysaa hooyo?

Ma cunto ayay karinaysaa hooyo?

Cunto miyay karinaysaa hooyo?

2.1.2. Change these declarative sentences into yes/no-questions.
Also change 1st person verbs and pronouns into 2nd person.

11. Magacaygu waa Faadumo.

Magacaagu ma Faadumaa? (*Faadumo baa)

Magacaagu Faadumo miyaa?

Faadumo ma magacaagaa?

Faadumo magacaaga miyaa?

12. Aabbahay magaciisu waa Maxamed.

Aabbahaa magaciisu ma Maxamed baa?

Aabbahaa magaciisu Maxamed miyaa?

Magaca aabbahaa Maxamed miyaa?
Magaca aabbahaa ma Maxamed baa?

13. Hooyaday magaceedu waa Aamina.

Hooyadaa magaceedu ma Aaminaa?
Hooyadaa magaceedu Aamina miyaa?

14. Magaca macallinkiisu waa Cabdi.

Magaca macallinkaagu Cabdi miyaa?
Magaca macallinkaagu ma Cabdi baa?

15. Geeddi qoyskoodu waa reer-guuraa.

Geeddi qoyskoodu ma reer-guuraa baa?
Geeddi qoyskoodu reer-guuraa miyaa?
Reer-guuraa miyaa Geeddi qoyskoodu?
Ma reer-guuraa baa Geeddi qoyskoodu?

2.1.3. Make a question with a question word that fits the focused words in the following answers.

1. Hooyo cunto ayaa ay karinaysaa.

Maxaa ay karinaysaa hooyo?
Maxay karinaysaa hooyo?

Hooyo maxaa ay karinaysaa?
Hooyo maxay karinaysaa?

2. Aabbuhu beerta ayaa uu falayaa.

Maxaa uu falayaa aabbuhu?
Muxuu falayaa aabbuhu?

Aabbuhu maxaa uu falayaa?
Aabbuhu muxuu falayaa?

3. Safiya waxa ay siddaa biyo.

Maxaa ay siddaa Safiya?
Maxay siddaa Safiya?

Safiya maxaa ay siddaa?
Safiya maxay siddaa?

4. Aamina waxa ay la socotaa Safiya.

Aamina yaa ay la socotaa?
Aamina yay la socotaa?

Yaa ay la socotaa Aamina?
Yay la socotaa Aamina?

5. Waxa ay tagayaan guriga.

Xaggee bay tagayaan?
Xaggay tagayaan?

6. Waxa uu aadaa dugsiga.

Xaggee buu aadaa?
Xagguu aadaa?

7. Waxa ay u socotaa guriga.

Xaggee bay u socotaa?
Xaggay u socotaa?

8. Waxa uu ku nool yahay magaalada Boosaaso.

Xaggee buu ku nool yahay?
Xagguu ku nool yahay?

9. Waxa aan dhigtaa fasalka 2aad.

Fasalkee baad dhigataa?
Fasalkeed dhigataa?

EX 2

Change into negative clauses. First negative present tense, then negative past tense.

2. Waxa uu aadaa dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir.

Ma aado dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir.
Ma uu aado dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir.
Muu aado dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir.

Waxa uu aaday dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir.

Ma aadin dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir.
Ma uu aadin dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir.
Muu aadin dugsiga hoose ee Sheekh Bashiir.

3. Waxa aan dhigtaa fasalka labaad.

Ma dhigto fasalka labaad.
Ma aan dhigto fasalka labaad.
Maan dhigto fasalka labaad.

simple: Waxa aan dhigtay fasalka labaad.

progressive: Waxa aan dhiganayay fasalka labaad.

simple: Ma dhigan(in) fasalka labaad.
Ma aan dhigan(in) fasalka labaad.
Maan dhigan(in) fasalka labaad.

progressive: Ma dhiganayn(in) fasalka labaad.
Ma aan dhiganayn(in) fasalka labaad.
Maan dhiganayn(in) fasalka labaad.

4. Hooyo cunto ayaa ay karinaysaa.

Hooyo cunto ma karinayso.
Hooyo cunto ma ay karinayso.
Hooyo cunto may karinayso.

simple: Hooyo cunto ayaa ay karinaysay.

progressive: Hooyo cunto ayaa ay karisay.

simple: Hooyo cunto ma karinayn(in).
 Hooyo cunto ma ay karinayn(in).
 Hooyo cunto may karinayn(in).

progressive: Hooyo cunto ma karin(in).
 Hooyo cunto ma ay karin(in).
 Hooyo cunto may karin(in).

5. Aabbe beerta ayaa uu falayaa.

Aabbe beerta ma falayo.

was not cultivating: Aabbe beerta ma falayn(in)
 did not cultivate: ma fal-in

6. Safiya waxa ay siddaa biyo.

Safiya ma siddo biyo.

Biyo ma sidin.

7. Aamina waxa ay la socotaa Safiya.

Aamina lama (ay) socoto Safiya.
 lama socon(in) Safiya.

(dialectal: Aamina ma la socoto Safiya.)

8. Waxa ay tagayaan guriga.

Waxa ay tagayaan guriga.

Má (ay) tagayáan guriga.

9. Waxa uu aadaa dugsiga.

Waxa uu aadaa dugsiga.

Ma (uu / Muu) aado dugsiga.

10. Waxa ay u socotaa guriga.

Uma socoto guriga.

Make sentences according to the model using the word that follows after the model.

Ma sawiraysaa rati? - Haa, waan sawirayaa.
Rati ma sawiraysaa? - Maya, ma sawirayo.

Ma akhrinaysaa buuggan? - Haa, waan akhrinayaa.
Buuggan ma akhrinaysaa? - Maya, ma akhrinayo.

Ma samaynaysaa layliga? - Haa, waan samaynayaa.
Layliga ma samaynaysaa? - Maya, ma samaynayo.

The verb TO BE

present tense negative 3 sg and pl: **má aha** (colloquially: má ahan)
1 sg **má ihi** < ma ahi

past tense negative: **má ahayn**

11. Magacaygu waa Faadumo.

Magacaygu ma aha Faadumo.

12. Aabbahay magaciisu waa Maxamed.

Aabbahay magaciisu ma aha Maxamed.

13. Hooyaday magaceedu waa Aamina.

Hooyaday magaceedu Aamina ma aha.

14. Magaca macallinkiisu waa Cabdi.

Magaca macallinkiisu ma aha Cabdi. colloquial: ma ahan

15. Geeddi qoyskoodu waa reer guuraa.

Geeddi qoyskoodu ma aha reer guuraa.

15b. Anigu waxa aan ahay hooyadaa.

Anigu ma ihi hooyadaa.

16. Gurigu waa weyn yahay.

Gurigu má weyna.

17. Sariirtu waa weyn tahay.

Sariirtu má weyna.

18. Gabartu waa yar tahay.

Gabartu má yara.

19. Waxa uu ku nool yahay magaalada Boosaaso.

Kuma noola magaalada Boosaaso. <*nool+aha

20. Waxa aan ku nool ahay magaalada Boosaaso.

Kuma nooli magaalada Boosaaso <*nool+ahi

NB!

kúma? *who?* < **ku** (pronoun *some*) + **ma** (question word)

kumá *not in* < **ku** (preposition *in*) + **ma** (negation *not*)

21. Sahra waxa ay jeceshahay liinta.

Sahra ma jecla liinta.

22. Anigu waxa aan jeclahay mooska.

Anigu má jecli mooska.

Make sentences according to the model using the word that follows after the model.

Kani ma dugsi baa? - Haa, waa dugsi.
Kani dugsi miyaa? - Maya, dugsi ma aha.

Kani ma isbitaal baa? - Haa, waa isbitaal.
Kani isbitaal miyaa? - Maya, isbitaal ma aha.

Kani ma baabuur baa? - Haa, waa baabuur.
Kani baabuur miyaa? - Maya, baabuur ma aha.

Tani ma cunto baa? - Haa, waa cunto.
Tani ma cuntaa?
Tani cunto miyaa? - Maya, cunto ma aha.

Kani ma qoys baa? - Haa, waa qoys.
Kani qoys miyaa? - Maya, qoys ma aha.

Tani ma magaalo baa? - Haa, waa magaalo.
Tani ma magaala? - Haa, waa magaala.
Tani magaalo miyaa? - Maya, magaalo ma aha.

Tani ma kab baa? - Haa, waa kab.
Tani kab miyaa? - Maya, kab ma aha.

Kani ma jiir baa? - Haa, waa jiir.
Kani jiir miyaa? - Maya, jiir ma aha.

Sahra ma dhakhtarad baa? - Haa, waa dhakhtarad.
Sahra dhakhtarad miyaa? - Maya, ma aha dhakhtarad.

Muuse ma dukaanle baa? - Haa, waa dukaanle.
Muuse dukaanle miyaa? - Maya, ma aha dukaanle.

Aamina ma ardayad baa? - Haa, waa ardayad.
Aamina ardayad miyaa? - Maya, ma aha ardayad.

Cumar ma kalkaaliye baa? - Haa, waa kalkaaliye.
Cumar kalkaaliye miyaa? - Maya, ma aha kalkaaliye.

Magaciisu ma Axmed baa? - Haa, magaciisu waa Axmed.
Magaciisu Axmed miyaa? - Maya, magaciisu Axmed ma aha.

Magaceedu ma Sahro baa? - Haa, magaceedu waa Sahro.
Magaceedu Sahro miyaa? - Maya, magaceedu Sahro ma aha.

Magacaagu ma Maxamed baa? - Haa, magacaygu waa Maxamed.
Magacaagu Maxamed miyaa? - Maya, magacaygu Maxamed ma aha.

The verb LEEYAHAY

1. Waxa uu leeyahay walaalo badan.

Ma laha walaalo badan.

2. Waxa ay leedahay lacag badan.

Ma laha lacag badan.

3. Waxa aan leeyahay lacag badan.

Ma lihi lacag badan.

Ex 3. Verbs in Subclauses

If there is a subject word in the subclause, the verb will be in the past tense or in the present subjunctive. The verb *yahay* however remains in the ordinary present tense.

If there is no subject word in the subclause, the verb will be in the reduced form.

- Divide these sentences into main clause ◇ subclause.
- Underline the subject word of the **verb in the subclause**.

1. Waxa aan leeyahay laba gabdhood ◇ oo walaalahay **ah**.
(reduced form of *yihiiin*)

2. Dugsiga waxa uu u qaataa shaati ◇ buluug **ah**.
(reduced form of *yahay*)

3. Waa maxay alaabta ◇ lagu **dhisaa**?
(subjunctive *dhiso* + subject ending *-aa*
since *alaabta lagu dhisaa* is the subject of *waa maxay*)
See § 13.1.1g

Compare: Li keen alaabta ◇ lagu **dhiso**. 'Bring me the material the one builds with.'

(Here *alaabta lagu dhiso* is the object of *keen*.)

4. U sheeg fasalka waxa ◇ aad ku **aragto** sawirka.
(subjunctive -o)

5. Ma taqaannaa waxa ◇ ay ka samaysan **yihiin**?
(subjunctive of other verbs, BUT ordinary form of *yahay*)

6. Isku beeg sawirka iyo weedha ◇ sawirka ka **hadlaysa**.
(reduced verb form)

7. Sawir bisad ◇ ku hoos **jirta** gambadh.
(reduced verb form)

The following two don't have a main clause, just a head noun

8. Alaabta ◇ lagu **dhiso** guriga reer-guuraaga
(subjunctive)

9. Waxyaabaha ◇ laga **helo** guriga reer-guuraaga
(subjunctive)

The next one contains two subclauses!

10. Ma taqaannaa hees ◇ ay ku **heesáan** reer-guuraagu ◇ marka ay guriga **dhisayáan**?
(subjunctive)

Compare: Ma taqaannaa hees ◇ uu ku **heeso** ninku ◇ marka uu guriga **dhisayo**?
(subjunctive)

Ex 4 ...doonayaa in...

Waxa aan doonayaa in aan magaalada tago.
Waxa uu doonayaa in uu magaalada tago.
Waxa ay doonaysaa in ay magaalada tagto.
Waxa ay doonayaan in ay magaalada tagáan.
Ma doonaysaa in aad magaalada tagto?
Ma waxa aad doonaysaa in aad magaalada tagto?

Waxa aan doonayaa in aan iibsado macmacaan / nacnac.
Waxa uu doonayaa in uu iibsado nacnac.
Waxa ay doonaysaa in ay iibsato macmacaan.
Waxa ay doonayaan in ay iibsadáan nacnac.
Ma doonaysaa in aad iibsato macmacaan?
Ma waxa aad doonaysaa in aad iibsato macmacaan?

Waxa aan doonayaa in aan noqdo macallin.
Waxa uu doonayaa in uu noqdo macallin.
Waxa ay doonaysaa in ay noqoto macallin / macallimad.
Waxa ay doonayaan in ay noqdáan macallin / macallimiin.
Ma doonaysaa in aad noqoto macallin / macallimad?
Ma waxa aad doonaysaa in aad noqoto macallin / macallimad?

Waxa aan doonayaa in aan imaaddo Beledweyne.
Waxa uu doonayaa in uu yimaaddo Beledweyne.
Waxa ay doonaysaa in ay timaaddo Beledweyne.
Waxa ay doonayaan in ay yimaaddáan Beledweyne.
Ma doonaysaa in aad timaaddo Beledweyne?
Ma waxa aad doonaysaa in aad timaaddo Beledweyne?

Waxa aan doonayaa in aan noqdo dhakhtar.
Waxa uu doonayaa in uu noqdo dhakhtar.
Waxa ay doonaysaa in ay noqoto dhakhtarad.
Waxa ay doonayaan in ay noqdáan dhakhtarro.
Ma doonaysaa in aad noqoto dhakhtarad?
Ma waxa aad doonaysaa in aad noqoto dhakhtarad?

Hadda waxa aan doonayaa in aan indhahaaga eego.
Hadda waxa uu doonayaa in uu indhahaaga eego.
Hadda waxa ay doonaysaa in ay indhahaaga eegto.
Hadda waxa ay doonayaan in ay indhahaaga eegáan.
Hadda ma doonaysaa in aad indhahayga eegto?
Hadda ma waxa aad doonaysaa in aad indhahayga eegto?

Waxa aan doonayaa in maalin waliba midkiin yimaaddo. / i soo booqdo.
 Waxa uu doonayaa in maalin waliba midkiin yimaaddo. / i soo booqdo.
 Waxa ay doonaysaa in maalin waliba midkiin yimaaddo. / i soo booqdo.
 Waxa ay doonayaan in maalin waliba midkiin yimaaddo. / i soo booqdo.
 Ma doonaysaa in maalin waliba midkayo yimaaddo. / ku soo booqdo?
 Ma waxa aad doonaysaa in maalin waliba midkayo yimaaddo. / ku
 soo
 booqdo?

Waxaan	doonayaa	in	aan	guri	dhisto.
Wuxuu	doonayaa	in	uu	guri	dhisto.
Waxay	doonaysaa	in	ay	guri	dhisato.
Waxay	doonayaan	in	ay	guri	dhistáan.
Ma	doonaysaa	in	aad	guri	dhisato?

Ma waxaad doonaysaa in aad guri dhisato?

Waxa	ay	doonaysaa	in	ay	soo	booqato	ayeeyadeed.
Waxa	uu	doonayaa	in	ay	soo	booqdo	ayeeyadeed.
Waxa	ay	doonayaan	in	ay	soo	booqdáan	ayeeyadeed.

Ma doonaysaa in aad soo booqato ayeeyadeed?
 Ma waxa ay doonaysaa in aad soo booqato ayeeyadeed?

Dawacadu	waxa	ay	doonaysaa	in	ay	disho	diinka.
Waxa	uu	doonayaa	in	uu	dilo	diinka.	
Waxa	ay	doonayaan	in	ay	diláan	diinka.	

Ma doonaysaa in aad disho diinka?
 Ma waxa aad doonaysaa in aad disho diinka?

Caasho	waxa	ay	doonaysaa	in	ay	diyaariso	canjeero	/ laxoox.
Waxa	uu	doonayaa	in	uu	diyaariyo	canjeero.		
Waxa	ay	doonayaan	in	ay	diyaariyáan	laxoox.		

Ma doonaysaa in aad diyaariso canjeero?
 Ma waxaad doonaysaa in aad diyaariso laxoox?

Waxa	aan	doonayaa	in	aan	wax	barto.
Waxa	uu	doonayaa	in	uu	wax	barto.
Waxa	ay	doonaysaa	in	ay	wax	barato.
Waxa	ay	doonayaan	in	ay	wax	bartaan.

Ma doonaysaa in aad wax barato?

Waxa	aan	doonayaa	in	aan	maanta	ciyaaro	kubbadda	cagta.
Waxa	uu	doonayaa	in	uu	manta	ciyaaro	kubbadda	cagta.
Waxa	ay	doonaysaa	in	ay	manta	ciyaarto	kubbadda	cagta.
Waxa	ay	doonayaan	in	ay	manta	ciyaaraan	kubbadda	cagta.

Ma doonaysaa in aad manta ciyaarto kubbadda cagta?

Waxa	aan	doonayaa	in	aan	wax	sameeyo.
Waxa	uu	doonayaa	in	uu	wax	sameeyo.
Waxa	ay	doonaysaa	in	ay	wax	sameeyso.
Waxa	ay	doonayaan	in	ay	wax	sameeyaan.

Ma doonaysaa in aad wax sameeyso?

Waxa	aan	doonayaa	in	aan	akhriyo	sheeko.
Waxa	uu	doonayaa	in	uu	akhriyo	sheeko.
Waxa	ay	doonaysaa	in	ay	akhriso	sheeko.
Waxa	ay	doonayaan	in	ay	akhriyaan	sheeko.

Ma doonaysaa in aad akhriso sheeko?

Waxa	aan	doonayaa	in	aan	saynisyahan	noqdo.
Waxa	uu	doonayaa	in	uu	saynisyahan	noqdo.
Waxa	ay	doonaysaa	in	ay	saynisyahan	noqoto.
Waxa	ay	doonayaan	in	ay	saynisyahan	noqdaan.

Ma doonaysaa in aad noqoto saynisyahan?

Ex 7. The verb YAALLAA

Subclauses *are* *yellow.*

If there is a subject word in the subclause, the subjunctive is used, if not, the reduced form is used.

The reduced form is also used in main clauses if the subject is focused. A focused subject is marked by SMALLCAP.

Baaldigu waxa uu hoos yaallaa / yaal miiska.

Akhri sheekada hoos ku taalla / taal.

Waqti gaaban markii uu yaallo ayaa midabkiisu hurdi isu beddelaa, dabadeedna la cunaa.

Kani waa sawir jalxad dul taalla / taal miis yar.

Kani waa sawir dul yaalla / yaal miis yar.

Waxa uu aadaa boosteejada basaska ee ku taalla / taal xaafadda Wadajir.

Kani waa Rooble iyo ardaydii fasalkooda oo soo booqday Saynab dugsigooda oo xeebta ku yaalla / yaal.

IMMISA QOL ayaa ku taalla / taal / yaalla / yaal halkaas?

The verb either agrees grammatically (in the feminine singular) with the feminine head noun *immisa*, or semantically (in the plural) with the whole noun phrase *immisa qol*.

Rooble dugsigoodu waxa uu ku dhex yaallaa / yaal magaalo weyn.

Xaawo gurigeedu xaafaddee buu ku yaallaa / yaal?

Ceerigaabo ma waxa ay ku taallaa / taal gobolka Sanaag?

Warshadaha kalluunku xaggee bay ku yaallaan?

Guriga waxa yaalla / yaal kursi, miis, armaajo iyo sariir. SUBJECT IS FOCUSED

Kubbaddu waxa ay taallaa / taal miiska dushiisa.

Waxa guriga ku yaalla / yaal / taalla / taal musqul. SUBJECT IS FOCUSED

Fasalka immisa kursi baa taalla / taal / yaalla / yaal? SUBJECT IS FOCUSED

The verb either agrees grammatically (in the feminine singular) with the feminine head noun *immisa*, or semantically (in the plural) with the whole noun phrase *immisa kursi*.

Qor qoraal ka hadlaya meesha ay ku taallo magaalada aad ku nooshahay.

Baaskiilku wuxuu yaallaa / yaal dhulka.

Sheeg magaca magaalada uu ku yaallo Masjid Al-Aqsaa.

Halkaas waa dukaan dhinac yaal / yaalla gurigeeda.

Aqalku waxa uu ku dhex yaallaa kayd weyn.

Waxa ay ayeeyadeed ku noolayd guri ku yaalla / yaal kaymaha dhexdooda .

Qor saddex shay oo gurigaaga yaalla / yaal oo geedo laga sameeyey.

Suuqii xaggee ayaa uu ku yaallaa / yaal?

Ex 8. Subordinate clauses

Jiirku waxa uu doonayaa in uu galo baaldiga dhexdiisa.

Bisaddu waxa ay rabtaa in ay ku booddo miiska.

Wiilku waxa uu doonayaa in uu ku dul fadhiyo sariirta.

Waxa uu rabaa in uu akhriyo buug.

Waxa ay rabtaa in ay barato Carabi.

Waxa uu doonayaa in uu sawiro shimbir.

Waxa uu rabaa in uu beero geed.

Cumar wuxuu doonayaa in uu dhiso mundul.

Hooyadiis waxay rabtaa in ay caawiso Cumar.

Xaawo waxay doonaysaa in ay ku ciyaarto ciidda.

Kalluumaysatadu waxa ay rabaan in ay kalluunka ku iibiyaan suuqa.

Ninku waxa uu doonayaa in uu ku nasto barandaha gurigiisa.

Aabbe waxa uu rabaa in uu nadiifiyo ilkihiisa.

Xasan waxa uu doonayaa in uu shanlaysto.

Waxa aan rabaa in aan barto farta afkayga hooyo.

Ex 9. Phrases and Word Order

Divide the sentences below into noun phrases (NP), a particle phrase (PP) and a verb phrase (VP).

Determine whether the noun phrases function as **subject** or **object** or **adverbial**.

The phrases are important for two reasons:

1. The phrases may move within the sentence, allowing for a number of different word orders (the only strict rule is that PP never can follow after VP).
2. The word order inside the phrases is fixed. No variation is allowed.

Read § 12, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3 in the BSG.

Máryan < waxa ay < kú riddey < dambiíshii < móos, cambé, qaré iyó babbáay

Máryan < waxa ay < dhéx martay < kaynta.

Áad < ayaa aan < ú faraxsán ahay.

Waxa aan < jéclahay < móos, babbáay, cambé íyo qaré.

Halkeé < baa uu < daanyéerku < ká helay < khudaártaan?

The focus particle is optional after the interrogative suffix -ee.

The subject pronoun is optional when the subject noun phrase occurs between the particle phrase and the verb phrase.

Móosku < waa < miró macáan badan.

Waxa uu < ká baxaa < dalálka cimiláda kulul.

Géedku < waxa uu < léeyahay < caleemó ballaaran oo dhaadhээр.

Géedka móoska miríhiisu < waxa ay < kú bislaadaan < sagaál bilood.

Wáxa aan ◇ biyáha ◇ ká helnaa ◇ meeló badan.

Meeláhaas ◇ wáxa ◇ la yiraahdaa ◇ iláha biyáha.

Halkeē ◇ baa ay ◇ biyáha dúgsigiinna ◇ ká yimaadaan?

Should really be dúgsigiinnu

Sideē ◇ baa ay ◇ dádka tuulo-jóogga ahi ◇ ú nadiifiyaan ◇ iláha biyáhōoda?

sidee + u = in what way/manner

Wáxa aynu ◇ ú baahán nahay ◇ cuntó.

Cuntádu ◇ wáxa ay ◇ jídhkeenna ◇ gelisaa ◇ caafimáad.

Wáxa aynu ◇ guryáha ◇ kú cunnaa ◇ cuntó kala duwan.

Adígu ◇ kuwee ◇ baa aad ◇ cuntádan ◇ soó cuntay?

Wáxa aynu ◇ ú baahán nahay ◇ biyó.

Biyáha ◇ wáxa aynu ◇ ú isticmaalnaa ◇ siyaabó kala duwan.

Xaggee ◇ baa aynu ◇ biyáha ◇ ká soō helnaa?

Sawirrádani ◇ wáxa ay ◇ ina túsayaan ◇ iláha biyáha.

Wáxa ay ◇ inoó qaadaan ◇ rárka culus.

Roóble dúgsigoodu ◇ wáxa uu ◇ kú dhex yaallaa ◇ magaaló wéyn.

Hádda ◇ wáxa uu ◇ booqánayaa ◇ Saynab dugsigooda.

Waxyaabó badan ◇ baa aynu ◇ kú aragnaa ◇ waddáda.

Welígaa ◇ má ◇ booqatay ◇ dúgsi kale?

Waxa uu ◇ léeyahay ◇ sán dhēer iyo labá dhegood oo waawéyn.

Waxa aan ◇ kú magacawnaa ◇ sánkiisa ◇ gácanka maroodíga.

These are two noun phrases, since we can move each of the independently of the other.

Maroodígu ◇ waxa uu ◇ kú nool yahay ◇ kaymáha.

Ex 10. Stress / High Tone

Every noun phrase has a tone.

Every noun with a determiner (def, poss, dem) ending has a tone.

*Feminine nouns have it on the **final** vowel position of the stem.*

*Masculine nouns have it on the **second to last** vowel position of the stem.*

1. Ciyaártu ◇ way ◇ inoó fiicán tahay.

In verb phrases, prepositions and adjectives have a tone.

The preposition usually has a very high tone, the highest in the whole clause.

*Particle phrases with **waa** don't have a tone if the following phrase has a tone.*

Short subject/object pronouns only very seldom have tone.

Simple present and past verb form have no tone.

2. Ciyaártu ◇ wáxa ay ◇ inagú caawisaa ◇ ín aynu yeelanno xóog iyo caafimáad.

*The focus particle **waxa** often has a tone, but in fast speech it may lack tone.*

3. Ciyaártu ◇ wáxa ay ◇ inagú caawisaa ◇ ín aynu helno saaxiibbó.

*The subjunction **in** always has a distinct tone.*

4. Éeg ◇ sawirrādan. Wáa ◇ maxay ◇ ciyaárta ay ciyaárayáan carruúrta sáwirku?

Imperative forms have a tone on the penult vowel position.

*the word combination **waa maxay** usually has a tone on **wáa**, subclause present or past verb forms that end in **-n** always have a penult tone*

5. Wáa maxay ciyaárta ay ciyaaráan carruúrta dúgsigiinnu?

6. Wáa maxay ciyaaráha aad idínku ciyaartáan?

The tone goes on the plural ending of nouns

The long pronouns behave like nouns.

7. Wáa maxay ciyaárta aad adígu ká heshaa?

8. Ú shéeg fásalkaaga sída loó ciyaaro.

The tone on sheeg is not really heard very well, since it is much lower than the preceding maximal tone on the preposition, and there is no vowel in between.

Ex 11. Amounts & Two modifiers

Read § 12.1 Noun phrases

Give the rules that are needed in order to use 'oo' in the right position in the following phrases. Also give other important rules that apply in these phrases.

Numbers are nouns. A head noun can be directly followed by a modifying noun, but a second modifying noun has to be preceded by oo/ee. After numerals oo is almost always used before modifying nouns.

NOUN NOUN oo NOUN (oo NOUN)

The head noun is underlined:

afar boqol oo milyan oo doollar

the conjunction 'iyo' joins together two independent noun phrases, and a new head noun occurs after 'iyo', so the counting starts over again.

afar boqol iyo soddon sannadood

saddex milyan iyo shan boqol oo kun oo doollar

kun iyo laba boqol oo hablood

laba boqol iyo shan iyo sagaashan milyan

milyan iyo laba boqol oo kun

sagaal boqol iyo toban qof

kun iyo dhawr boqol oo arday

If there are several instances of 'iyo', only the last one is obligatory, as is the case in most types of enumerations, e.g. bred, butter, cheese and jam.

laba kun (iyo) saddex boqol iyo afar

boqol kiiloomitir

boqol neef

kun iyo toddobo boqol oo askari oo kale

boqol eray oo kala duwan

boqol mar

laba boqol oo askari oo ka tirsan Booliska Koonfur Galbeed

afar boqol oo kale

Feminine nouns with a plura form in -o has a special counting form in -ood

boqol xubn**ood** oo maanta ku shiray magaalada Muqdisho

boqol kun oo ruux

laba boqol oo shilin

sideed boqol oo kun oo qof

Uncountable nouns (collective nouns and mass nouns) have to be followed by 'ah'

kun neef oo xoolo **ah**

boqol kun oo doollar

laba bil**ood**

The noun hal 'she camel' has the irregular counting form 'halaad'

shan boqol oo halaad

laba kun iyo shan boqol oo masaajid

boqol geel **ah**

When a noun is used to describe another noun 'ah' is often used

shan boqol oo arday oo Soomaali **ah**

boqol milyan oo qof

boqol xubn**ood**

Sometimes the plural of the counted noun is preferred, and the it need to be followed by 'ah'

shan boqol oo walaalo **ah**

boqol ruux

The word 'sannad -ka' is originally a borrowing from Arabic, and in Arabic it is a feminine noun. In Somali it has developed into a masculine noun, but the counting from still remains 'sannadood', and the definite 'sannadda' occurs sporadically.

boqol iyo toban sannadood

lix boqol oo nin

afar qof

afar mudane oo kale

afar jeer

afar carruur **ah**

afar boqol oo milyan oo doollar

afar iyo toban sannadood

afar boqol iyo soddon sannadood

afar bil**ood**

afar waddan

afar baabuur oo gaar **ah**

afar nin

afar iyo labaatan saac

afar askari

afar shirkad**ood** oo caalami **ah**

afar xeeb**ood**

afar fasal

Translate

a hundred shillings

boqol shilin

one hundred shillings

hal boqol oo shilin

two hundred shillings

laba boqol oo shilin

two hundred and twenty shillings

laba boqol iyo labaatan shilin

two hundred Somali shillings

laba boqol oo shilin Soomaali ah
laba boqol oo shilin oo Soomaali ah

Maryan's children

Maryan carruurteeda
carruurta Maryan

Hassan's girls

Xasan gabdhihiisa / hablihiisa
hablaha / gabdhaha Xasan

Sahra's boys

Sahra wiilasheeda
wiilasha Sahra

Maryan's small children

Maryan carruurteeda yaryar
carruurta yaryar ee Maryan

Hassan's big girls

gabdhaha waaweyn ee Xasan
Xasan gabdhihiisa waaweyn

Sahra's tall boys

Sahra wiilasheeda dhaadheer
Wiilasha dhaadheer ee Sahra

Hassan's three girls

saddexda gabdhood ee Xasan
saddexda hablood ee Xasan
Xasan saddexdiisa gabdhood

Sahra's two boys

Sahra labadeeda wiil
labada wiil ee Sahra

Maryan's four children

afarta carruur (ah) ee Maryan
Maryan afarteeda carruur (ah)

Hassan's four big girls (*that's all he has*)

Xasan afartiisa gabdhood oo waaweyn
afarta gabdhood oo waaweyn ee Xasan (leh)

Hassan's four big girls (*but not his small one*)

Xasan afartiisa gabdhood ee waaweyn
afarta gabdhood ee waaweyn ee Xasan (leh)

Sahra's two tall boys (*that's all she has*)

labada wiil oo dhaadheer ee Sahra
Sahra labadeeda wiil oo dhaadheer

Sahra's two tall boys (*but not the short one*)

labada wiil ee dhaadheer ee Sahra
Sahra labadeeda wiil ee dhaadheer

Maryan's three small children (she has only 3 children)

Maryan saddexdeeda carruur (ah) oo yaryar
saddexda carruur (ah) oo yaryar ee Maryan

Maryan's three small children (she also has 3 big children)

Maryan saddexdeeda carruur (ah) ee yaryar
saddexda carruur (ah) ee yaryar ee Maryan

a cup of milk

koob caano ah

a kilo of meat

kiiloo hilib ah

one kilo of sugar

hal kiiloo oo sonkor ah

two cups of tea

laba koob oo shaah ah

two kilos of oranges

laba kiiloo oo liin ah

Ex 13. Focus and Verb inflection

1. Naágtii Díinku waa ay soó baxday.
2. Digaagád yári waxa ay heshay xabbád harúur ah.
3. Anígu waan rabaa.
4. Dábadeed harúurkii wuu dhalay.
5. Súuqa dád badáni way joogaan.
6. Cábdi, labádiisa wiil iyo gabádhiisa yari waxa ay wadajír kór ú soo jiideen géedkii.
6. Cábdi, labádiisa wiil iyo gabádhiisa yari wadajír bay géedkii kór ú soo jiideen.
7. Digaagáddii yarayd way tiri "Haa."
7. Digaagáddii yarayd waxay tiri "Haa."
8. Digaagáddii yaráyd way qaylisay óo waxay tiri "Máya."
8. Digaagáddii yaráyd way qaylisay óo tiri "Máya."
11. Díinkii baa yimid gúrigiisa.
12. Díinka iyo xáaskiisa baa tagay gúriga Maroodíga.
13. Xáaskii Díinka ayaa ís qarisay.
14. Díinka baa ú yeeray Maroodíga.
15. Maroodíga ayaa kór eegay.
16. Díinkiina baa is qariyey.
17. Maroodígii ayaa dhúlka fiiriyey.

18. Iyáda baa hurudda.
19. Hooyáda ayaa cuntó karínaysa.
20. Qóyskana baa súbaya.
21. Aabbaha ayaa lá cuntaýnaya carruúrta.
22. Safiyá iyo Áxmed baa caawínaya hooyádood.
23. Áxmed baa xaáqaya.
24. Safíya baa karínaysa cuntáda.
25. Walaashay baa jirta toban sano.
26. Walaalahay ayaa aada Dúgsiga Dhexé ee Al-Aqsa.
27. Jíirkii baa yiri "Maya."
28. Aniga baa weyn.
29. Hurdada baa inoo fiican.
30. Cuntada baa saaran dabka.
31. Cuntada baa diyaar ah.
Here 'ah' doesn't disappear, since it's after a noun.
32. Soorta ayaa fiican.
33. Walaalahay baa ku nool Beledweyne.
34. Walaalkay ayaa jecel in uu barto Ingiriisi.

Ex 14. Focus in Questions and Answers

Maxaa ay tiri bisaddii?
Maxay tiri bisaddii?

Bisaddii waxa ay tiri "Maya."

Yaa yiri "Haa"? *ayo?+baa > yaa
Kuma ayaa yiri "Haa"?
Kumaa yiri "Haa"?
Tuma ayaa tiri "Haa"?
Tumaa tiri "Haa"?

Digaagaddii yarayd baa tiri "Haa."

Xaggee baad ku dhalatay?
Xaggeed ku dhalatay?
Xaggee ku dhalatay?
Halkee ayaad ku dhalatay?

Burco baan ku dhashay. dhal●t-ay 2 consonants >
dhashay
dhal●t-tay 3 consonants >
dhalatay

Immisa jir ayaad tahay?
Immisa jir baad tahay?
Immisa jir baa tahay?

Waxaan ahay afartan jir.
Saddex iyo soddon jir baan ahay.

Xaggee baad ka timid?
Xaggeed ka timid?
Halkee ayaad ka timid?

Cadan baan ka imid.

MAKE UP ANSWERS THAT MATCH THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Yáa raba ín uu falo harúurka?

Aniga _____ ayaa raba (ín aan falo haruurka).
Anigaa raba.

Yáa raba ín uu keenó biyó?

Iyada _____ ayaa rabta (ín ay keento biyo).
Iyadaa rabta.

Muxuú arkay?

Maxay? + baa + uu

Isagu wuxuu arkay shimbir.

Goormá ayáa aad seexataa?

Waxaan sexdaa sagaalka habeennimo.

Halkee báa āad seexataa?

Waxaan seexdaa sariirtayda.

Goormá ayáa āad toostaa?

Waxaan toosaa lixda subaxnimo.

Xayawaannadee baa aan ka helnaa caanaha?

Waxaan ka helnaa caanaha riyaha.

Xayawaankee baa aad ugu jeceshahay caanihiisa?

Waxaan ugu jecel ahay caanaha lo'da.

Immisa nin ayaa lisa geela?

Saddex nin ayaa lisa geela.

Yaa lisa saciinna?

Yuusuf ayaa lisa saciinna.

Maxaa aad ka shaqeysaa?

Waxaan ka shaqeeyaa macallinnimo.

Maxaa aad u shaqeysaa?

Waan shaqeeyaa sababta oo ah waxaan rabaa in aan lacag helo.

Maxaa uu ahaa mágaca beeraaláha?

Magaciisu wuxuu ahaa Yuusuf.

Halkeé ayuu kú noolaa?

Hargeysa ayuu ku noolaa.

Qofkeé kú caawiyey ín uu soó jiido moxógga?

Dumarka ayaa caawiyey in uu soo jiido moxogga.

Yaá aad lá ciyaartaa?

Waxaan la ciyaaraa saaxiibkay.

Ex 15. Pronouns With and Without Focus

Baqashu ma cunto khudradda. Shalayto way cuntay. Maanta dooni mayso.

Mulan äter inte grönsaker. Den åt igår. Idag vill den inte.

Axmedow, degdeg! Waan ku sugayaa. Anigu ma kasin, haddeer waan imanayaa.

Hörrdu Ahmed, skynda! Jag väntar på dig. Jag förstår inte, nu kommer jag.

Naagi waa qaylisay. Dadkay toosisay. Dadku u ma tegin iyeda.

Kvinnan ropade. Folket vaknade. Folket gick inte till henne.

Biyaha miyaad ii keentay? Maya, ma keenin, Faduma ma ay dhaansan.

Tog du vatten till mig? Nej, jag har inte tagit det. Faduma hämtade inte vatten.

Tuugaggu lacag bay isaga u keeneen. Isagu ma aqbalin.

Tjuvarna hämtade pengar till honom. Han accepterade inte.

Askarigu waa hurdayey. Anigu waan kiciyey. Wuu kacay.

Soldaten sov. Jag väcktes. Han vaknade.

Qaalinka buu qaaday. Saakaa wuu celiyey.

Han tog pennan. Den här morgonen tog han tillbaka den.

Dorraadda geela baan tiriye. Saddex boqolyo labaatan oo geel baan tiriye.

Jag räknade kamelerna i förrgå. Jag räknade till 320 kameler.

Tuugaggu geel ma xadin. Laba orgi bay xadeen. Midiidinka baa ii sheegay.

Tjuvarna stal inte kameler. De stal två getter. Betjanten sa det till mig.
Shaah buu cabbay. Hilibkaan cunay, xisaabta noo keen.

Han drack te. Jag åt köttet, ge mig notan.

Did you call me? No I didn't call you. It was HE I called.

Miyaad ii soo wacday? Maya, ma waddin. Isaga ayaa wacday.
They sent you (pl.) the box yesterday. Did you receive it?

Waxay idiin diray khaanadda shalay. Miyaad soo hesheen?
We did not receive it yesterday. We received it today.

Shalay ma aan helin. Waan helnay maanta.
Three women drew water. They didn't pour it out.

Saddex dumar waxay dhaansadeen biyo. Ma ay shubin.
HE carries wood. He doesn't carry meat. I carry meat.

Isaga ayaa sida qori. Hilib ma sido. Aniga ayaa sida hilib.
She told HIM the story. He didn't tell HER.

Waxay u sheegtay isaga. Iyada baanu u sheegin.
We told you (pl.). YOU didn't tell us.

Waan idiin sheegnay. Idinka ma inoo sheegin.
I sold the book to him. They didn't sell it.

Aniga ayaa buugga u iibiyay isaga. Iyagu ma ay iibin.
Did she return the purse? No, she didn't return it.

Boorsada ma dib u celisay? Maya, ma dib u celin.

The traders stole the money. Did they run away? No, they stayed.

Ganacsatadu waxay xadday/xadeen lacagta. Ma ay carartay/carareen? Maya, way joogeen.

Does she pay the bill? No, she doesn't pay the bill.

Ma bixisaa xisaabta baa ay? Maya, iyada ayay ma bixsin xisaabta.

The officers weren't crossing the river. They were lying down.

Askariyada ayay ma tallaabin webiga. Iyaga ayay jiifsan.

The boy didn't kick the ball. She kicked it!

Wiilku ma laadin kubbadda. Iyaga ayaa ay laaday!

Did you lean on the wall? Yes I leaned on the wall.

Ma isku qalloocinay gidaarka? Haa, aniga gidaarka ayaan isku qalloocinay.

They brought the sheep to us (incl.). She didn't bring a thing to us (incl.)

Lax waxay aynu keeneen. Ma ay aynu keenin wax.

Did we send you two letters? No, you didn't send us two letters. You sent us three letters. You sent her two letters.

Laba warqad ma aan ku diray? Maya, laba warqad ma aad idin dirtay. Saddex warqad waad idin dirtay. Laba warqad waxaad ay dirty.

Did you put on the clothes? Yes, we put on the clothes. We didn't put on the hats. They took the hats.

Ma waxaad xidhatay dharka? Haa, waan xidhay dharka. Ma aan xidhay karaahiyada. Iyaga karaahiyada ayay xaday.

Did he marry her? No, he didn't marry her. Cali married her.

Isaga ma ayuu ay guursay baa? Maya, ma ay guursin. Cali waa uu ay guursay.

The children laugh. The young men jump. The old men talk.

Carrurta waa ay qoslaan. Nininka da'yar waa ay boodaan. Odayaasha waa ay hadlaan.

I saw two eyes. He didn't see any man.

Waxaan arkay laba indhood. Ma uu arkay nin.

Minor comments

7.2 Ilaalínta nadaafádda iláha biyáha

ilaalínta nadaafádda iláha biyáha: **ilaalínta nadaafádda iláha biyáha:** När When several nouns in a row are modifiers of a preceding noun one sometimes has to make a real effort to find an idiomatic translation, instead of just inserting the preposition *of* between the nouns: *the protection of the hygiene of the sources of the water.* flera substantiv i rad fungerar som attribut till det föregående substantivet krävas ofta en hel del tankemöda för att hitta en idiomatisk svensk översättning: *the protection of the hygiene of the water.*

7.3 Baahiyaha qoyska

kamá: The negation **má** *not* is obligatorily contracted with preceding prepositions such as **ká** *from, of* (here: *without*). Se § 5.2.4. **kamá:** Negationen **má** *inte* dras obligatoriskt samman med en föregående preposition såsom **ká** *från, av* (här: *utan*). Se § 5.2.4.

inoó: Obligatory contraction of the pronoun **ina** *us* and the preposition **ú** *to, for*. See § 5.2.3.

aad ... cunto: In subclauses that contain their own subject word or phrase the predicate verb will be in the subjunctive. See § 15.1.

inoó: Obligatorisk sammandragning av pronomenet **ina** *oss* och prepositionen **ú** *till, för*. Se § 5.2.3.

aad ... cunto: I bisatser som innehåller ett eget subjektsord eller -fras står predikatsverbet i konjunktiv. See § 15.1.

7.4 Baahida biyaha

wáxa *the thing*: Somali **wáxa** is used as the equivalent of English *what* introducing a subclause, e.g. *tell the thing you use* = *tell what you use*. See § 15.2.4.

aad ... isticmaasho, aynu ... helno, aad ... aragto: In subclauses that contain their own subject word or phrase the predicate verb will be in the subjunctive. See § 15.1.

qaarkood *a part of them, some of them*: The possessive endings are often used in a partitive function together with nouns expressing an amount. See § 9.4.3.

loó: Obligatory contraction of the indefinite subject pronoun **la** *one* and the preposition **ú** *to, for*. See § 5.2.3.

loó yaqaan: *one knows X as something = one calls X something*

muuqdaa: When a subject phrase ends with a reduced verb form in the present tense, the vowel is lengthened to **-aa** as a means of marking the subject, hence the form in the following example is the reduced form **muuqda** with the subject marker **-aa** attached to it. See § 13.1.1 (g).

wáxa *saken*: Somaliskans **wáxa** används som motsvarighet till svenskans bisatsinledande *vad*, t.ex. *berätta saken du använder* = *berätta vad du använder*. See § 15.2.4.

aad ... isticmaasho, aynu ... helno, aad ... aragto: I bisatser som innehåller sitt eget subjektsord eller sin egen subjektsfras står predikatsverbet i konjunktiv. See § 15.1.

qaarkood *a part of them, några av dem*: Possessiva ändelser används ofta i en partitiv betydelse tillsammans med substantiv som uttrycker mängd. See § 9.4.3.

loó: Obligatorisk sammandragning av subjektspronomenet **la** *man* och prepositionen **ú** *till, för*. See § 5.2.2.

loó yaqaan: *man känner X som något = man kallar X för något*

muuqdaa: När en subjektsfras slutar med en reducerad verbform i presens förlängs slutvokalen till **-aa**. Alltså är verbet i det följande exemplet den reducerade formen **muuqda** med subjektsmarkören **-aa** tillagd. See § 13.1.1 (g).

Sidee baa ay **dadka sawirrada ka muuqdaa** u isticmaalaan biyaha?

How do the people showing in the pictures use the water?

Hur använder folket som syns på bilderna vattnet?

8.3 Xisaab

labádaas reer: A number is a noun and therefore the head of the phrase. Consequently, any suffixes are added to the number, not to the following noun which is a modifier in Somali. See § 8(a).

toddobá nacin ah, sáddex carruur ah, ímmisa muus ah: When a number or the corresponding question word precedes an uncountable noun they have to be connected by the reduced verb form **ah** being. See § 12.1.9.

saddex xabbo oo muus ah: Often an itemising word, such as **xabbo** *piece*, is inserted between the number and the uncountable noun. Then the conjunction **oo** also has to be added before the second modifier. See § 12.1.9 and § 12.1.10.

labadoodu *the two of them, both of them:* The possessive endings are often used in a partitive function together with nouns expressing an amount. See § 9.4.3.

jira: When the subject is focused the predicate verb is in its reduced form. In the reduced paradigm there is no separate plural form. The same form as the masculine singular is used also as the plural. See § 11.11.

In Somali there are no object pronouns in the third person corresponding to *him, her, it, them*. Instead these meanings must be understood from the context. See § 9.2.

labádaas reer: En siffra är ett substantiv och därmed huvudord i frasen. Därför läggs eventuella suffix till siffran, inte till det följande substantivet som är ett attribut på somaliska. Se § 8(a).

toddobá nacin ah, sáddex carruur ah, ímmisa muus ah: När man sätter ett räkneord eller motsvarande frågeord framför ett icke-räknebart substantiv måste de bindas samman med den reducerade verformen **ah** som är. Se § 12.1.9.

saddex xabbo oo muus ah: Många gånger skjuter man in en måttkategori, t.ex. **xabbo** *styck*, mellan räkneord och icke-räknebart substantiv. Då krävs konjunktionen **oo** före det andra attributet. Se § 12.1.9 och § 12.1.10.

labadoodu *the two of them, de två, båda:* Possessiva ändelser används ofta i en partitiv betydelse tillsammans med substantiv som uttrycker mängd. Se § 9.4.3.

jira: När subjektet är fokuserat står verbet i reducerad form. I den reducerade böjningen finns ingen särskild pluralform. Samma form som i maskulinum singular används även i plural. Se § 11.11.

På somaliska finns det inga objektspronomen i tredje person motsvarande *honom, henne, den, det, dem*. I stället måste

dessa betydelser utläsas ur sammanhanget. Se § 9.2.

Faadumo waxay haysatay siddeed shilin. Immisa shilin baa u soo hartay?

Faduma had eight shillings. How many shillings remained for her?

Faduma hade åtta shilling. Hur många shilling återstod det för henne?

Cabdi wuxuu haystay afar shilin. Aabbihiis wuxuu siiyey shan shilin.

Abdi had four shillings. His father gave him five shillings.

Abdi hade fyra shilling. Hans far gav honom fem shilling.

Text 9.1

siinayaa, siinaysaa: this verb takes two objects without any preposition, just like in English, e.g. *She gave the man a book.*

leh: Many modifiers are nouns that are related to their head nouns through the reduced verb form **leh** *having, that has*. Often the English preposition *with* may be used when translating this construction.

markii ... dhammaado: In temporal subclauses the subjunctive verb forms are used.

aadayaan guriga: Some verbs are accompanied by a spatial adverbial complement without any preposition, cf. French **J'habite Paris**. *I live in Paris*.

siinayaa, siinaysaa: detta verb tar två objekt utan någon preposition, på samma sätt som på svenska, t.ex. *Hon gav mannen en bok.*

leh: Många attribut består av substantiv som kopplas till ett överordnat substantiv med hjälp av den reducerade verbformen **leh** *som har*. Många gånger fungerar svenskans *med* som en bra översättning.

markii ... dhammaado: I tidsbisatser används konjunktiv.

aadayaan guriga: Vissa verb tar ett rumsadverbial utan någon preposition, jfr. franskans **J'habite Paris**. *Jag bor i Paris*.

Text 9.2

ee: A relative subclause that is the second modifier of a head noun must be preceded by a conjunction, **ee** or **oo**. The conjunction **ee** is used if the subclause is closely connected to the head noun and helps specify its precise meaning. See § 15.3.2.

oo: A relative subclause that is the second modifier of a head noun must be preceded by a conjunction, **ee** or **oo**. The conjunction **oo** is used if the subclause is more loosely connected to the head noun. It is especially common after an indefinite head noun. See § 15.3.3(a).

ee: En relativ bisats som står som andra attribut till sitt huvudord måste föregås av en konjunktion, **ee** eller **oo**. Konjunktionen **ee** används om bisatsen hänger nära samman med huvudordet och hjälper till att precisera dess syftning. Se § 15.3.2.

oo: En relativ bisats som står som andra attribut till sitt huvudord måste föregås av en konjunktion, **ee** eller **oo**. Konjunktionen **oo** anger att bisatsen hänger lösare samman med huvudordet. Den är vanlig efter ett huvudord i obestämd form. Se § 15.3.3(a).

shéeg: Imperative clauses do not contain any sentence particle. See § 13.6.

shéeg: Imperativsatser innehåller inte någon satspartikel. Se § 13.6.

leeyahay *has* doesn't have any special subjunctive form in subclauses. It doesn't end in **-aa** in the ordinary present tense, and also not in **-o** in the subjunctive.

leeyahay *har* saknar särskild konjunktivform i bisatser. Det slutar ju inte på **-aa** i vanligt presens, och inte heller på **-o** i konjunktiv.

Text 9.3

dul *surface, top*: A small group of nouns also serve as particles specifying a position, and they go right before the verb, e.g. **dul taallaa** *lies on top (of)*.

dul *yta, ovansida*: Ett litet antal substantiv fungerar som partiklar som anger position och de placeras direkt framför verbet, t.ex. **dul taallaa** *ligger ovanpå*.

Text 9.4

ugú: is an obligatory contraction of either **ú + kú** or **ú + ú**.

ugú: är en obligatorisk sammandragning av **ú + kú** eller **ú + ú**.

Maxaa aynu **dábka** **ugú** baahán nahay?

For what are we in need of the fire? Till vad är vi i behov av elden?

What do we need fire for? Vad behöver vi elden till?

inagagá: is an obligatory contraction of **ina + kú + ká**.

inagagá: är en obligatorisk sammandragning av **ina + kú + ká**.

Dábka wáxa **inagagá** baqdá dugáagga.

The wild animals get scared off from us by the fire.

De vilda djuren skräms bort från oss med hjälp av elden.

qor: Imperative clauses do not contain any sentence particle. See § 13.6.

qor: Imperativsatser innehåller inte någon satspartikel. Se § 13.6.

laba ... oo: The number is the head noun of the phrase. The noun following the number is a modifier of the number. Therefore the second modifier **kale** must be preceded by the conjunction **oo**.

laba ... oo: Siffran är huvudord i frasen. Substantivet efter siffran är en bestämning (ett attribut) till siffran. Det andra attributet **kale** måste då föregås av konjunktionen **oo**.

leeyahay *has* doesn't have any special subjunctive form in subclauses. It doesn't end in **-aa** in the ordinary present tense, and also not in **-o** in the subjunctive.

leeyahay *har* har inte någon särskild konjunktivform i bisatser. Formen slutar inte på **-aa** i presens, och inte heller på **-o** i konjunktiv.

Text 9.5

ma maaranno: In negated statements the subjunctive verb forms are used.

ma maaranno: I nekade påståenden används konjunktiv.

xidhataa: The final vowel **-a/-o** in a verb in the reduced present tense or in the present subjunctive should according to the principles of standard Somali be replaced by a long **-aa** if the verb is the last word in the subject phrase of the main clause.

xidhataa: Slutvokalen **-a/-o** i ett verb i reducerat presens eller i presens konjunktiv ska enligt standardspråkets regler bytas mot den långa vokalen **-aa** ifall verbet står sist i hela den fras som utgör subjektet i huvudsatsen.

Waa maxay dharka aad dugsiga u xidhataa?

What are the clothes you put on for school?

Vad / Vilka är kläderna som du tar på dig till skolan?

Waa maxay dharka aad ciyaaraha u xidhataa?

What are the clothes you put on for games?

Vilka är kläderna som du tar på dig för lekarna / för att leka?

The whole underlined phrase is actually the subject of the main clause and its predicate part **waa maxay**.

Hela den understrukna frasen är subjekt till predikatsdelen **waa maxay** i huvudsatsen.

The use of this kind of subject marking is however not very frequent in the spoken everyday for of the language and it is therefore often forgotten about when writing.

Användningen av denna subjektmarkör är dock inte så väl förankrad i det talade vardagsspråket och missas därför rätt ofta i skrift.

tahay/yahay *is* doesn't have any special subjunctive form in subclauses. It doesn't

tahay/yahay *är* har inte någon särskild konjunktivform i bisatser. Formen slutar

end in **-aa** in the ordinary present tense, and also not in **-o** in the subjunctive.

inte på **-aa** i presens, och inte heller på **-o** i konjunktiv.

waayo *since, because*: This coordinating conjunction connects two main clauses. This means that there has to be a sentence particle in both clauses.

waayo *eftersom, därför att*: Denna samordnande konjunktion binder samman två huvudsatser. Det ska alltså finnas en satspartikel i bnda satserna.

Text 11.1

11.1 wuxuu, waxay: When a subclause or a piece of direct speech functions as the object of a main clause verb, it is very common that the main clause contains the focus particle **waxa(a)** which then points forward to the entire subclause.

16.1 wuxuu, waxay: När bisatser eller direkta anföringar fungerar som objekt till ett verb i en överordnad sats är det mycket vanligt att huvudsatsen innehåller fokuspartikeln **waxa(a)** som pekar framåt på hela den underordnade satsen.

Diinkii wuxuu yiri, “Maroodi, waan kaa dul boodi karaa.”

The turtle said, ‘HEY ELEPHANT, I CAN JUMP OVER YOU.’

Sköldpaddan sa: – DU ELEFANTEN, JAG KAN HOPPA ÖVER DIG.

11.1 is: The object pronoun **is** can be used both reflexively (*oneself*) and reciprocally (*each other*).

is: Objektspronomenet **is** används både reflexivt (*sig*) och reciprokt (*varandra*).

Xaaskii Diinku way is qarisay.

The turtle’s wife hid herself. | Sköldpaddans fru gömde sig.

Way isla hadlayaan.

They talk to each other. | De pratar med varandra.

11.1 boodayaa: **The** present progressive often expresses what is going to happen in the immediate future.

boodayaa: Progressivt presens uttrycker ofta nära förestående framtid.

Berri waxaan ka dul boodayaa Maroodi.

Tomorrow, I am jumping over the Elephant.

I morgon ska jag hoppa över Elefanten.

11.1 yimid, tageen, kaalay: Some verbs expressing motion are used without any preposition when expressing the goal of the motion.

yimid, tageen, kaalay: Vid en del rörelseverb behövs ingen preposition för det adverbial som uttrycker målet med förflyttningen.

Diinkii waxa uu yimid gurigiisa.

*The turtle came **to** its house. The turtle came home.*

*Sköldpaddan kom **till** sitt hus. Sköldpaddan kom hem.*

Diinka iyo xaaskiisu waxay tageen guriga Maroodiga.

*The turtle and his wife went **to** the Elephant's house.*

*Sköldpaddan och hans hustru gick **till** Elefantens hus.*

Kaalay bannaanka. *Come outside. | Kom ut.*

11.1 ku yiri: The verb **yiri** (m.), **tiri** (f.) *said* combines with the preposition **ku** as the equivalent of the English construction *say something to somebody*.

ku yiri: Verbet **yiri** (m.), **tiri** (f.) *sa* kombineras med prepositionen **ku** som motsvarighet till den svenska konstruktionen *säga ngt till ngn*.

Wuxuu ku yiri xaaskiisa, ...

*He said to his wife: ... | Han sa **till** sin fru: ...*

Waxay ku tiri, ...

*She said to him: ... | Hon sa **till** honom: ...*

11.1 ku yiri, kartid, siraynaa: There are no short object pronouns in the third person. This lesson gives us a few more examples.

ku yiri, kartid, siraynaa: I tredje person finns inga objektspronomen. Här får vi ytterligare några exempel.

Waxay ku tiri, "Ma kartid."

She said to him, 'You can't (do it/that).'

*Hon sa **till honom**: – **Det** kan du inte.*

Wuxuu yiri, "Waan siraynaa."

*He said, 'We'll fool **him**.' | Han sa: – Vi ska lura **honom**.*

11.1 ka dul: The phrase **ká dul** expresses movement *across something* or *over something*.

ka dul: Frasen **ká dul** uttrycker förflyttning *över ngt*.

Waan ka dul boodi karaa.

*I can jump over him. | Jag kan hoppa **över** honom.*

Igama **dul boodi kartid.**

You can't jump over me. | Du kan inte hoppa över mig.

11.1 kaa is an obligatory contraction of **kaa**: är en obligatorisk sammandragning av **ku** you + **ká** from.

Waan **kaa dul boodi karaa.**

I can jump over you. | Jag kan hoppa över dig.

11.1 igamá is an obligatory contraction of **igamá**: obligatorisk sammandragning av **i** + **ká** + **má**. The position of the negation **má** is directly after any object pronouns and prepositions. These three words are also contracted into one.

igamá: obligatorisk sammandragning av **i** + **ka** + **ma**. Negationen **má** placeras direkt efter eventuella objektspronomen och prepositioner och dras samman med dem.

Igamá **dul boodi kartid.**

You can't jump over me. | Du kan inte hoppa över mig.

11.1 dul boodi: Just a very small group of words that denote position may be inserted between the negation and the verb.

dul boodi: Bara en mycket liten grupp av ord som betecknar position kan placeras mellan negationen och verbet.

Igamá **dul boodi kartid.**

You can't jump over me. | Du kan inte hoppa över mig.

Text 11.2

11.2 ah: When a measurement term is followed by a noun expressing a substance, the substance has to be followed by the reduced verb form **ah** which is, that is, being.

ah: När måttord följs av ämnesnamn måste ämnesnamnet följas av den reducerade verbformen **ah** som är.

xabbad haruur ah

a sorghum seed, a seed of sorghum | ett durrafrö, ett frö av durra

11.2 in: In English, indirect polar questions (requiring yes/no as the answer) are generally introduced by the subjunction *if* or *whether*. In Somali they generally begin with **in** *that*. **in:** I svenskan inleds indirekta ja/nej-frågor som regel med konjunktionen *om*. I somaliskan används vanligtvis **in** *att*.

Waxay weydiisay bisaddii iyo ridii in ay burka ka sameeyaan canjeero ama rooti. *She asked the cat and the goat if they should make pancake or bread with the flour.* | *Hon frågade katten och geten om de skulle göra tunnbröd eller franskbröd av mjölet.*

11.2 -ba: The particle **-ba** has a reinforcing function. The most idiomatic translation may vary quite a bit. In a positive declarative clause it may correspond to English *also, all, every*. **-ba:** Partikeln **-ba** har en förstärkande betydelse. Den mest idiomatiska översättningen kan variera en hel del. I jakade påståenden kan den motsvara svenskans *också, alla, varje*.

"Ma rabno," ayey saddexduba ku jawaabeen. *'I don't want to,' all three answered her.* | *– Det vill vi inte, svarade henne alla tre.*

11.2 rootida: A small number of nouns are used with different gender in different Somali regions. A common such noun is **rooti** *bread*.

rootida: Ett mindre antal substantiv används i olika genus i olika delar av det språkområdet. Ett vanligt sådant substantiv är **rooti** *bröd*.

roótiga / rootída

the bread | brödet

roítigii fiicnaa / rootídii fiicnayd

that good bread | det goda brödet

11.2 cunaya: The present progressive often expresses immediate future.

cunaya: Progressivt presens uttrycker ofta nära förestående framtid.

Aniga ayaa shaqeeyay oo cunaya. *I'M THE ONE who has worked and will eat. | JAG ÄR DEN som har arbetat och kommer att äta.*

Text 11.3

11.3 dhici: The infinitive ending **-i** affects the vowel /a/ in some verb root that ends with one of the back consonants /h/, /x/, /c/, /'/.

dhici: Infinitivändelsen **-i** påverkar vokalen /a/ i vissa verbrötter som slutar med en av de bakre konsonterna /h/, /x/, /c/, /'/.

dhacaa, inf. dhici *falls; happens, occurs | faller, ramlar; händer, inträffar*

15.1 Xayawaanka biyaha ku jira

15.1 maalmaha: The word **maalín** *day* has the plural **maalmó**. It is impossible to arrive at this plural form starting from the singular. Actually it is the plural form that reveals the words true stem, and it is easier to form the singular from the plural, than the other way around. In the singular, the /m/ has to change into /n/ since there is no vowel following it. A supportive vowel also has to be inserted since a word cannot end in two consonants. In this very word the choice of vowel is irregular. Usually, the existing vowel in the stem is copied..

maalmaha: Ordet **maalín** *dag* har pluralformen **maalmó**. Det är omöjligt att bilda den pluralformen utifrån singularformen. Däremot ser man i pluralformen ordets verkliga stam och man kan utifrån pluralforem lättare bilda singularfomen. I singular har /m/ tvingats övergå till /n/ eftersom ingen vokal följer. Dessutom har en inskottsvokal lagts till eftersom ord inte kan sluta med två konsonanter. Just i det här ordet är valet av inskottsvokal dock oregelbundet. Normalt sett kopieras den vokal som finns i stammen.

sg. */maal•m/	>	maalín	<i>day dag</i>
pl. /maal•m/-/ó/	>	maalmó	<i>days dagar</i>
sg. */il•k/	>	ílig	<i>tooth tand</i>
pl. /il•k/-/ó/	>	ilkó	<i>teeth tänder</i>
sg. */nim/	>	nín	<i>man</i>
pl. /nim/-/ám/	>	nimán	<i>men män</i>

15.1 ká mid ah: This is an interesting example of a situation where a Somali preposition actually occurs before a noun. It does so since the noun **mid** constitutes part of the predicate of the relative clause together with the verb **ah**. The preposition is in its expected position before the predicate verb phrase **mid ah**.

ká mid ah: Ett annat exempel på att prepositioner kan hamna framför substantiv är när substantivet ingår i verbfrasen som predikatsfyllnad eller predikativ. Då står ju prepositionen på sin "rätta plats" i början av verbfrasen.

maalín maalmáha ká mid ah *en dag som är en av dagarna*
en dag av dagarna
en av dagarna
en vacker dag... (i sagor o dyl.)

This Somali structure often corresponds to the English preposition *of* in its partitive function between two nouns.

Här ser vi alltså den somaliska struktur som ofta motsvarar den svenska propositionen *av* i partitiv betydelse mellan två substantiv.

15.1 bisadi: In a more careful style, indefinite feminine nouns have often the subject ending **-i**.

bisadi: Feminina substantiv har i lite mera vårdad stil gärna subjektsändelsen **-i**.

Maalin maalmaha ka mid ah ayaa bisadi gurigeedii ka tagtay.

day the.days of one being FOCUS cat her.home.you.know from went

One beautiful day a cat set out from her home.

En vacker dag begav sig en katt hemifrån.

15.1 gurigeedii: In fairytales and other stories the referential demonstrative

gurigeedii: I sagor och andra berättelser används ofta den demonstrativa formen

ending **-ii** is often used in a somewhat special way. The reader hardly has any chance to know anything about the characters in the story from before, but by using this ending the storyteller is able to introduce characters and objects as “old friends” and “well-known things” within the story. As a reader or listener you simply have to accept that you are expected to know more than you actually do. You have to accept the characters without having had the chance to get to know them.

på **-ii** på ett lite speciellt sätt. Man har ju inte rimligen någon chans att känna till saker och ting från tidigare, men med hjälp av denna form introducerar ändå författaren eller berättaren olika personer och begrepp som “självklara” i sitt sammanhang. Som lyssnare/läsare får man helt enkelt acceptera att man förväntas “känna till” och acceptera dessa personer som “etablerade” i berättelsen, utan att man egentligen har fått dem mera grundligt “introducerade” för sig.

Maalin maalmaha ka mid ah ayaa bisadi gurigeedii ka tagtay.

Once upon a time a cat set out from her house.

En vacker dag begav sig en katt från sitt hus.

15.1 digaagádéy (hey, little) hen! **daanyéerów** (hey you) monkey! are further examples of the use of the vocative ending **-ow** on masculine nouns and **-ey/-ay** on feminine nouns.

digaagádéy (hör) du hönan! **daanyéerów** (hör) du apan! är ytterligare exempel på vokativ i maskulinum på **-ow** och i femininum på **-ey/-ay**.

15.1 ka ... aragtay: In many languages, visual experiences are rendered as something that moves FROM a place TO the person looking.

ka ... aragtay: I många språk upplever man att ett synintryck eller en bild liksom gör en resa FRÅN sin plats till den som tittar.

15.1 dhex: A small number of nouns that express a position are used in their indefinite form in the verb phrase. Ordinary nouns do not occur in this position. Therefore, this small group of nouns are considered to have developed from nouns into verbal/adverbial particles.

dhex: En handfull substantiv som anger position kan förekomma i obestämd form inuti verbfrasen. Vanliga substantiv kan inte förekomma inuti verbfrasen. Därför får man anta att denna lilla grupp av ord har utvecklats till verbpartiklar.

Digaagaddii // iyaduna // waxa ay // iska dhex aragtay // biyihii.

The.hen she.too FOCUS she herself.from middle saw the water.

The hen also saw herself down in the middle of the WATER.

Hönan såg också sig själv nere i VATTNET.

15.1 dhexdooda, dushooda: By **dhexdooda, dushooda:** Med hjälp av en combining a simple preposition and a noun expressing a specific location, it is possible to form an adverbial of place that describes very specific positions. The noun expressing the location is linked with a possessive suffix to the noun that it relates to. **dhexdooda, dushooda:** Med hjälp av en kombination av en enkel preposition och ett substantiv som betecknar en specifik position kan man skapa platsadverbial med detaljerad positionsangivelse. Substantivet som betecknar positionen kopplas med hjälp av ett possessivsuffix till det substantiv som anger platsen.

dhex *middle point | mitten*

biyaha dhexdooda *the water its middle, the middle of the water*

| vattnet dess mitt, vattnets mitt

ku arkaa biyaha dhexdooda *sees (down) in the middle of the water |*
ser i vattnets mitt, ser mitt i vattnet, ser nere i vattnet

Waxa aan ku arkaa biyaha dhexdooda digaagad.

I see a HEN down in the water. Jag ser en HÖNA nere i vattnet.

15.1 Some motion verbs are used without a basic preposition. **Vissa rörelseverb** behöver som vanligt inte någon enkel preposition.

Daanyeerkaa iyo bisaddii waxa ay yimaadeen biyihii dushooda.

The monkey and the cat arrived at the surface of the water.

Apan och katten kom fram till vattnets yta.

dvs. de gick inte ner i/ut i vattnet:

Apan och katten kom fram till vattnenbrynet.

15.2 Baahida nabadda

15.2 kulligeen *all of us* is another example of the partitive use of the short possessive endings. **kulligeen** *vi alla* är ännu ett exempel på partitiv användning av korta possessiva ändelser.

15.2 ku: In Somali the short object pronouns are obligatory even if one **ku:** I somaliskan är de korta objektspronomenen obligatoriska även om man väljer att lägga till de längre formerna.

chooses to add the longer forms for more emphasis.

Adíga yáa ku ilaaliya? Vem tar hand om dig?

15.2 The question word **yaa** *who* is focused through the suffix **-aa**, while a certain additional emphasis is added to the object *you* through the long form **adíga** which is used in addition to the obligatory short form **ku**.

Frågeordet **yaa** *vem* är alltså fokuserat med suffixet **-aa**, medan en viss extra betoning läggs på objektet *dig* genom att den långa formen **adíga** *du, dig* används tillsammans med den obligatoriska korta formen **ku** *dig*.

Adíga yáa ku ilaaliya? Vem tar hand om dig?

15.2 Since the subject **yaa** *who* is fokused, the verb is in the reduced form in **-a**.

Eftersom subjektet **yaa** *vem* är fokuserat står verbet också i reducerad form på **-a**.

Adíga yáa ku ilaaliya? Vem tar hand om dig?

15.3 Nadaafadda jirka

15.3 ka ilaalinta: When it comes to the prohibition of prepositions before nouns, there is one important exception. Verbal nouns may be preceded by prepositions in the same way as the corresponding verb from which the verbal noun is derived. English verbal nouns generally end in *-ing*, whereas the Somali ones end in **-id**, **-n**, eller **-asho**.

An important difference is however, that prepositions are pronounced without any high tone before a verbal noun. Instead the prepositions function as a prefix, and it is sometimes written together with the noun as one word.

ka ilaalinta: När det gäller förbudet mot prepositioner framför substantiv så finns det faktiskt mindre undantag. Främst gäller det substantiv som är direkt avledda av verb, så kallade verbalsubstantiv. Sådana slutar på svenska på *-andel/-ende/-(n)ing*. På somaliska slutar de på **-id**, **-n**, eller **-asho**.

En viktig skillnad är dock att prepositionen uttalas utan någon betoning före ett verbalsubstantiv. I stället fungerar den som ett prefix och skrivs ibland ihop med substantivet som ett ord.

ka ilaalinta wasakhda jirka

*the protection of the body **from** dirt |
skyddandet av kroppen **mot** smuts*

17. Minor comments

It is important to remember that the word **beér** has a very broad and general meaning, denoting any kind of land or soil where things are grown: *field, farm, plantation, garden, park* etc.

Remember that the form **sáwir** can be both a noun (*a picture, a drawing*) and a verb in the imperative (*draw!*).

Remember that the demonstrative suffix **-kaas/-taas** *that* may sometimes lose the final **-s** when this form is not intended as a “physical” pointing at the mentioned object.

19.1 Saciid Aadan

x

noolaa obligatorisk sammandragning < nool + ahaa

19.2 Ciiddii Biino

x

fiicánaa *vad fin den är!* < **fiicán** + **-aa**
macaánaa *vad gott det är!* < **macaán** + **-aa**
Ändelsen **-aa** efter ett adjektiv uttrycker utrop, förvåning, glädje etc.

Vokalförändring

x

Ord som slutar på **-o** uttalas ofta med **-a** i sammanhängande tal om något ord följer direkt efter och uttalas tillsammans med det föregående ordet som slutar på **-o**.

Detta är i princip samma ljudövergång som kommer till uttryck i skrift före den bestämda artikeln, t.ex. **biyo**, **biyaha**. Men sist i ord brukar man inte skriva denna ljudförändringen i standardortografin.

Man skulle kunna jämföra med hur **-r** faller bort i svenskan om det följs av ett ord som börjar med konsonant, t.ex. *böcker på svenska*.

Additional grammar

Stem alternations

14.7 dhammi: Notice also the consonant alternation between the subject form **dhammi** and the base form **dhan** which is due to the fact that a Somali word cannot end in /m/, nor can it end in a double consonant.

dhammi: Observera också konsonantväxlingen mellan subjektsformen **dhammi** och grundformen **dhan** vilket beror på att somaliska ord inte kan sluta på /m/, och inte heller på en dubbel konsonant.

Possessive suffixes

13.1 dhammaantood: The possessive suffixes may after certain nouns express the group that the preceding noun relates to. Compare Eng. *all of them*. Notice that in this type of expressions it's the short ending **-tood** that is used. A "real" possessive form would end in **-tooda**.

dhammaantood: De possessiva suffixen kan efter vissa substantiv uttrycka den grupp som substantivet relaterar till. Jämför eng. *all of them*. Observera att det då är den korta formen **-tood** som används. Den verkligt possessiva formen skulle normalt sett vara **-tooda**.

Habitual past tense

13.1 jiray: The auxiliary verb **jiray** *used to*, in the past tense form, expresses that the action denoted by the infinitive form of the main verb was (regularly) repeated in the past.

jiray: Hjälpverbet **jiray** *brukade*, som står i preteritum, uttrycker tillsammans med infinitiven av huvudverbet en upprepad handling i det förflutna.

Reduced subjunctive

14.7 aan noolayn: This is a very short relative subclause. The special negative form of the verb *to be* that is used in subclauses does not inflect for different

aan noolayn: Detta är en mycket kort relativ bisats. Den särskilda negativa form av verbet *vara* som används i bisatser böjs inte i olika personer och

persons and is used irrespectively of tense: **aan ahayn** *is not, are not, am not, was not, were not.* används oavsett tempus: **aan ahayn** *är inte, var inte.*

walxo aan noolayn < nool + ahayn *things that are not alive, inanimate objects | saker som inte är levande, döda ting*

Prepositions between NP's

15.1 jira: Somali heading and texts under illustrations often contain a relative clause with a verb in the reduced form.

jira: Somaliska rubriker och bildtexter är ofta uppbyggda som ett substantiv följt av en relativ bisats med ett verb i reducerad form.

Xayawaanka biyaha ku jira

Djuren som finns i vattnet

Djuren i vattnet

Also in English such headings and texts under illustrations sometimes contains a relative clause, but it is also often enough to use a preposition phrase. Since Somali prepositions must precede a verb the natural solution in Somali is to make use of a relative clause as a modifier to a nouns when English uses just a preposition phrase.

Även på svenska innehåller sådana rubriker och bildtexter ibland en relativ sats, men ofta nöjer vi oss med ett substantiv följt en preposition och ett annat substantiv. Eftersom en preposition inte kan stå framför ett substantiv på somaliska, utan behöver ett verb, blir somaliskans struktur vanligtvis en relativ bisats.

Particles

13.1 soó: This small particle expresses a movement towards the place where the subject of the clause is.

soó: Det lilla ordet **soó** uttrycker en rörelse mot den plats eller position där subjektet i satsen befinner sig.

13.3 soo: The movement that is expressed by **soó** is not always very concrete. It may also refer to time. If you think of the future as something moving towards you, then the expression **soó socdá** *coming, following* may be interpreted as events that will

soo: Den rörelse som uttrycks med **soó** är inte alltid så konkret. Den kan även ha en syftning på tid. Om man ser framtiden som något som kommer emot oss människor, kan uttrycket **soó socdá** *kommande, följande* tolkas som händelser

come towards us in the future. In the clause in the text, it's the example words that will come towards us (later on). It's not us who move ahead (with our eyes) through the lines of text.

som kommer att möta oss eller komma emot oss i framtiden. I meningen ovan är det alltså exempelorden som (tidsmässigt) kommer emot oss, inte vi som förflyttar oss framåt (med blicken) längs raderna i texten.

Subject endings

14.7 dhammi, nooli: These are adjective with the subject ending **-i**, which is used on adjectives when they are the last word in the subject phrase.

dhammi, nooli: Detta är adjektiv med subjektsändelsen **-i** som läggs till adjektiv när de utgör det sista ordet i en subjektsfras.

Subclauses, subordinator words

13.2 si + u: Final subclauses are introduced by the word **si** *sätt*. Inside the subclause the prepositionen **u** *in* also occurs. This preposition typically expresses manner.

si + u: Finala bisatser inleds med ordet **si** *sätt*. Inuti bisatsen hittar man också prepositionen **u** *på* som ju är typisk för sättsadverbial.

Isticmaal erayadan si aad ugu buuxiso meelaha bannaan.

Use these words in a way that you fill the empty places with them.

Use these words so that you fill the empty spaces with them.

Use these words to fill the empty spaces.

Använd de här orden på ett sätt att du fyller de tomma platserna med dem.

Använd de här orden så att du fyller de tomma platserna med dem.

Använd de här orden för att fylla luckorna.

As can be seen in the last alternative translation, English offers a possibility to reduce the subclause if the subject is the same in both clauses. Such a reduction is impossible in Somali, and a complete subclause with its own subject word is always required.

Som framgår av den sista översättningsvarianten kan man på svenska välja att göra en satsförkortning om subjektet i huvudsatsen och bisatsen är detsamma. En sådan förkortning är inte möjlig på somaliska, utan en komplett bisats med sitt eget subjekt är alltid nödvändig.

Subclause negation

See also reduced subjunctive

14.7 aan: This negation is used in subclauses instead of **ma** which is only used in main clauses.

aan: Denna negation används i bisatser i stället för **ma** som bara används i huvudsatser.