



FOREX FOR BEGINNER



MOHAMMED ELMISSSE



TUSMADA BUUGGA

Contents

TUSMADA BUUGGA.....	II
BILOWGA BUUGGA.....	V
MAHADNAQ.....	VI
AFEEF	VII
HIBAYN	VIII
GANACSIGA SARIFKA AH – HORUDHAC.....	1
WAA MAXAY FOREX TRADING?	1
Yaa ka ganacsada sarifka calamiga ah?	1
Goorma ayaad ka ganacsan kartaa forex?	2
Aasaaska Forex:	2
Waa maxay suuqa sarifka calamiga ah?	2
Yaa door aad u weyn ka ciyaara suuqa sarifka calamiga ah?	3
Maxaa Dhaqaajiyi Suuqa Sarifka?	4
6-da Dhaqdhaqaaqa Suuqa Sarifka ee Ugu Weyn	5
1.Inflation (Sicir bararka).....	5
2 Employment { Shaqaalaysiinta}	6
3 trade balance { dheelitirka ganacsiga}	7
4 Quantitative easing {Fududeynta tirada}	8
5 Country politics { Siyaasada dalka}	9
6 Interest rates { Qiimaha dulsaarka}	10
SIDA LOO GANACSADO HADDII AAD TAHAY QOF MASHQUUL AH.....	11
Choose a Platform {Doro Platform}	11
Follow Top traders {Raac ganacsatada ugu sareysa}	11
Copy their trades {Koobiyi ganacsigooda}	12
Learn and Profit {Baro oo Faa'iido}	12
LEVERAGE, PIP & SPREAD	13
Leverage.....	13
Pip	13
The Bid-Ask Spread.....	14
LAMMAANAHA LACAGTA {CURRENCY PAIR}	15
Lammaanaha Lacagta Inta Badan La Isticmaalo (Commonly Used Currency Pair)	15
EUR/USD LAMMAANAHA LACAGTA.....	16

BULLISH IYO BEARISH, LOT SIZE	17
Bullish	17
Bearish	17
Lot size.....	17
Pending Orders in Forex Trade.....	17
Buy Limit.....	18
Buy Stop	18
Sell Limit	18
.....	18
Sell Stop.....	18
Margin.....	19
Hedging.....	19
Take Profit	20
Stop Losses	20
FOREX MARKET HOURS	21
.....	21
FOREX CHART	22
CHART	22
THE LINE CHART	22
THE BAR CHART	23
CANDLESTICKS CHART	23
CANDLESTICK CHARTS	24
{ MOST POPULAR CANDLESTICK PATTERNS } QAABABKA SHAMACA UGU CAANSAN	25
DOJI CANDLESTICK	29
ENGULFING CANDLESTICK FORMATIONS	34
Forex Trading – Pattern Study of Trends, Support and Resistance	36
KINDS OF TRENDS { NOOCYADA ISBEDDELLADA }	36
Uptrend	37
Down Trend	38
Sideways	39
FIBONACCI RETRACEMENT.....	40
THE TRENDLINE	41
SUPPORT AND RESISTANCE	43
FOREX TRADING – MARKET ANALYSIS	45

Goorma ayaa loo isticmaalaa falanqaynta aasaasiga ah ee suuqa forex?.....	47
Qodobbada muhiimka ah ee saameeya falanqaynta aasaasiga ah.....	48
INTEREST RATES (QIIMAHA DULSAARKA)	48
GDP GROWTH (KOBACA GDP).....	48
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION { WAX SOO SAARKA WARSHADAHA }	48
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) { TUSMADA QIIMAHA MACMIILKA (CPI) }	48
RETAIL SALES { IIBKA TAFARAIIQDA }	48
Risk Management	50
FIXED LOT SIZE.....	50
EQUITY PERCENT	50
RISK AND REWARD RATIOS USING STOP LOSS	51
TRADING RULES	52
SI TARTIIB AH U BILOW	52
XADDID KHASAARAHAAGA	52
XAJI FAA'IIDADAADA	53
ISTARAATIJIYADA GANACSIGA	53

BILOWGA BUUGGA

MAHADNAQ

Alle ayaa mahad leh horeyso iyo dambaysaba I waafajiyey soo
saarida buugan iina fududaayey isku dubaridkiisa. Waxa mahad
ujeedinaya waalidkay kuwasoo barbaarintayda kusoo daalay
gaar ahaan hooyaday faadumo yuusuf cabdi oo aan aad
ujecelahay rabi cimri dheer iyo cibaado suuban ha siiyo maca
nabiyiin haka yeelo (aamin) Way adagtahay in aad mahadnaqdo
marka ay jiraan dad badan oo mudan in loo mahadnaqo waxayna
qaaadanaysa maqaalo aad u fara badan Si guud waxan mahad
balaadhan ujeedinaya dhamaan asxaabta intuu buugan socday
garab igu siiyey

AFEEF

Buugan yarahan waxa uu ka dhashay fikir iyo dedaal ugub ah iyo bilowga hal abuurnimadayda qoraal sidaa awgeed inkastoo dadaal badan muujinayey iskuna howlay inaan yareeyo ceebaha kasoo bixi kara buugan haddana waxa hubaal ah in ay jiri karaan khaladaad. Waxa akhristayaasha ka raali galinaaya wixii khaladaad ah ee buuggan ay kala kulmaan

HIBAYN

Buugan waxa u hibeeyay qof kastoo jecel akhriska iyo qoraalka iyo qof kasta o danaynaya in uun xog fiican ka helo ganacsiga suuqa forex Si gaara buuga waxaan u hibnaayey ajarkiisa iyo wixii wanaag ah uu wato iyo dheef, aabahay ahaana ganacsade mudo wakhti ku suntan ka hor, ELMI IISE qofkasta buug yarahan wax ka faaida waxan ka duraansanaya(Codsanaya) inuu u duceeyo inuu ilaahay u dembi dhaafo boos iyo makaan sare janooyinkiisa ka siiyo iyo dhamaan umada muslimiinta intii dhimatay

GANACSIGA SARIFKA AH – HORUDHAC

WAA MAXAY FOREX TRADING?

Suuqa sarifka lacagaha qalaad (forex, FX (loogu dhawaaqo "fix"), ama suuqa lacagta) waa suuq caalami ah oo baahsan ama iibka (OTC) ee ka ganacsiga lacagaha. Suuqan ayaa go'aamiya sarifka lacagaha qalaad ee lacag kasta. Waxa ku jira dhammaan dhinacyada wax iibsiga, iibinta iyo beddelka lacagaha ee qiimaha hadda ama la go'aamiyay. Marka la eego mugga ganacsiga, waa suuqa ugu weyn adduunka, waxaana ku xiga suuqa deynta

Suuqa sarifka calamiga ah waa mid adag. Inta badan dadka ka ganacsada Suuqyada Sarifka calamiga ah ayaa kor u kaca khasaaraha xisaabtooda sanadada ugu horeeya - waa adduun tartan iyo loolan.

Bilaabidda in si guul leh looga ganacsado Suuqa Sarifka calamiga ah waxay ku tiirsan tahay hal shay oo kaliya: Baro oo si aad u Akhriso Suuqa

Akhrinta suuqa ayaa kaa caawin doonta inaad ku guulaysato wax kala iibsiga, oo aad maarayso khatarta iyo inaad saadaaliso khasaaraha, kuwaas oo ah dhinacyada muhiimka ah ee xirfad ganacsi kasta oo guul leh.

Aqoonta halkan lagu sharraxay dhammaanteed waa bilaash inaad hirgeliso - waxa kaliya ee aad u baahan tahay waa inaad u hurto dhawr saacadood waqtigaaga

Yaa ka ganacsada sarifka calamiga ah?

Suuqa sarifka lacagaha qalaad waa mid aad u baaxad weyn waana suuqa ugu weyn oo ay ku jiraan malaayiin qof. Boqollaal kun oo qof (sidayada oo kale ah), sariflayaasha lacagaha, bangiyada, si ay u hareereeyaan maareeyayaasha sanduuqa qof kastaa wuxuu ka qaybqaataa suuqa forex

Goorma ayaad ka ganacsan kartaa forex?

Suuqa Forex wuxuu furan yahay 24 saacadood maalintii iyo 5 maalmood todobaadkii. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, macnaheedu maaha inay tahay had iyo jeer firfircoon. Aynu eegno sida ay u egtahay maalinta 24-saac ee sarifka lacagaha qalaad. Suuqa forex wuxuu u qaybsan yahay afar kulan oo ganacsi oo waaweyn: fadhiga Sydney, the Fadhiga Tokyo, fadhigii London iyo fadhigii New York

Aasaaska Forex:

Waa maxay suuqa sarifka calamiga ah?

Inta aanan ka jawaabin su'aashan, aan eegno waxa ay FOREX u taagan tahay

Haa, Forex waxay u taagan tahay sarrifka lacagaha qalaad (Foreign Exchange)

Investopedia waxa ay ku qeexday in hal lacag lagu beddelo mid kale, ama beddelka hal lacag

lacag kale loo galo. Sarrifka Qalaad waxa kale oo loola jeedaa suuqa caalamiga ah ee lacagaha lagu kala iibsado saacad walba. Sawirka soo socda ayaa muujinaya sida aad uga qayb qaadanayso Suuqa Sarifka calamiga ah marka aad fasax ka qaadato USA una aado Yurub oo aad doollarkaaga ku iibsato qaar ka mid ah yuuro



Yaa door aad u weyn ka ciyaara suuqa sarifka calamiga ah?

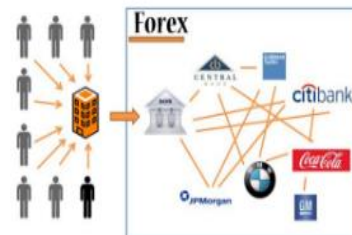
Hadda oo aad ogtahay sida aad uga mid noqon karto ka qaybqaatayaasha Suuqa Sarifka calamiga ah, aan eegno cidda door aad u weyn ka ciyaarta



1. **Dawladdaha:** waxay u isticmaalaan suuqa sarifka calamiga ah si ay u gaadhaan yoolal dhaqaale oo gaar ah
2. **Bangiyada Dhexe:** waxay u taagan yihiin cududda maaliyadeed ee dawladda; waxay isticmaalaan suuqa sarifka calamiga ah si loo hagaajiyo siyaasadda lacagta
3. **Bangiyada caadiga ah:** waxay ka ganacsadaan suuqa sarifka calamiga ah si ay u helaan lacagta saxda ah ee lacagtaas waxay u baahan yihiin inay horumariyaan hawlhooda
4. **Hay'adaha kale ee maaliyadeed:** tusaale ahaan, lacagaha hawlgabka ee maalgeliya Suuqa Sarifka calamiga ah ku helaan soo celinta beddelka
5. **Shirkadaha caalamiga ah:** waxay ka shaqeeyaan suuqa sarifka calamiga ah si ay wax u kala iibsadaan inta u dhaxaysa meelo kala duwan oo ay ka dhisan yihiin.
6. **Hedge Funds:** ururada loo qaabeeyey inay ku qiyaasaan suuqa sarifka calamiga ah oo ay helaan lacag badan oo soo celin ah maalgashadayaashooda, beddelka guddiyada
7. **Ganacsatada tafaariiqda:** ganacsatada sida ADIGA iyo dadka ku qiyaasa suuqa sarifka calamiga ah si ay a faa'iido

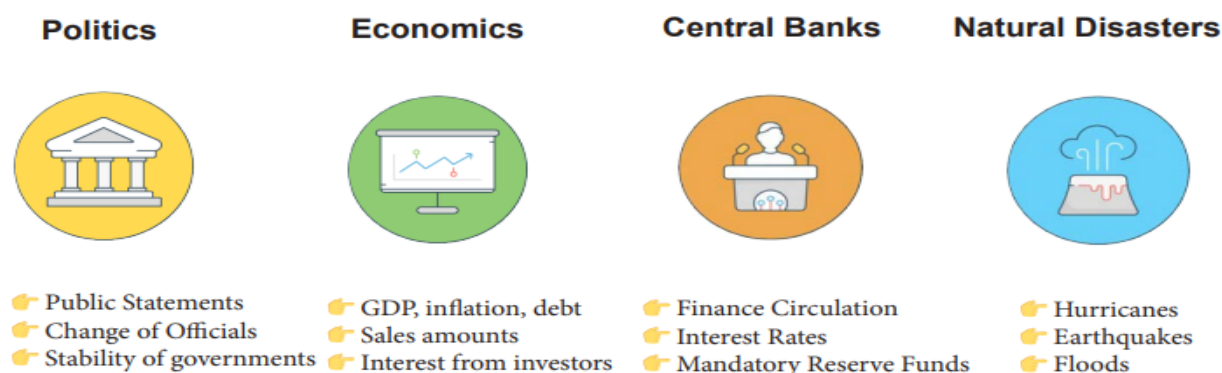
Waxaa laga yaabaa inaad la yaabto... Sidee Ganacsatada Tafaariiqda ah ay u heli karaan horyaalka weyn?

Halkaan waa halka ay ka soo gasho fikradda ah Broker ama dulaal, waa qof aniga iyo adiga oo kale ah waxaan u tagaynaa dilaal. Doorokoodu waa in ay la shaqeeyaan shakhsiyaadka kale sidoo kale, in la isku daro dhammaan wax kala iibsiga oo loo diro bangiga, kaas oo si toos ah u gala suuqa sarifka calamiga ah. Habkan kor-u-qaadista ee lagu muujiyey garaafka Hoos, Ganacsade Tafaariiqle ah ayaa ka faa'iideysan kara fursadaha ku yaal Suuqa Sarifka Marka la soo koobo, dhammaan ka qaybgalayaashan aan kor ku soo sheegnay waxay abuuraan lacag aad u badan. Si aad wax badan u noqoto saxda ah; Mugga suuqa sarifka calamiga ah waa:



Maxaa Dhaqaajiya Suuqa Sarifka?

Xitaa haddii aadan haysan waqti aad ku daawato jaantusyada maalinta oo dhan, waxaad ku arki kartaa fursado ganacsi oo weyn adiga oo si fudud u daawanaya wararka iyo jadwalka dhaqaalaha maalin kasta. Si kale haddii loo dhigo, samaynta falanqaynta aasaasiga ah. Asal ahaan, dhammaan aasaaska ayaa ah tilmaamayaasha halka maalgashadayaasha waxay ku talo jiraan inay lacagtooda galiyaan iyo lacagaha ay saamayn doonto natiijada. Dhammaan darawalada waxay u qaybsan yihiin 4 qaybood oo waaweyn: **bangiyada dhexe, dhaqaalaha dawladda, xasilloonida siyaasadeed iyo masiibooyinka dabiiciga ah.**



6-da Dhaqdhaqaaqa Suuqa Sarifka ee Ugu Weyn

1. Inflation (Sicir bararka)

Sicir bararka dhaqaaluhu waa mid ka mid ah Go'aaminta ugu muhiimsan ee is-weydaarsiga dalka heerka, lagu qeexay heerka qiimaha guud ee alaabta iyo adeegyada.



Sicir bararka dhaqaalaha iyo awoodda wax iibsiga ee lacagteeda ayaa si kale u xidhiidhsan, halkaas oo heerka hoose ee sicir-bararka uu turjumayo.

si loo horumariyo awoodda wax iibsiga Farqiga u dhexeeya qiimaha sicir-bararka ee labada lacag waxaa loo yaqaannaa kala duwanaanshaha sicir-bararka iyo haddii uu bilaabo inuu ballaariyo, waxaad rabi lahayd. si ay u iibsadaan lacagta sicir-bararka hoose oo ay iibiyaan lacagta sicir bararka ee sareeysa

!! Xogta ugu weyn ee loo sii daayo sicir-bararka ayaa ah Tusaha qiimaha macaamiisha (CPI), mid ka mid ah tilmaamayaasha ugu xooggan ee caafimaadka dhaqaalaha. Sicir barar sare ayaa niyad jabiya maalgashiga, waxay yaraynaysaa awooda wax iibsiga ee macaamiisha waxayna ka dhigtaa qorshaynta mustaqbalka wax badan adag. Taa beddelkeeda, sicir-barar hooseeya oo deggan waxay dhiirigelisaa maalgashiga, waxay kordhisaa awoodda wax iibsiga ee macaamiisha iyo ganacsiyadu waxay si fudud u qorsheyn karaan mustaqbalka!!

2 Employment { Shaqaalaysiinta}

Sidoo kale, xaaladda shaqada ee a dhaqaaluhu waa wax kale oo go'aamiya heerka sarifka dalka, tan iyo dhaqdhaqaaqa dhaqaalaha waxaa loo qaabayn karaa dhinaca shaqada iyo shaqo la'aan.

Maadaama dadku ay leeyihiin xirfado, aqoon iyo waayo-aragnimada, raasamaalkan aadanaha waa la isticmaali karaa si loo soo saaro alaabo iyo adeegyo badan iyo hagaajinta wax soo saarka. xogta shaqada sii dayntu waxay saamayn wayn ku leedahay sarifka lacagaha



!! Shaqo ka sarraysa intii la filayo sicirku waa inuu kor u qaadaa lacagta su'aasha ah, halka ka hooseeya heerka shaqada ee la filayo waa inuu hoos u dhigaa qiimaha ee lacagtaas. !!

Heerarka shaqo la'aanta, xiriirkan waxaa loo roga meel ka sarraysa intii la filayey heerka shaqo la'aantu waa in uu u dhaqmaa si uu u niyad jabiyo lacagta laga hadlayo. Xogta ugu muhiimsan ee lagu sii daayo suuqa sarifka lacagaha qalaad waa

irooyinka Mushaharka Mushaharka ee Maraykanka. Qaar kale Xogta muhiimka ah ee la sii daayo waa heerka shaqo la'aanta, heerka ka qaybgalka iyo shaqada kale Tirakoobka suuqa, kuwaas oo dhamaantood saamayn dhexdhexaad ah iyo mid sare ku leh sarifka lacagaha.

3 trade balance { dheelitirka ganacsiga }

Ganacsiga wadamada kale waa qayb weyn inta badan dhaqaalaha sidaas darteed ganacsiga dheelitirnaanta waxay saameyn kartaa qiimaha lacagta.

!! Haddii uu waddan wax dhoofiyo in ka badan alaabta iyo adeegyada, tani way kordhin doontaa baahida loo qabo lacagtaas iyo markaa qiimaheeda. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, haddii dhaqaaluhu uu kordhiyo soo dejinta muddo ka dib, tani waxay kordhinaysaa cadaadiska iibka ee taas lacagta iyo waa in ay hoos u dhacaan waqti.

!!

Si kastaba ha ahaatee, haddii soo dejinta ay ka sarreeyaan dhoofinta. markaas waddanku wuxuu leeyahay hoos u dhac ganacsi - taasoo muujinaysa baahida loo qabo badeecadaha dalka. adeegyada, iyo lacagtu aad uma xoog badna. Sida tilmaamayaasha kale, dheelitirka ganacsiga

xogta inta badan waa la sii daayaa bishii oo ay leedahay saameyn dhexdhexaad ah oo ku saabsan sarifka lacagaha. Si ka fiican sidii la filayay dheelitirka ganacsiga in si togan loo eego lacagta iyo waxay keentaa in la mahadiyo halka ay ka xun tahay Isku dheelitirnaanta ganacsiga ee la filayo waxay yeelan doontaa saameyn lid ku ah



4 Quantitative easing {Fududeynta tirada}

Fududeynta tirooyinka waa wax aan caadi ahayn Qalabka siyaasadda lacagta ee loo isticmaalo in lagu balaadhiyo a xaashida dheelitirka bangiga dhexe. Inta badan waxaa la barbar dhigaa daabacaadda lacag badan, marka ay sii ballaarato sahayda lacagta saldhiga ah. Lacag bixinta iyo sicir-bararka ayaa isku xidhan, halkee sahayda lacagta sare waa in loo tarjumaa Sicir bararka sarreeya iyo awoodda wax iibsiga oo hooseeya. USA, Eurozone, Japan iyo UK dhamaantood waxay ku hawlanaayeen fududaynta tirada, oo leh Eurozone waa kan ugu dagaalka badan. Sidoo kale, wakhtiga fududayntooda tirade Barnaamijyadu way kala duwanaayeen

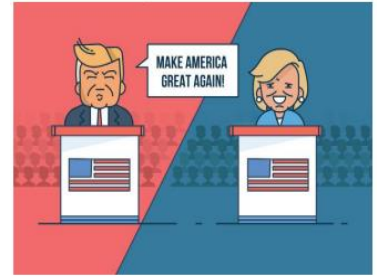


!! Sidaa darteed, waxaad isticmaali kartaa siyaasadahan si aad wax uga ganacsato suuqa sarifka. Tusaale ahaan, mar uu Maraykanku bilaabay dabaysha hoos u fududaynta tirada, Eurozone loo diyaariyey fududaynta tiro badan. Waxaad ku iibin kartaa EUR-USD muddada dheer si looga faa'iidaysto horumarkan. !!

Sidoo kale, kaydka Federaalka ee Maraykanka ayaa dhawaanahan ayaa tilmaamay in fududaynta tirada dheeraadka ah laga yaabaa in loo baahdo. Haddii tani run noqoto, markaa waxay ahaan lahayd wakhti fiican in la gaabiyo lacag lammaane sida USD-ZAR ama USD-MYR, tan iyo Koonfur Afrika iyo Malaysiya waa laba waddan oo dhaqaalahoodu aad u korayo oo aan loo baahnayn hirgelin fududaynta tirada

5 Country politics { Siyaasada dalka }

Xaaladda siyaasadeed ee waddanku waxay yeelan kartaa saamayn weyn ku leh dhaqaalaheeda. Madaxweynaha ama ra'iisul wasaaraha cusub ayaa laga yaabaa inuu sameeyo xagjir isbeddelka dhaqaalaha. Ma jiro wax ka fiican tusaale ahaan Donald Trump ee Maraykanka, oo ayaa kordhinaysay tallaabooyinka ilaalinta iyada oo kor loo qaadayo cashuuraha laga qaado wadamada kale iyo soo bandhigida caqabado badan oo dhanka ganacsiga ah



!! Si la mid ah, kacaan ama afgembi ayaa dhici kara si ba'an u saameeya lacagta dalka sida

sicirka sarifka ayaa inta badan ku salaysan aragtida dhaqaalaha. Hadday dadku sameeyaan

ma dareemaan in lacagtoodu ay nabad ku tahay waddan, waxay iibin doonaan lacagtaas oo ay raadsan doonaan a meel ammaan ah oo lacag ka duwan. !!

Siyaasaddu waxay kaloo muhiim u tahay xasilloonida dalka. Tusaale ahaan, Shiinuhu wuxuu leeyahay boqol Qorshaha sanadka oo la sameeyay maadaama uu yahay dawlad shuuci ah, halka dalal badan oo reer galbeed ah ay isbedelaan afartii ama shantii sanoba mar madaxdooda. Xasilooni la'aanta qaraabo waxay yeelan kartaa dhibaato saamaynta dhaqaalaha, sida dhibaatooyin ka maamulkii u dambeeyay ayaa wax laga qabtaa laakiin a dhibaatooyin cusub oo dhan ayaa la soo bandhigay, in uu ka tago xisbiga siyaasiga ah ee hogaaminaya soo socda iyaga oo kor u qaadaya marka ay xukunka qabtaan

6 Interest rates { Qiimaha dulsaarka }

Heerarka dulsaarka ayaa ah qalabka ugu muhiimsan bangiyada dhexe waxay leeyihiin oo loo isticmaalo si ay u saameeyaan amaahinta iyo kaydinta iyo amaahda ama isticmaalka.

Dulsaarka sare wuxuu dhiirigeliyaa maalgashiga iyo badbaadin, maadaama dadku ay heli doonaan xiiso badan dhigaalkooda oo ay helaan dulsaar badan

lacag bixinta marka la amaahinayo dadka kale. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, heerka hoose ee dulsaarka ayaa dhiirigeliya amaahashada iyo isticmaalka, maadaama ay ka jaban tahay in lacag lagu amaahiyo baabuurkaas ama gurigaas cusub qof baa waligii doonayey.

!! Heerka dulsaarka sidoo kale wuxuu saameeyaa socodka lacagta ee xuduudaha. Tusaale ahaan, ka soo qaad sicirka dulsaarka gudaha UK waa 2 boqolkiiba halka Jarmalka ay yihiin

boqolkiiba. Dadka kaydka ku leh bangiga lacagtooda u guuri lahaa Jarmal bangiyada si ay u helaan dulsaar sare, in saamayn, iibinta Pound-kooda iyo iibsashada euro Sidaa darteed, isbeddellada xiisaha heerka waa dhacdooyinka saamaynta sare ee sarrifka qiimaha.!!



SIDA LOO GANACSADO HADDII AAD TAHAY QOF MASHQUUL AH

👉 Haddii aad ku mashquulsan tahay inaad la socoto wararka oo aad la socoto jaantusyada maalinta oo dhan, waa suurtagal inaad ka qaybgasho ka ganacsiga sarifka calamiga ah ee sarifka lacagaha qalaad oo waqti yar qaata.

Ganacsiga bulshadu wuxuu kuu ogolaanayaa inaad ku xirto ganacsatada khibrada leh, fiiri tirakoobka waxqabadkooda, ka wada hadlaan fikradahooda ganacsi, wax ka baro khaladaadkooda oo koobiyeeyaan xeeladahooda guusha leh. Nuxur ahaan, waxaad ka dhigaysaa xirfadlayaasha inay u shaqeeyaan adiga.

Choose a Platform {Doro Platform}

Xitaa haddii aad ku cusub tahay Forex, waxaa jira goobo saaxiibtinimo oo bilow ah sida 👉 eToro 👉 (10 milyan isticmaale)



ku siin fursad xiiso leh - si aad u raacdo waxa ugu fiican ganacsatada oo koobiyeeyaan wax kala iibsiga

Follow Top traders {Raac ganacsatada ugu sareysa}

Soo hel ganacsatada aad rabto inaad raacdo oo ku dar liiskaaga daawashada. Eeg waxqabadkoodii hore akhri xaaladaha cusub ee xeeladahooda, falanqee natiijooyinka lana xiriir

	Gain	Risk Score	Copiers
 Warney Bufet Member since 2019	↑ 24%	4/10 MEDIUM	Follow 1712
 Emma Tomass Member since 2018	↑ 125%	8/10 HIGH	Follow 2
 Thinh Le Duc Member since 2014	↑ 2%	2/10 LOW	Follow 100

Copy their trades {Koobiyi ganacsigooda}

Haddii aad ku qanacsan tahay natiijooyinka iyo qaabka ganacsiga, waxaad ku koobi kartaa ganacsigooda hal gujin oo badhan ah.



Learn and Profit {Baro oo Faa'iido}

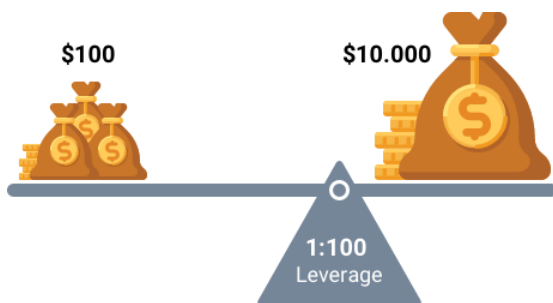
Hadda waad fadhiisan kartaa oo daawataa sida khibradda leh ganacsatadu waxay kuu qabtaan shaqada. Hawshaadu waa inaad si taxadar leh u sameyso falanqeeyaan natiijooyinkooda oo baro intii suurtagal ah ka ganacsigooda. Hadaafka ugu dambeeya ee ganacsiga bulshada waa in la dhiso portfolio ka mid ah ganacsatada ugu fiican. Waa inaad haysataa ganacsatada leh rabitaanka cuntada ee kala duwan iyo lacagaha kala duwan



LEVERAGE, PIP & SPREAD

Leverage

Leverage waa hab ay ganacsatadu u amaahdaan raasamaal si ay u helaan soo-gaadhshiin weyn suuqa FX. Iyadoo qaddar xaddidan oo raasumaal ah, waxay xakameyn karaan cabbir ganacsi oo weyn. Tani waxay keeni kartaa faa'iido weyn iyo khasaaro maadaama ay ku saleysan yihiin qiimaha buuxa ee booska



Pip

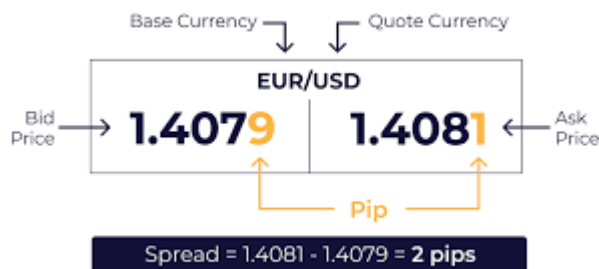
Pip waa dhaqaaqa qiimaha halbeegga ugu yar ee sarifku sameeyo, iyadoo lagu salaynayo heshiiska suuqa sarifka. Pip waa boqol-boqol 1% ($1/100 \times .01$) wuxuuna ka muuqdaa meesha afraad ee jajib tobanle (0.0001)



The Bid-Ask Spread

Spread waa faraqa u dhexeeya qiimaha dalabka iyo qiimaha weydiinta. Qiimaha dalabku waa

qiimaha aad ku iibin karto lammaane lacag ah iyo qiimaha wax lagu weydiiso waa heerka aad awoodid iibso lamaane lacag ah (EUR/USD). Mar kasta oo aad isku daydo inaad ka bedesho lamaane lacag ah, waxaad ogaan doontaa inay jiraan laba qiimo ka muuqda, sida ka muuqata sawirka hoose



When NOT to Trade Forex? 🚫



- Bank Holidays
- Asian Sessions
- Friday Afternoons and Weekends
- Release of News Events
- End of December
- Market Closing Time
- When Angry or Frustrated
- Overnight

LAMMAANAHAN LACAGTA {CURRENCY PAIR}

Haddii aad ku cusub tahay suuqa sarifka calamiga ah oo aad hadda bilowday ka ganacsiga Forex online, waxa laga yaabaa inaad isku buuqdo oo ku jahawareerto labadaba wakhtiga tirada badan ee la heli karo lammaane lacag ah gudaha terminaalkaaga (sida MetaTrader4, iwm.). Haddaba maxaa ugu wanaagsan lamaanaha lacagta lagu ganacsado? Jawaabtu maaha mid toos ah maadaama ay ku kala duwan tahay mid kasta baayacmushtarka iyo daaqaada terminalka ama waxa uu ka ganacsanayo (ama suuqa OTC). Taa beddelkeeda, waxaad u baahan tahay inaad waqti siiso si aad u falanqeyso lammaane kala duwan oo lacag ah oo ka dhan ah kaaga Istaraatiijiyad u gaar ah si loo go'aamiyo lamaanaha forex-ka ugu fiican ee lagu ganacsan karo akoonnadaada

Lamaanaha Lacagta Inta Badan La Isticmaalo (Commonly Used Currency Pair)

- EUR/USD (Euro – US Dollar)
- GBP/USD (British Pound – US Dollar)
- USD/JPY (US Dollar – Japanese Yen)
- USD/CHF (US Dollar – Swiss Franc)
- EUR/JPY (Euro – Japanese Yen)
- USD/CAD (US Dollar – Canadian Dollar)
- AUD/USD (Australian Dollar – US Dollar)

EUR/USD LAMMAANAHA LACAGTA

Lammaanaha lacagta EUR/USD waxaa loo arkaa inay yihiin labada lacag ee ugu caansan oo leh

faafitaanka ugu hooseeya ee dilaaliinta forex adduunka casriga ah. Tani sidoo kale waa tan ugu ganacsiga badan lamaanaha lacagta adduunka. Qiyaastii 1/3aad ee dhammaan ganacsiga suuqa ayaa lagu sameeyaa lacagtan lammaane. Qodob kale oo muhiim ah ayaa ah in lammaanahan forex uusan ahayn mid aad u kacsan. Sidaa darteed, haddii aad sameyso Ma haysatid rabitaanka cuntada khatarta ah ee aad u tixgelin karto lammaanaha lacagtan si aad uga ganacsato

👉 Currency nicknames 👈

- ✓ **Single Currency** - EUR (Euro)
- ✓ **Loonie** - CAD (Canadian dollar)
- ✓ **Swissie** - CHF (Swiss franc)
- ✓ **Aussie** - AUD (Australian dollar)
- ✓ **Kiwi** - NZD (New Zealand dollar)
- ✓ **Greenback, Buck** - USD (U.S. dollar)
- ✓ **Sterling, Pound sterling** - GBP (British pound)

👉 Currency pairs 👈

- ✓ **Cable** - GBP/USD (British pound / U.S. dollar)
- ✓ **Ninja** - USD/JPY (U.S. dollar / Japanese yen)
- ✓ **Fiber** - EUR/USD (Euro / U.S. dollar)
- ✓ **Chunnel** - EUR/GBP (Euro / British pound)
- ✓ **Yuppy** - EUR/JPY (Euro / Japanese yen)
- ✓ **Barnie** - USD/RUB (U.S. dollar / Russian)

BULLISH IYO BEARISH, LOT SIZE

Bullish

Ganacsatada bullish waxay aaminsan yihiin, oo ku saleysan falanqayntooda, in suuqu uu la kulmi doono dhaqdhaqaaqa qiimaha kor u kaca. Xoog sheegashadu waxay ku lug leedahay iibsashada suuq hoose - oo loo yaqaan wakhti dheer - si aad uga faa'iidayso iibinta suuqa mustaqbalka, marka qiimihiisu kordho.

Bearish

baayac-mushtar ganacsigu waxay la macno tahay in aad aaminsantahay in suuq, hanti ama qalab maaliyadeed uu la kulmi doono hannaan hoos u dhac ah. Inaad noqotid mid caajis ah ayaa lid ku ah cagajugleynta, taas oo macnaheedu yahay inaad u maleyneyso in suuqu kor u socdo.

Lot size

Lacagta caadiga ah ee forex-ku waxay la mid tahay 100,000 oo unug lacag ah. Waa cabbirka halbeegga caadiga ah ee ganacsatada, hadday yihiin kuwa madax-bannaan ama hay'ad. Tusaale: Haddii qiimaha sarrifka EURUSD uu ahaa \$1.3000, hal nooc oo lacagta aasaasiga ah (EUR) waxay noqonaysaa 130,000 unug.

Pending Orders in Forex Trade

Amarka la sugayo ee ganacsi kasta waa amar aan wali la fulin oo aan wali noqon ganacsi. Guud ahaan, inta aan ka ganacsaneyno waxaan dhigeynaa dalabka xaddidan, macnaheedu waa dalabkayaga (la sugayo ganacsiga) laguma fulin doono haddii qiimaha qalabka maaliyadeed uusan gaarin wax gaar ah dhibic. Qayb weyn oo ka mid ah ganacsatadu waxay raacaan falanqaynta farsamada, markaa haddii

qof (ganacsatada ama maalgashadayaasha) wuxuu rabaa inuu amar ku bixiyo heerka taageerada ama iska caabinta laakiin hadda suuqu ma furna Heerarkan, markaas isaga/iyadu waxay meel dhigi karaan nidaam sugaya halkii ay sugi lahaayeen. Dalabka la sugayo si toos ah ayaa loo dili karaa mar alla markii qiimihiisu gaadho booska dalbashada la sugayo. Kuwa soo socda waa afarta nooc ee amarka la sugayo

Buy Limit

Amarka la sugayo ee lagu iibsano lacag qiimo jaban (wax kasta oo ganacsaduhu rabo inuu iibsado) marka loo eego kan hadda jira

Buy LIMIT

Order placed below price and price then goes up



Buy Stop

Amarka la sugayo in lagu iibsado lacag qiimo sare leh (wax kasta oo ganacsatadu rabo fulin) marka loo eego kan hadda jira

Buy Stop Order



Sell Limit

Amarka la sugayo ee lagu iibinayo lamaana lacag qiimo sare leh (wax kasta oo ganacsatadu rabo

Sell LIMIT

Order placed above price and price then goes down



Sell Stop

Amarka la sugayo oo lagu iibinayo lamaane lacag ah qiimo jaban (iib sare, iibi hoose).

Sell STOP

Order placed below price and price keeps going down



Margin

Margin waa lacagta laga soo amaahday dilaal si loogu iibsado maalgashi waana farqiga u dhexeeya wadarta qiimaha maalgashiga iyo qaddarka deynta. Ganacsiga margin waxa loola jeedaa dhaqanka isticmaalka lacagaha laga soo amaahday dilaal si looga ganacsado hanti maaliyadeed, taas oo ka dhigaysa dammaanadda deynta ka timaadda dullaalku.

Margin waxaa lagu muujiyey sida boqolkiiba tirada buuxda ee booska. Marginkaaga ayaa laga yaabaa waxay ku kala duwan yihiin 10% ilaa .25% margin. Iyada oo ku saleysan marginka uu u baahan yahay dullaalkaaga, waad awoodaa xisaabi faa'iidada ugu badan ee aad ku dhalin karto akoonkaaga ganacsi. Tusaale ahaan, haddii dallaalkaagu u baahday 5% margin, waxaad haysataa awood 20:1 iyo haddii Xadkaagu waa 0.25%, waxaad yeelan kartaa leverage of 400:1

Hedging

Hedging waa istaraatiijiyad maarayn khatarta sare leh oo ku lug leh iibsashada ama iibinta maalgashiga si ay suurtoagal u tahay inay gacan ka geysato dhimista khatarta luminta booska jira

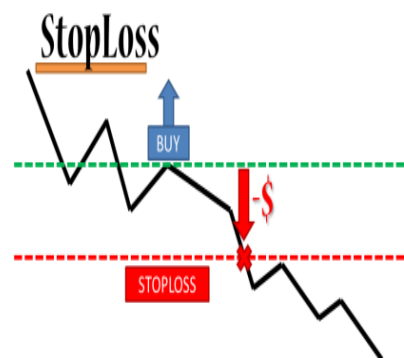
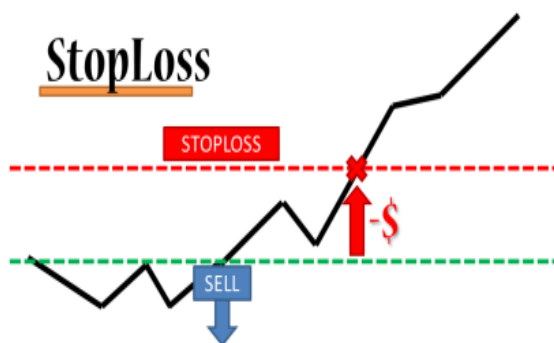
Take Profit

Qaadashada faa'iidada waa dalab dheeraad ah oo aad awoodid Isku geynta dalabkaaga bilowga ah, adigoo tilmaamaya in haddii qiimihiisu gaaro heer go'an, markaas aad rabto kaaga libso amarka si toos ah loo xiro si aad u hesho faa'iido. Haddii qiimuhu dhaafo heerka Qaadashada, Markaa dalabkaaga si toos ah ayaa loo xidhayaa.



Stop Losses

Amarka joojinta-khasaaraha waa aalad lagu maareeyo khatarta oo si toos ah u iibisa amniga marka uu gaaro qiimo gaar ah (ama boqolleyda ama qaddarka dollarka ee ka hooseeya qiimaha suuqa hadda jira). Waxaa loogu talagalay in lagu xaddido khasaaraha haddii ay dhacdo in qiimaha ammaanku hoos uga dhaco heerkaas qiimaha



FOREX MARKET HOURS

Summer Session (Around April – October)

TIME ZONE	EDT	GMT
Sydney open	6:00 PM	10:00 PM
Sydney close	3:00 AM	07:00 AM
Tokyo Open	7:00 PM	11:00 PM
Tokyo Close	4:00 AM	08:00 AM
London Open	03:00 AM	07:00 AM
London Close	12:00 PM	04:00 PM
New York Open	08:00 AM	12:00 PM
New York Close	05:00 PM	09:00 PM

Winter (Around October – April)

TIME ZONE	EST	GMT
Sydney Open	04:00 PM	09:00 PM
Sydney Close	01:00 AM	06:00 AM
Tokyo Open	06:00 PM	11:00 PM
Tokyo Close	03:00 AM	08:00 AM
London Open	03:00 AM	08:00 AM
London Close	12:00 PM	05:00 PM
New York Open	08:00 AM	01:00 PM
New York Close	05:00 PM	10:00 PM

The Best Time of the Week to Trade Forex



FOREX CHART

CHART

Jaantuska forex-ku waa jaantuska qiimaha oo muujinaya qiimaha taariikhiga ah iyo xogta mugga ee hal ama ka badan oo lammaane lacag ah. Jaantuska forex-ka, sidaas darteed, garaaf ahaan wuxuu muujinayaa habdhaqanka taariikheed ee lacagta ee waqtiyo kala duwan, oo ay weheliso qaabab farsamo & tilmaamayaal iyo dulsaar

Sideen ku helaa jaantusyada sarifka calamiga ah?

Jaantusyada sarifka calamiga ah ayaa si sahal ah looga helaa khadka internetka iyada oo loo sii marayo marinada maaliyadeed, meelaha dilaaliinta ee khadka tooska ah, ama goobaha ku takhasusay macluumaadka forex.

THE LINE CHART



THE BAR CHART

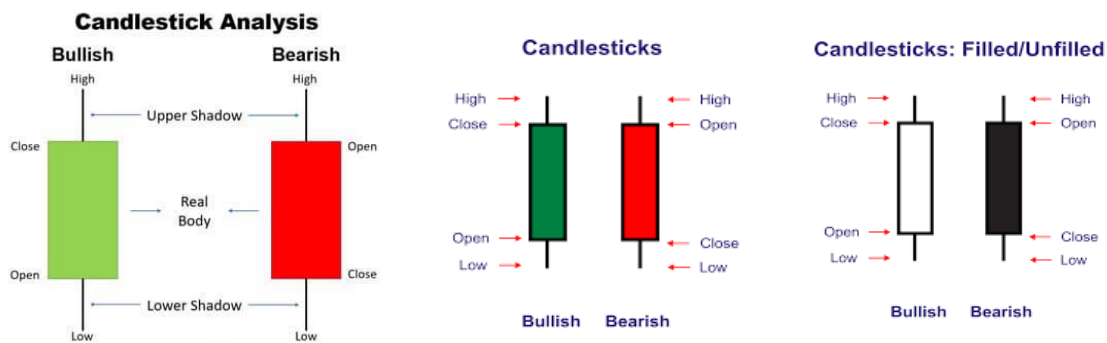


CANDLESTICKS CHART



CANDLESTICK CHARTS

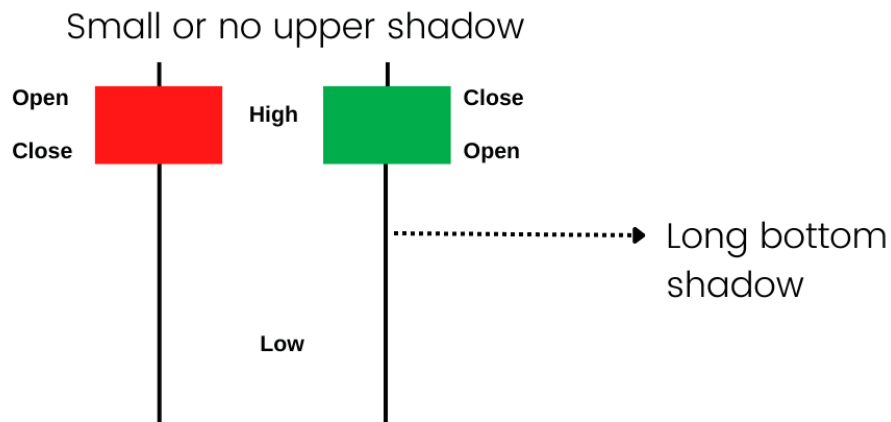
Jaantusyada shumaca ayaa markii ugu horreysay soo muuqday ilaa horraantii 1800-meeyadii, iyo sida wax kasta oo ganacsi ah, dad badan ayaa sheeganayay fikradda. Falanqaynta noocaan ah waxaa badanaa loo maleynayaa in uu sameeyay ganacsade bariis ah oo lagu magacaabo Homma oo ka yimid magaalada yar ee Sakata ee Japan. Horay u shukaansi shaxda bar galbeedka qarnigii qarnigii, Homma wuxuu abuuray waxa noqon lahaa jaantusyada laambadda casriga ah sababtoo ah wuxuu ogaaday in halkii sahayda iyo baahida, ay ahayd dareenka ganacsatada taas oo ahayd doorsoomaha ugu weyn ee wadista qiimaha bariiska.



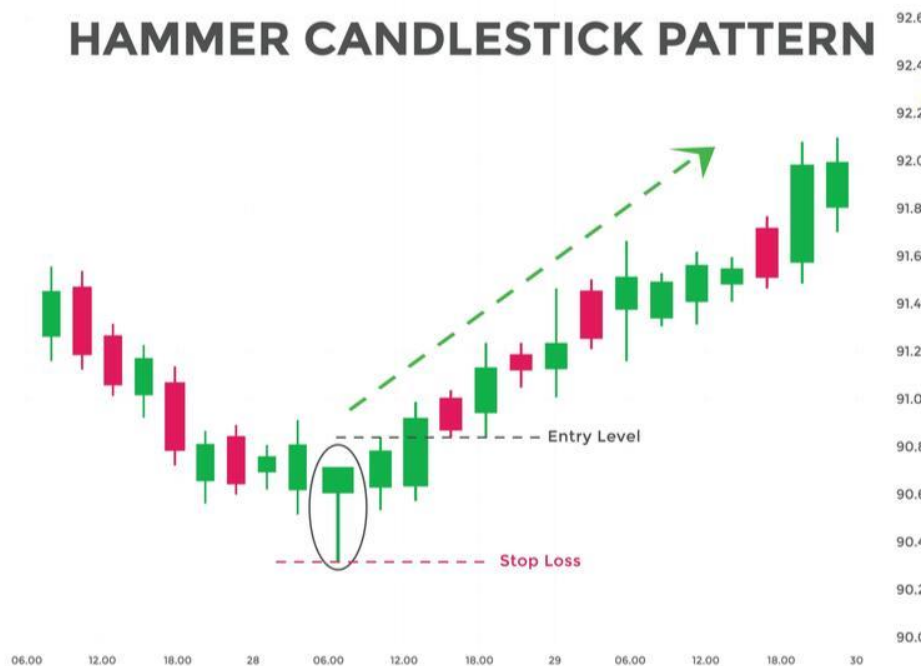
{ MOST POPULAR CANDLESTICK PATTERNS }

QAABABKA SHAMACA UGU CAANSAN

1. Hammer Candlestick Pattern

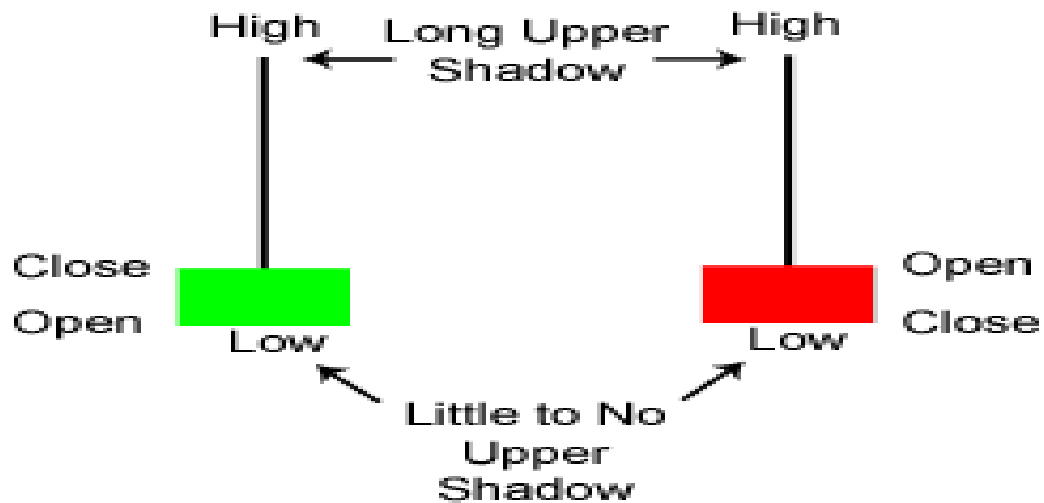


Hammer Candlestick Patterns



2. Inverted Hammer Candlestick Pattern

Inverted Hammer



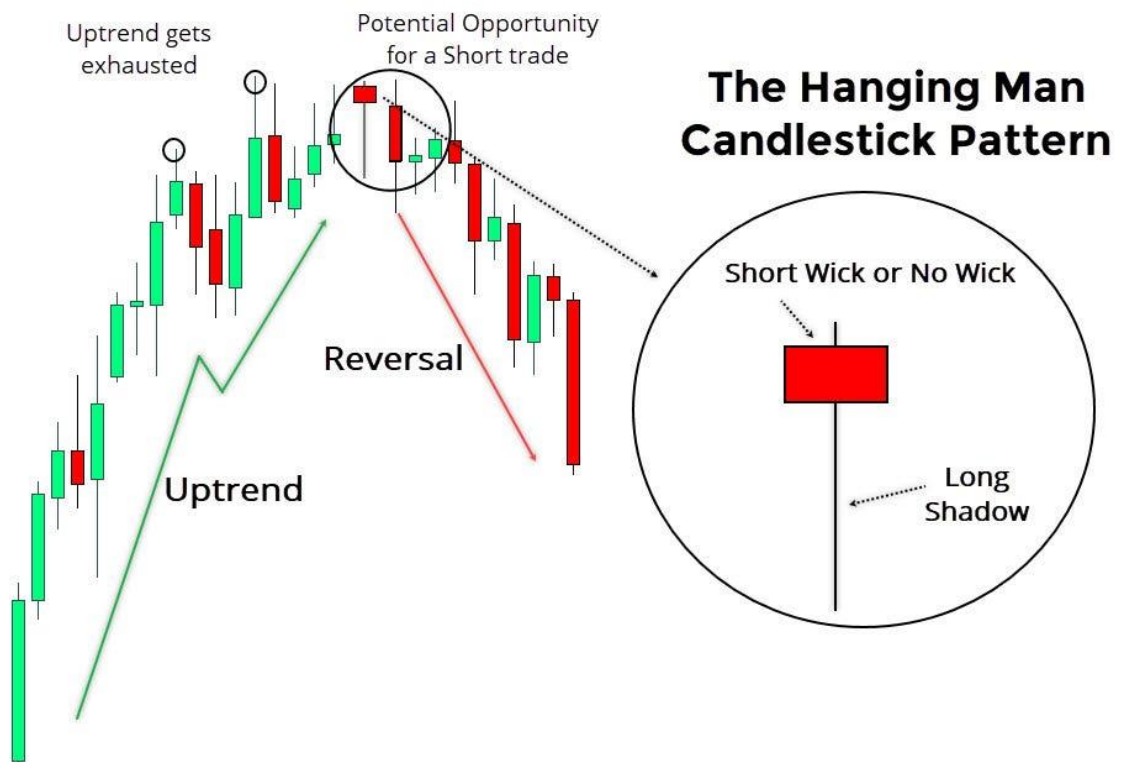
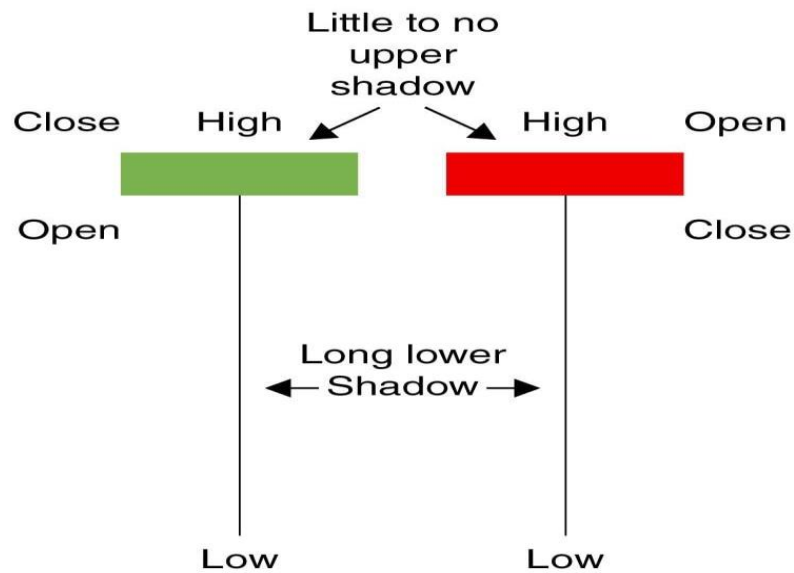
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INVERTED HAMMER CANDLESTICK PATTERN



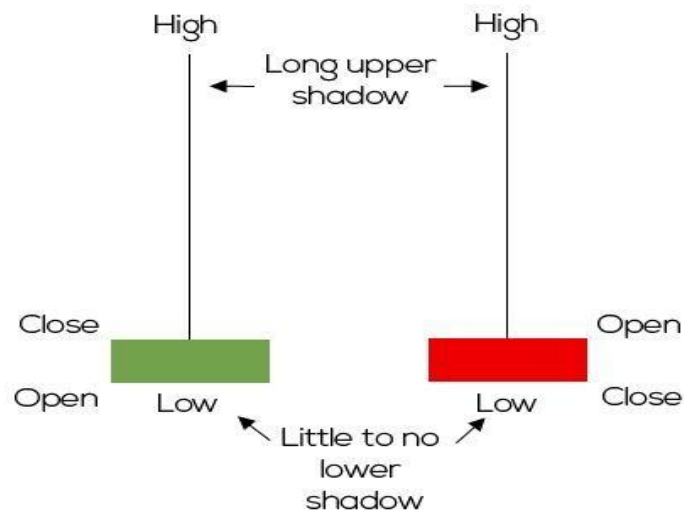
3. Hanging Man Candlestick Pattern

Hanging Man Pattern



4. Shooting Star Candlestick Pattern

Shooting Star Pattern

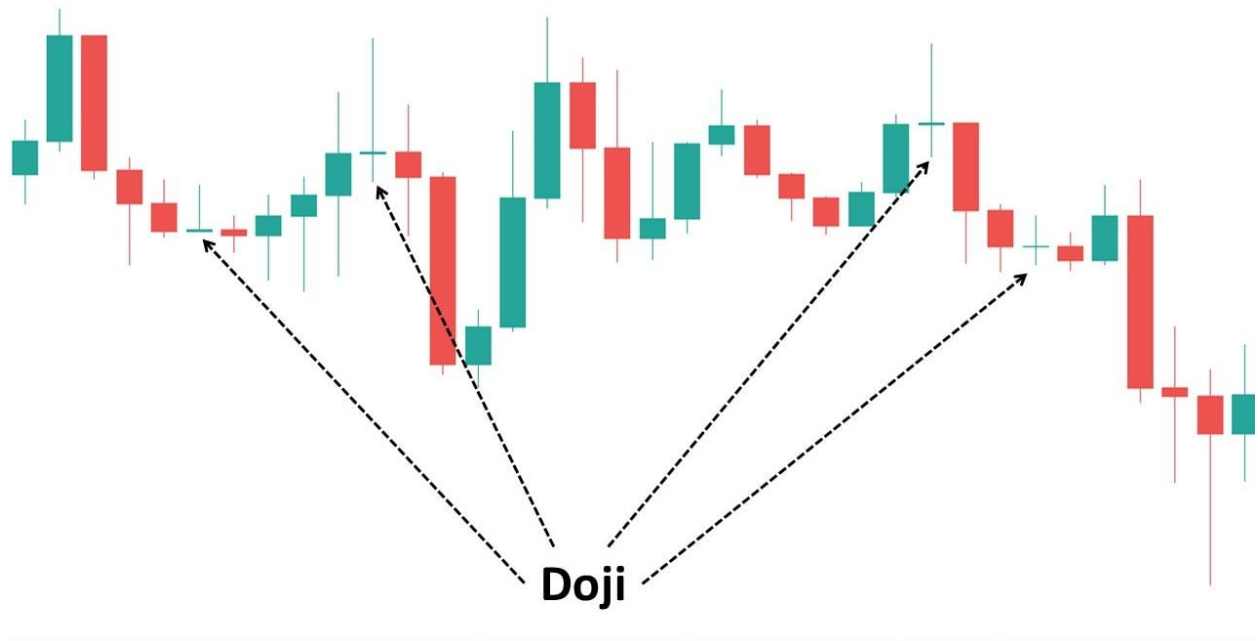
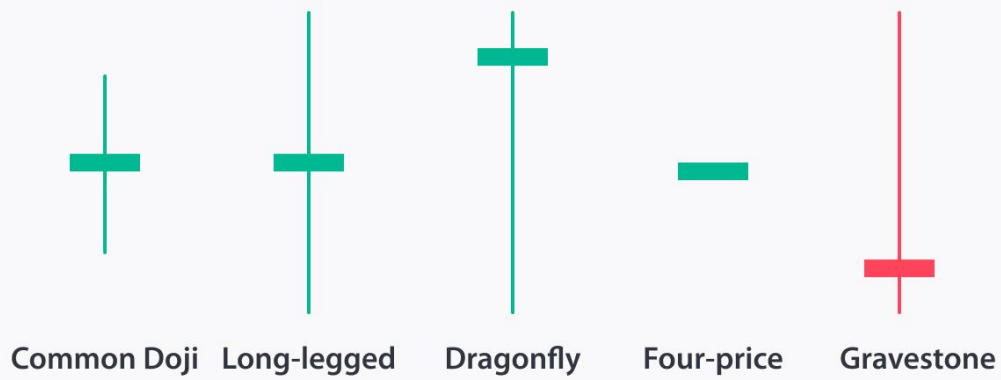


Shooting Star

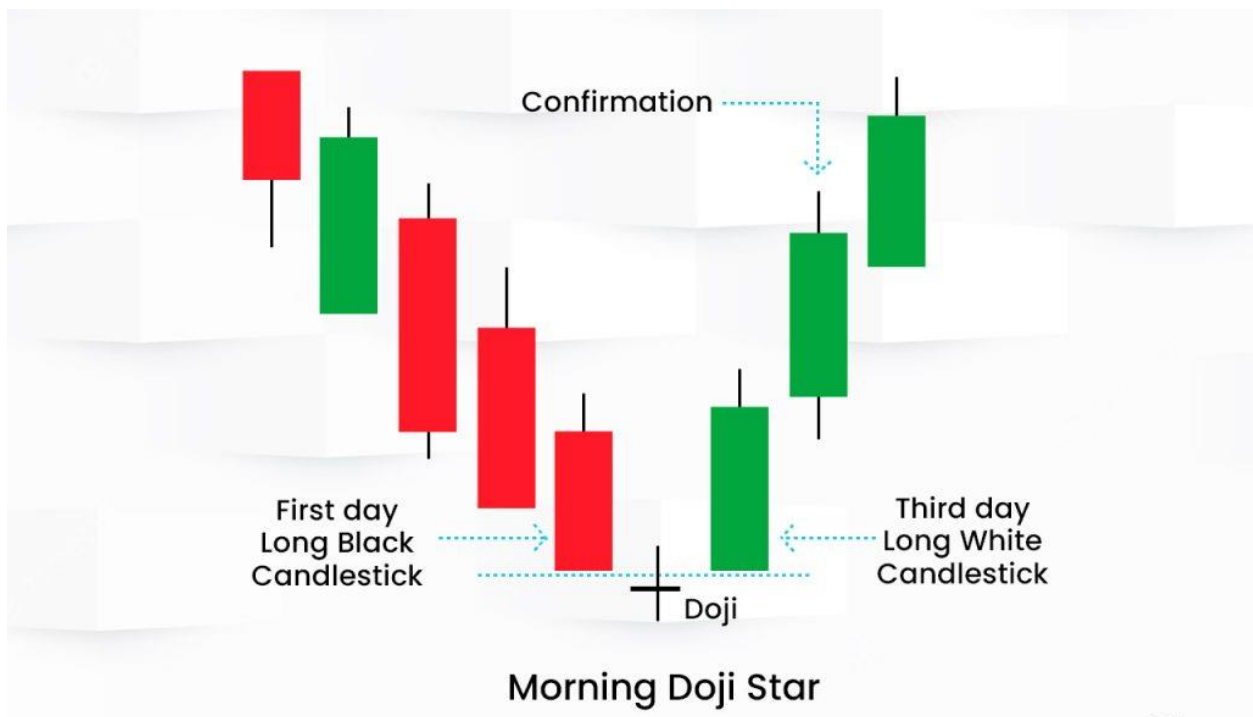
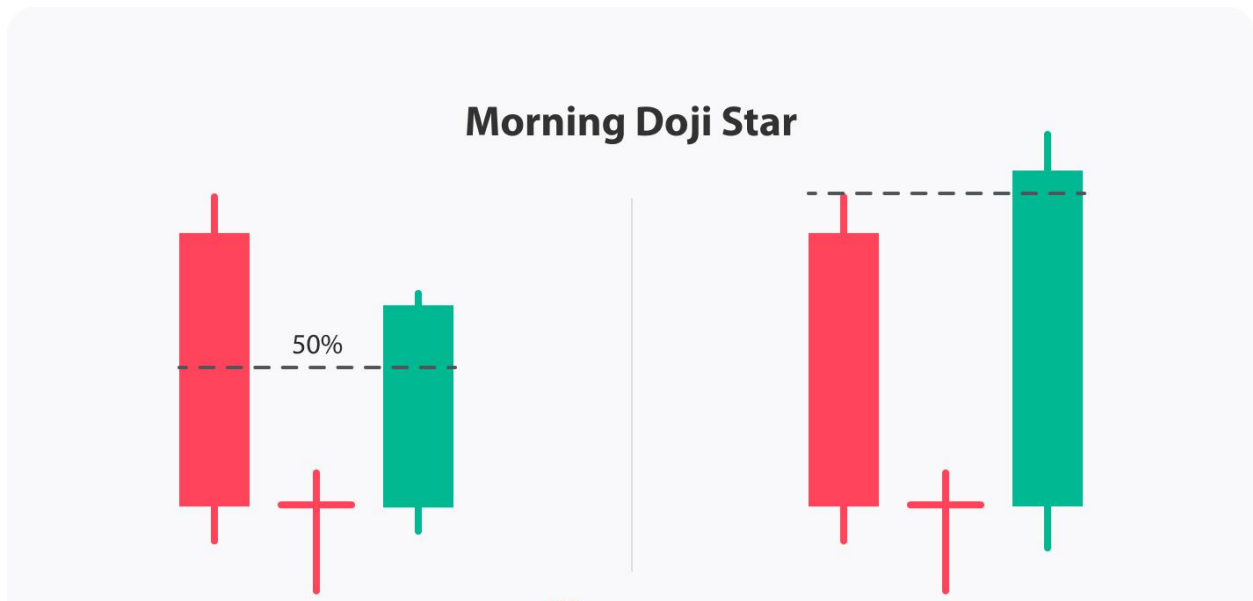


DOJI CANDLESTICK

Types of Doji

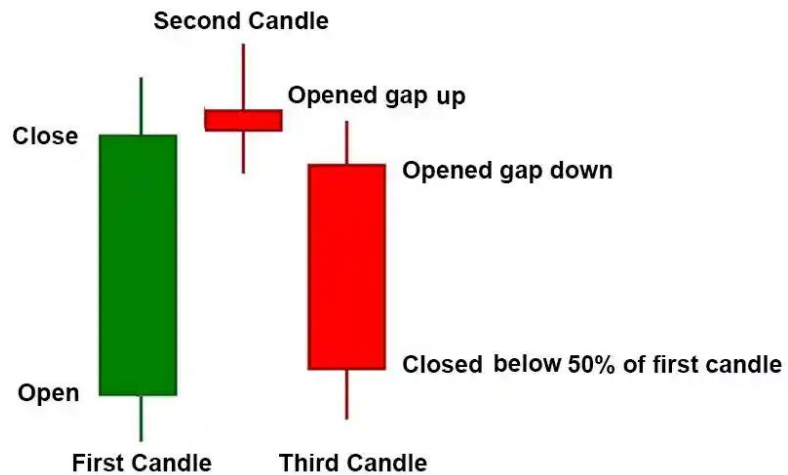


1. Morning Star Doji Candlestick Pattern



2. Evening Star Doji Candlestick Pattern

Evening Star

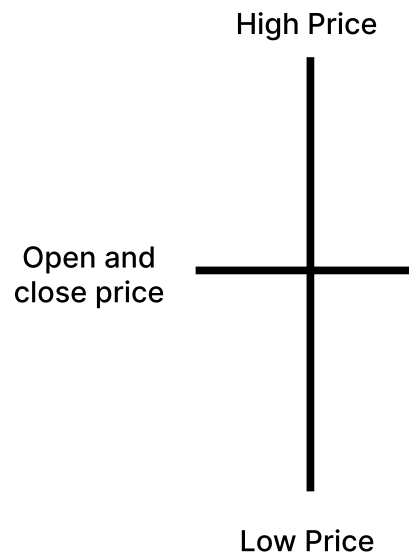


Evening Star Doji

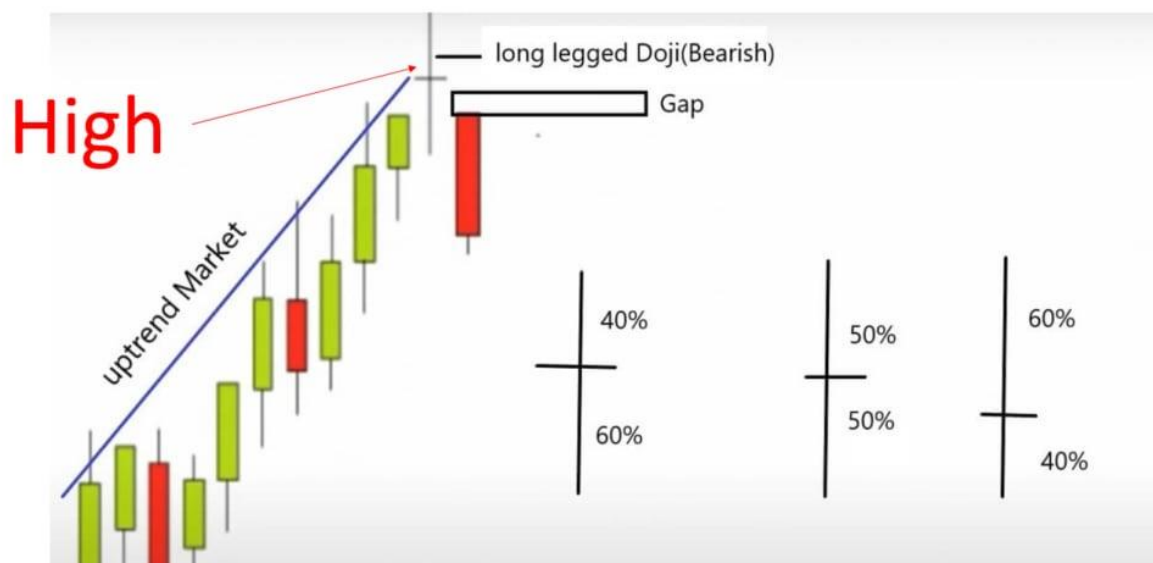


3. Long-Legged Doji Candlestick Pattern

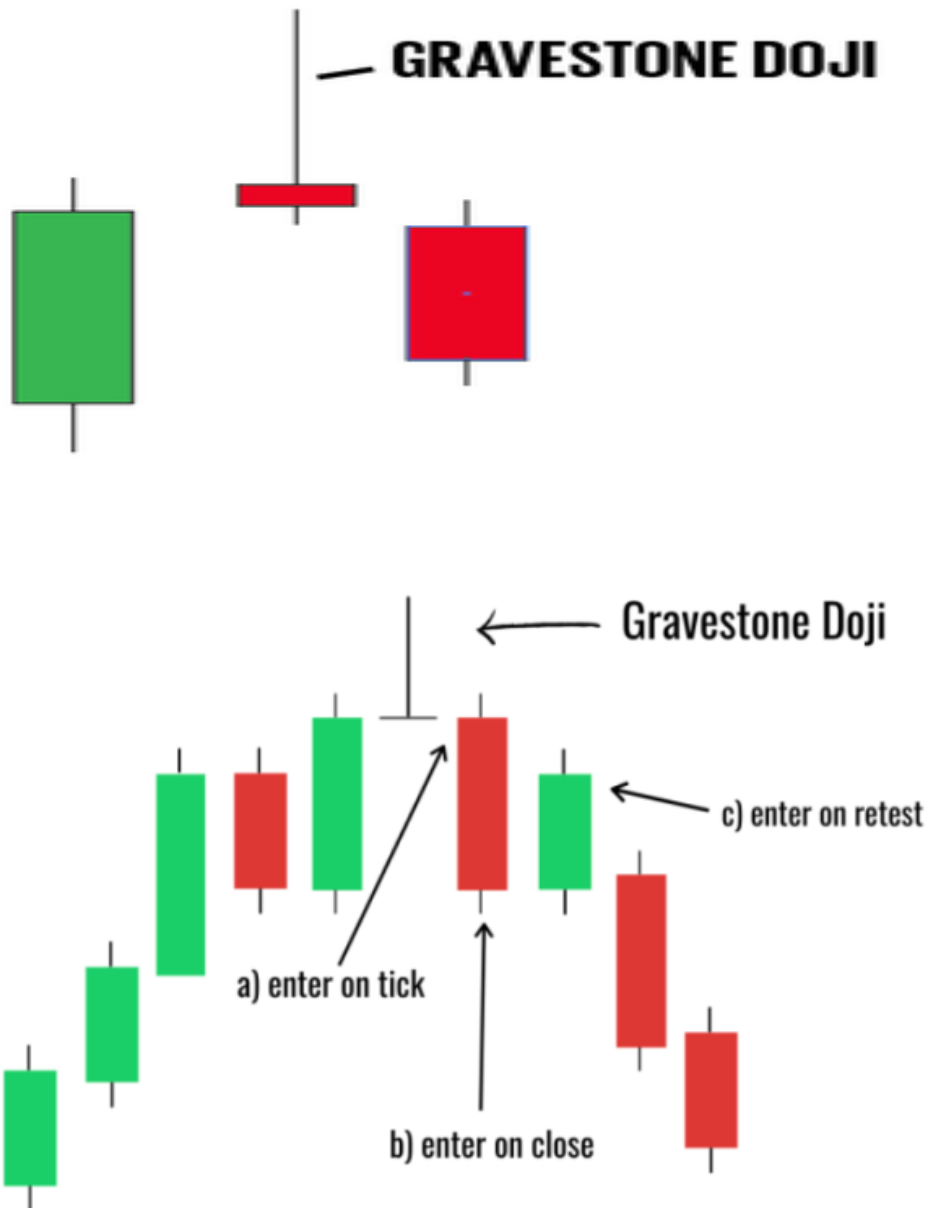
Long Legged Doji



Bearish Long-Legged Doji



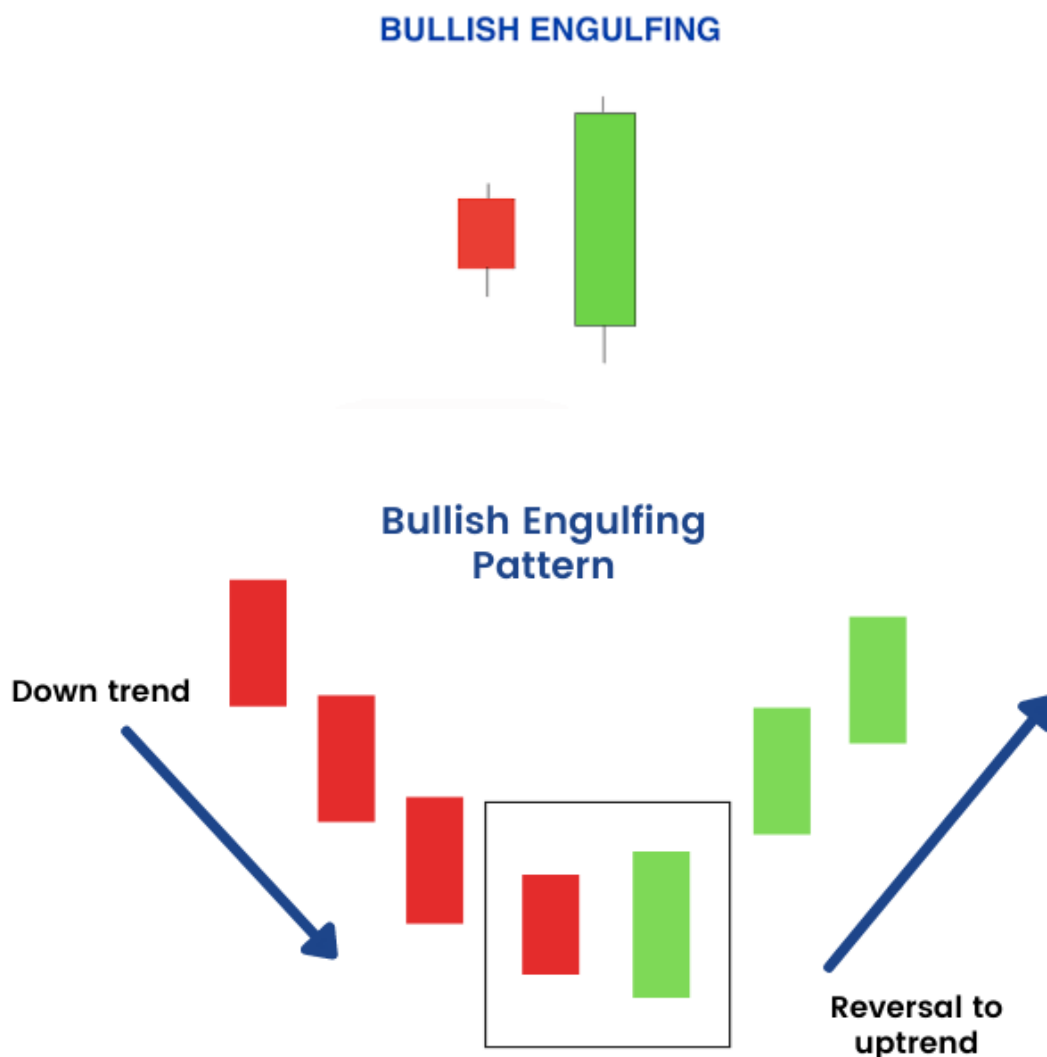
4. Gravestone Doji Candlestick Pattern



ENGULFING CANDLESTICK FORMATIONS

Waxaa laga yaabaa in ugu cajiibsan ee dhammaan qaababka ganacsiga shumaca ee aad si joogta ah u aragto jaantusyada, shumaca qulqulaya, ma aha oo kaliya hal shumac sida qaabab hore, laakiin laba shumac. Waxaa jira laba nooc oo kani ah, qaababka qulqulaya ee bullish iyo bearish, halkan waa sida mid kastaa u shaqeeyo

1. Bullish Engulfing Candlestick Pattern



2. Bearish Engulfing Candlestick Pattern

Bearish engulfing



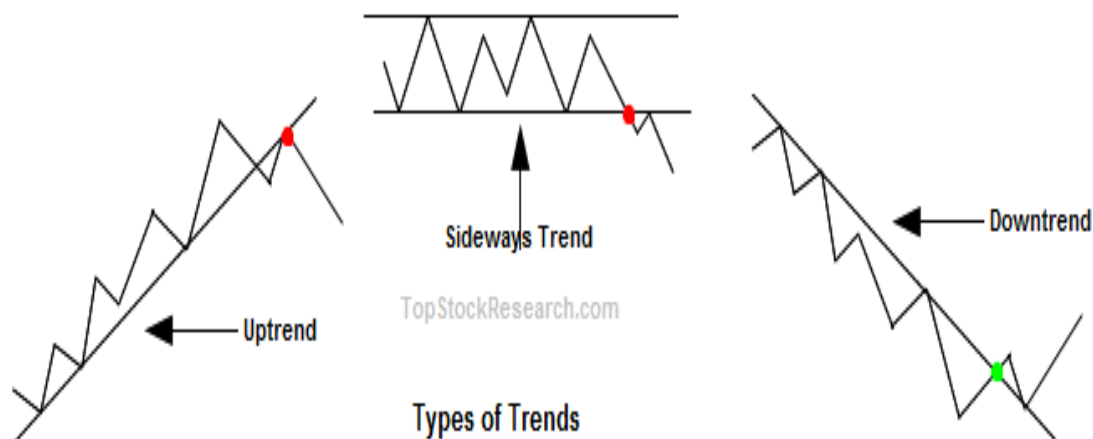
Forex Trading – Pattern Study of Trends, Support and Resistance

Khadka taageerada waxa loola jeedaa heerkaas ka baxsan kaas oo qiimaha saamiyada (ama lacagta lamaanaha) la heli doono iibsadayaasha iyo fursadaha (ammaanka) ma dhici doonaan. Sidaa darteed, waxay tilmaamaysaa, heerka qiimaha ee Kaas oo ay jirto baahi ku filan.

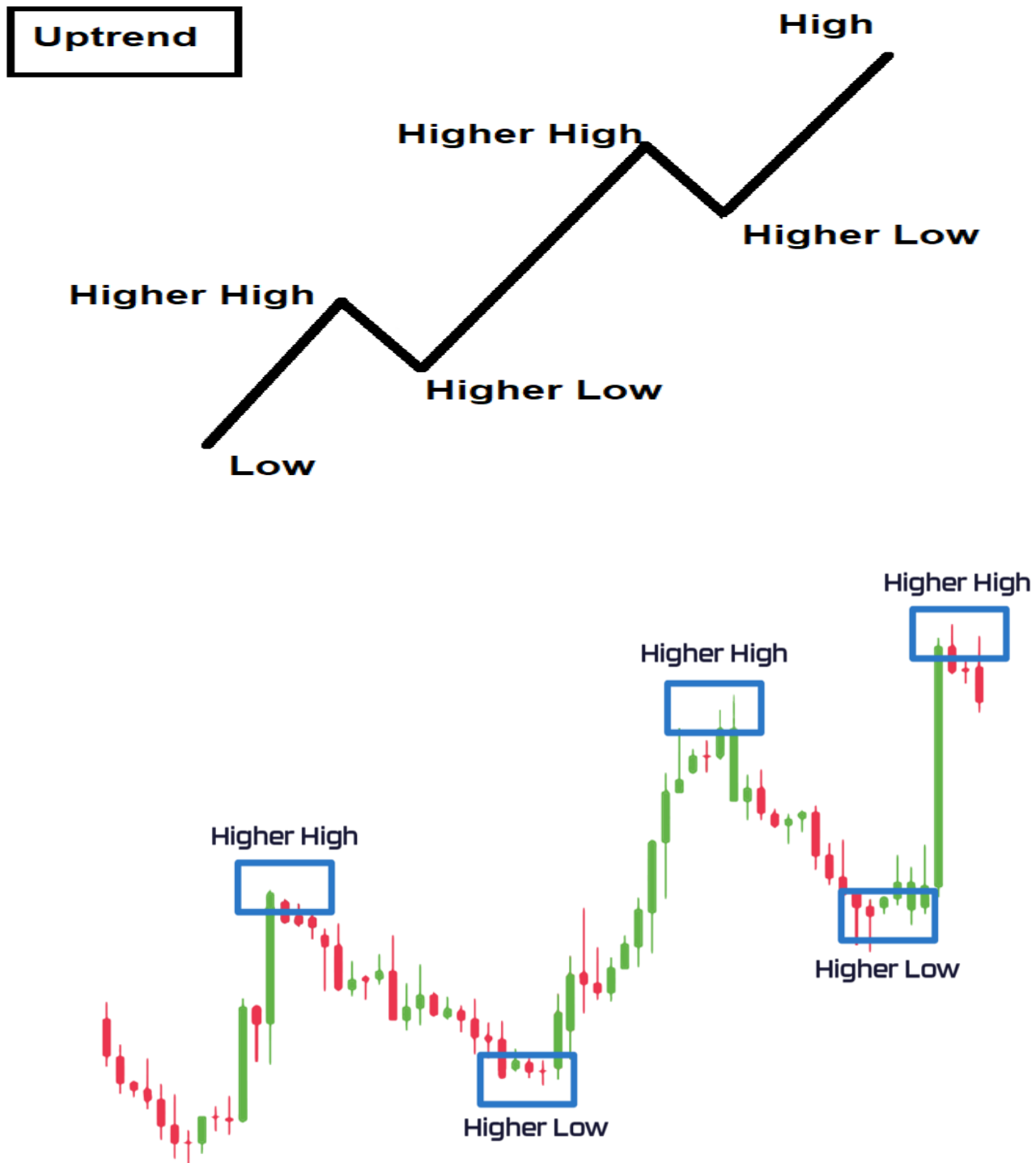
Sidoo kale, xariiqda iska caabintu waxa ay tilmaamaysaa heerkaas ka baxsan kaydka (ama lacagta lamaanaha) Qiimaha ayaa heli doona iibiyeyaasha iyo fursadaha (ammaanka) ma kici doonaan. Waxay tilmaamaysaa barta qiimaha kaas oo ay jirto qadar ku filan oo sahay ah oo la heli karo si loo joogsado oo ay suurto gal tahay, muddo, kor u rogid

KINDS OF TRENDS { NOOCYADA ISBEDDELLADA }

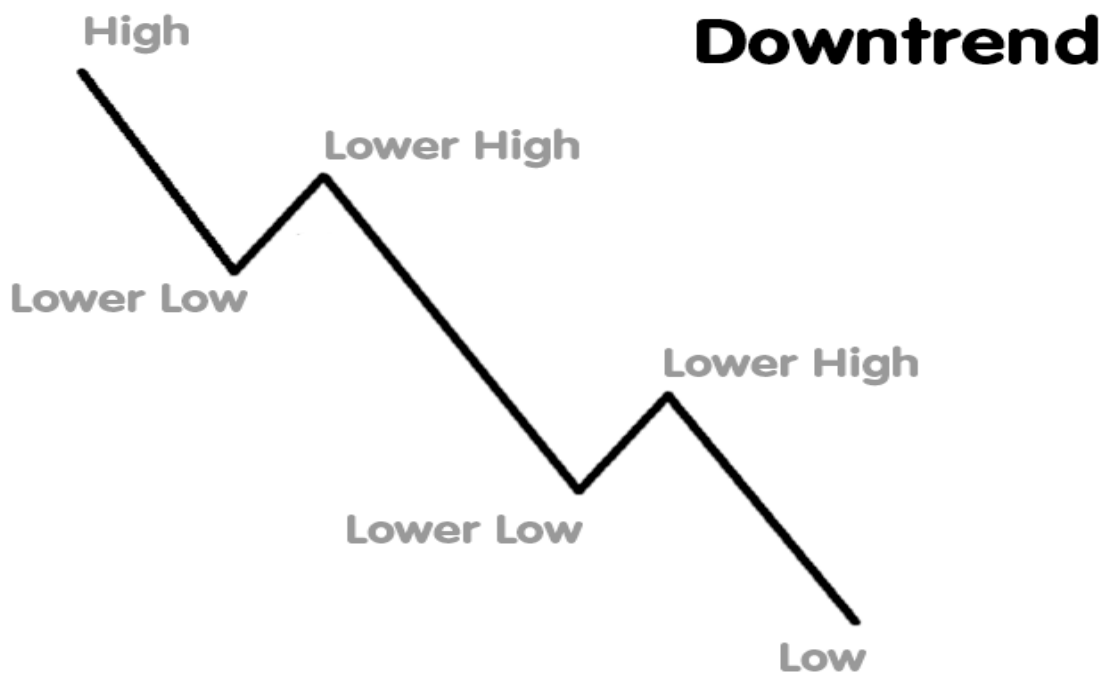
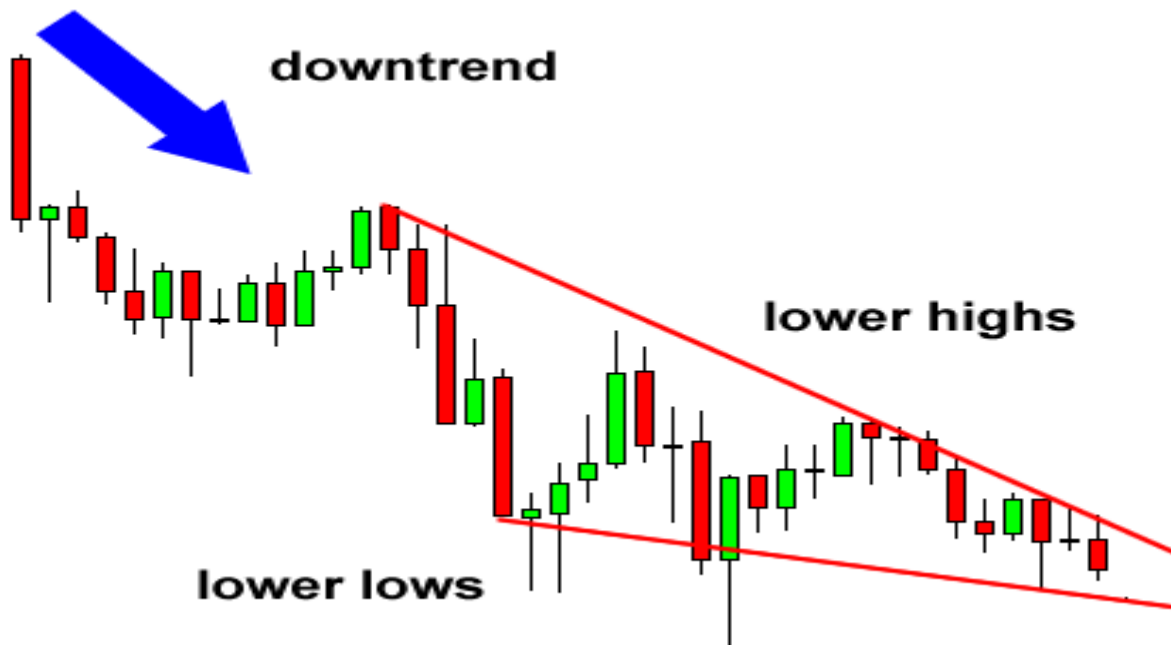
Saddexda nooc ee isbeddellada ugu waaweyn waa kor u kac, hoos u dhac iyo isbeddello toosan. Falanqaynta isbeddelku waxay kaa caawin kartaa inaad fahamto qaababka iibka, warbixinnada kharashyada, saadaalinta miisaaniyadda iyo dabagalka kharashka



Uptrend

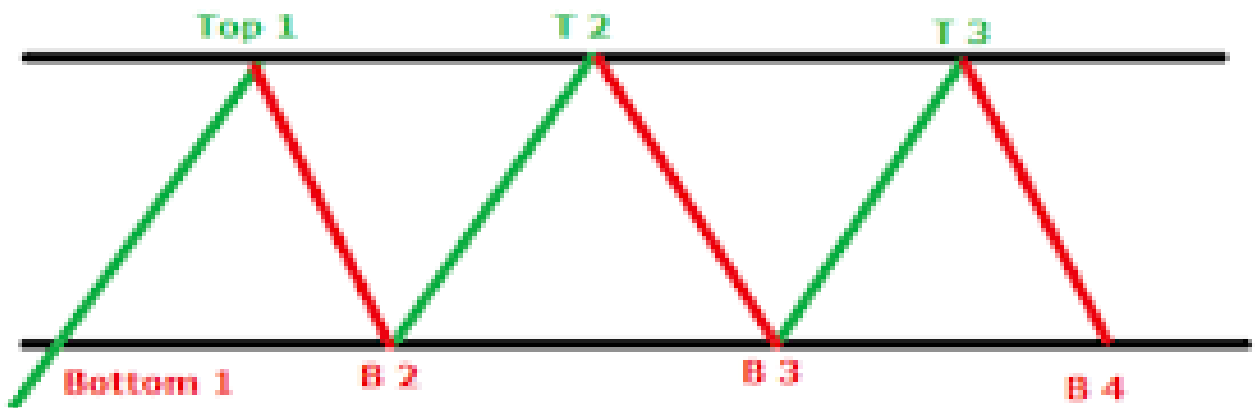


Down Trend



Sideways

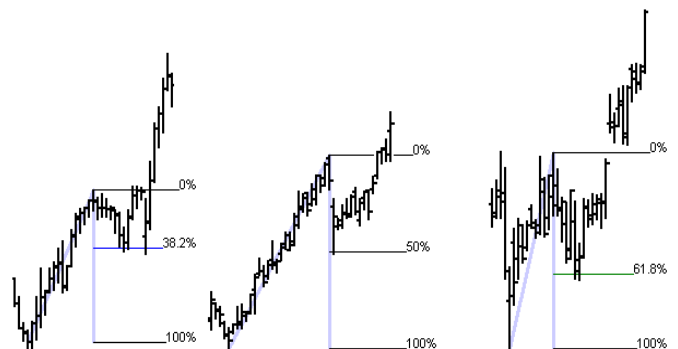
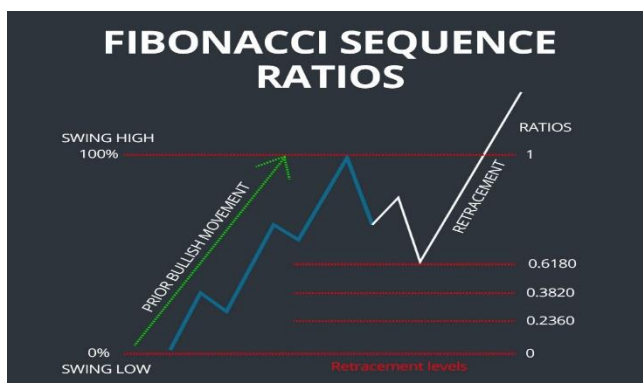
Sideways Trend (Ranging)



FIBONACCI RETRACEMENT

Falanqaynta farsamada, dib-u-soo-celinta Fibonacci waxaa la abuuray iyadoo la qaadanayo laba dhibcood oo aad u daran (sida caadiga ah ugu sarreeya iyo barkad) shaxda saamiyada iyo qaybinta masaafada toosan ee muhiimka ah ee Fibonacci ee 23.6%, 38.2%, 50%, 61.8%, iyo 100%

Dib-u-celinta Fibonacci waa qalab caan ah oo ganacsatadu ay isticmaali karaan si ay u sawiraan khadadka taageerada, aqoonsadaan heerarka iska caabbinta, meeleynta amarada joojinta-luminta, iyo dejinta qiimaha bartilmaameedka. Tirooyinka taxanaha Fibonacci waa sida soo socota: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, 144, iwm. shuruudaha, iyo tixdu waxay sii socotaa si aan xad lahayn. Mid ka mid ah sifooyinka cajiibka ah ee isku xigxiga tirooyinkan ayaa ah in tiro kasta ay qiyaastii 1.618 jeer ka weyn tahay tiradii hore. Xidhiidhkan guud ee ka dhexeeya tiro kasta oo taxane ah ayaa ah aasaaska saamiga ay isticmaalaan ganacsatada farsamada si loo go'aamiyo heerarka dib-u-soo-celinta.2



THE TRENDLINE

Trendlines waa khadadka si fudud loo aqoonsan karo oo ganacsatadu ku sawiraan jaantusyo si ay isugu xidhaan qiimeyaal taxane ah ama u muujiyaan xogta qaarkeed ugu habboon. Xariiqda soo baxda ayaa markaa loo adeegsadaa si loo siiyo ganacsadaha fikrad wanaagsan jihada uu qiimaha maalgashigu u dhaqaaqi karo

Jadwalka isbeddelku waa xariiq lagu sawiray meelaha sare ama hoos hoosaadka pivot si loo muujiyo jihada jirta ee qiimaha. Trendlines waa matalaad muuqaal ah oo taageero iyo iska caabin ah wakhti kasta. Waxay muujinayaan jihada iyo xawaaraha qiimaha, waxayna sidoo kale qeexaan qaababka inta lagu jiro xilliyada qiimaha jaban

Trendlines waxay muujinayaan taam ugu wanaagsan ee xogta qaar iyadoo la isticmaalayo hal xariiq ama qalooc.

Hal xariiq oo isbeddel ah ayaa lagu dabaqi karaa jaantus si loo bixiyo sawir cad oo isbeddelka ah.

Trendlines waxaa lagu dabaqi karaa kuwa sarreeya iyo kuwa hooseeya si loo abuuro kanaal.

Muddada la falanqeeyay iyo qodobbada saxda ah ee loo isticmaalo in lagu abuuro isbeddelku way ku kala duwan yihiin ganacsadaha





SUPPORT AND RESISTANCE

support iyo resistance waa laba fikradood oo aasaas u ah falanqaynta farsamada. Fahamka micnaha ereyadan iyo ku dhaqankooda waa lagama maarmaan in si sax ah loo akhriyo jaantusyada qiimaha.

Siciradu way dhaqaaqaan sahayda iyo baahida awgeed. Marka dalabka uu ka weyn yahay saadka, qiimuhu kor buu u kacaa. Marka sahaydu ka weyn tahay baahida, qiimuhu hoos buu u dhacayaa. Mararka qaarkood, qiimayaashu dhinac bay u dhaqaaqi doonaan maadaama sahayda iyo dalabka labaduba ay ku jiraan dheellitirka.

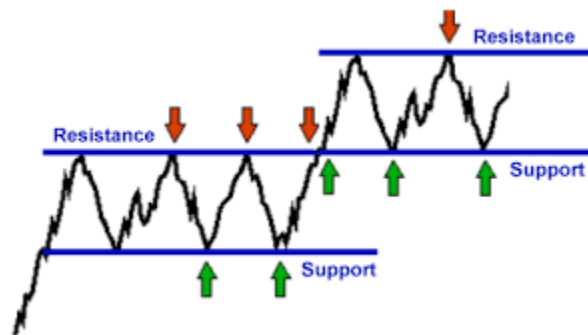
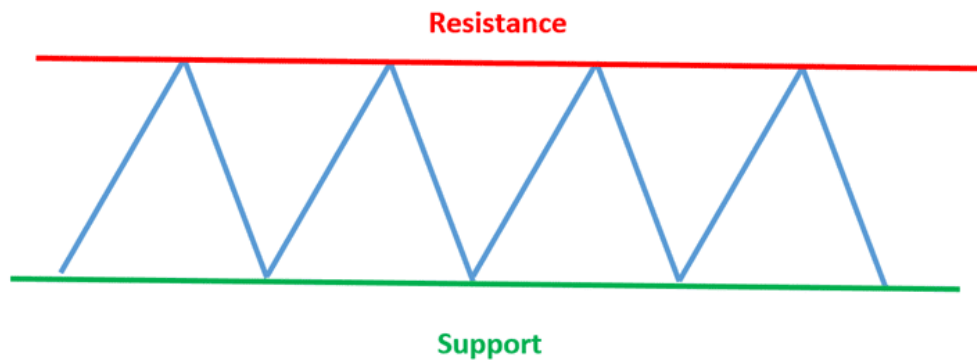
Sida fikrado badan oo ku jira falanqaynta farsamada, sharraxaadda iyo caqliga ka dambeeya fikradaha farsamada ayaa ah kuwo fudud, laakiin ku guuleysiga codsigooda waxay inta badan qaadataa sanado badan oo ku-dhaqan ah.

Heerka support waxa uu ka dhigan yahay barta qiimaha ee hantidu ay ku dhibtoonayso in ay hoos uga dhacdo wakhti go'an.

Heerarka support waxaa lagu arki karaa iyadoo la adeegsanayo tilmaameyaal farsamo oo kala duwan ama iyadoo si fudud loo sawirayo xariiq isku xiraya kuwa hooseeya ee ugu hooseeya muddada.

Dalbashada khadadka isbeddelka ama ku darida celceliska dhaqdhaqaaqa waxay bixisaa aragti firfircoon oo taageero ah.

Waxay noqon kartaa calaamad dib u noqosho haddii jebin ku dhaco kor u kaca.



FOREX TRADING – MARKET ANALYSIS

Cutubkan, waxaan ku baran doonaa noocyada kala duwan ee falanqaynta suuqa. Waxaa jira saddex noocyada falanqaynta ee loo isticmaalo saadaalinta dhaqdhaqaaqa suuqa:

Falanqaynta aasaasiga ah: Tani waa falanqaynta arrimaha bulshada, dhaqaalaha iyo siyaasadda kuwaas oo saameeya sahayda lacagta iyo baahida.

Falanqaynta Farsamada: Tani waa daraasadda qiimaha iyo dhaqdhaqaaqa mugga.

Falanqaynta Dareenka: Marka laga reebo falanqaynta yar iyo kuwa yar ee xogta, tani waa falanqaynta ee maskaxda iyo dareenka ganacsatada iyo maalgashadayaasha.

Falanqaynta Aasaasiga ah iyo Falanqaynta Farsamada (FA iyo TA) ayaa gacmaha is-qabsada marka la hagayo ganacsatadii sariflayaasha ah ee loo maro habka suuqa (qiimuhu) u hoos mari karo suuqa waligiis isbedelaya shuruudaha.

FUNDAMENTAL ANALYSIS { FALANQAYNTA AASAASIGA }

Falanqaynta aasaasiga ah waa dhaqanka lagu baadho astaamaha asaasiga ah ee hantida si loo go'aamiyo qiimaheeda, halkii laga isticmaali lahaa ficilka qiimaha taariikhiga ah ama dareenka suuqa. Suuqyada dammaanadda, tani waxay khusaysaa in la eego xaashida dheelitirka ee shirkadda si loo qiimeeyo faa'iidada mustaqbalka.

Suuqa forex-ka, ganacsatadu waxay sameeyaan falanqeyn aasaasi ah iyagoo eegaya tilmaamayaasha dhaqaalaha iyo cabirrada kale si ay u qorsheeyaan halka ay ku sugan yihiin suuqa adduunka.

Falanqaynta aasaasiga ahi waa falanqaynta samaynta qiimaha lacagta, dhaqaalaha aasaasiga ah iyo kuwa kale arrimaha saameeya sarifka lacagaha qalaad. Waa falanqaynta xogta dhaqaalaha iyo siyaasadda iyada oo rajada la saadaalinayo mustaqbalka dhaqdhaqaaqa qiimaha lacagta.

Falanqaynta aasaasiga ahi waxay caawisaa saadaalinta qiimaha mustaqbalka ee lacagaha qalaad ee kala duwan. Saadaasha qiimayaashu waxay ku salaysan tahay dhowr arrimood oo dhaqaale oo muhiim ah iyo tilmaamayaasha in la ogaado xoogga dhaqaalaha dalka. Qodobbada sidoo kale waxaa ku jiri kara dhinacyo kala duwan oo juqraafigeed kuwaas oo laga yaabo inay saameyn ku yeeshaan dhaqdhaqaaqa qiimaha lammaanaha lacagta.

Falanqayntan looma isticmaalo in lagu helo tirooyinka gaarka ah ee sarifka lacagaha kala duwan lacagaha. Taa beddelkeeda, waxay ka caawineysaa go'aaminta isbeddelka suuqa booska forex ee ka badan a muddo cayiman. Haddii falanqaynta aasaasiga ahi ay tilmaanto aragti togan ee lammaane lacag gaar ah, waa waxay muujinaysaa in qiimaha labadaas ay la kulmi doonaan dhaqdhaqaaq kor u kaca mustaqbalka dhow. Aragti xun ayaa muujinaysa dhaqdhaqaaqa qiimaha hoos u dhaca ee lammaanaha lacagta mustaqbalka soo socda. Tusaalaha dhexdhexaadka ah ee lammaanaha lacagta ayaa tilmaamaya guri (ma badna + ve ama - dhaqdhaqaaqa dhinaca) dhaqdhaqaaqa mustaqbalka dhow

Goorma ayaa loo isticmaalaa falanqaynta aasaasiga ah ee suuqa forex?

Mar kasta oo ganacsadaha forex-ku helo macluumaadka ku saabsan xaaladda waddan, wuxuu sameeyaa a falanqaynta aasaasiga ah si loo qiyaaso saamaynta ay tani ku leedahay lammaane lacag kala duwan.

Ganacsatada sarifka calamiga ah iyo maalgashadayaasha ayaa had iyo jeer eega warbixinada (warbixinta falanqaynta aasaasiga ah) oo ku salaysan Xogta dhaqaale ee muhiimka ah ka hor ganacsiga (lammaanaha lacagta gaarka ah) ee suuqa forex. Kuwaas Warbixinnada (FA) waxay sidoo kale awood u siinayaan inay yareeyaan arrimaha khatarta ah ee ku lug leh fulinta forex wax kala iibsiga

Warbixinta Falanqaynta Aasaasiga ah ee suuq kasta (sinnaanta, badeecooyinka, FX iwm) waxay ka caawisaa go'aan ka gaarista saadaasha sarifka dhexe iyo kan fog (haddii ay dhacdo FX suuqa). Dhanka kale, Falanqaynta Farsamada waxay bixisaa macluumaadka muddada gaaban saadaasha.

Dhaqdhaqaaqa suuqa ayaa si fudud u rogi kara ama isbeddel xad dhaaf ah ayaa lagu arki karaa a wax yar oo daqiiqado ah kadib ogeysiis muhiim ah ama war-saxaafadeed uu sameeyo bangiga dhexe. Macluumaadka la xidhiidha xaaladda dhaqaalaha gudaha iyo kan caalamiga ahi waxay yeelan karaan saameyn weyn oo ku saabsan jihada uu u socdo suuqa forex

Qodobbada muhiimka ah ee saameeya falanqaynta aasaasiga ah

INTEREST RATES (QIIMAHA DULSAARKA)

Qiimaha dulsaarka ee uu dejiyo bangiga dhexe waa mid ka mid ah qodobbada ugu muhiimsan ee go'aaminta dhaqdhaqaaqa qiimaha lammaanaha lacagta. Dulsaarka sare wuxuu kordhiyaa soo jiidashada lacagta dalka iyo sidoo kale soo jiidata maalgashadayaasha forex si ay u iibsadaan.

GDP GROWTH (KOBACA GDP)

Heerka kobaca wax-soo-saarka sare wuxuu muujinayaa kororka wadarta hantida dalka. Tani waxay tilmaamaysaa xagga xoojinta lacagta dalka iyo kor u kaca qiimihiisa marka loo eego kuwa kale lacagaha qalaad

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION {WAX SOO SAARKA WARSHADAHA}

Kobaca warshadaynta sare ee wadan kasta waxa ay ka dhigan tahay dhaqaalaha wadan adag. Dal leh Dhaqaale adag ayaa ku dhiirigeliya ganacsatada sarifka lacagaha qalaad in ay maalgashadaan lacagta sarifka lacagaha qalaad ee dalka

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) { TUSMADA QIIMAHA MACMIILKA (CPI)}

Tusaha Qiimaha Macmiilka (CPI) wuxuu si toos ah u siman yahay qiimaha alaabta iyo adeegyada dalka gudihiisa. Haddii tusaha CPI uu aad u sarreeyo (oo ka sarreeya bartilmaameedka bangiga dhexe ee CPI), Waxaa jirta suurto galnimo sare oo ah in bangiga dhexe ay u badan tahay inuu hoos u dhigo dulsaarka si uu u keeno hoos u dhigida sicir bararka iyo xasilinta heerka kobaca dhaqaalaha dalka

RETAIL SALES { IIBKA TAFARIIQDA}

Xogta iibka tafaariiqda ee waddanku waxay siinaysaa sawir sax ah oo ku saabsan sida dadku wax u isticmaalayaan (dadka heerka dakhliga) iyo caafimaadka dhaqaalihiiisa oo ah heerka ugu hooseeya. Tirada iibka tafaariiqda ee xooggan

waxay muujinaysaa in dhaqaalaha gudaha ee waddanku uu qaab xooggan ku jiro; waxay tilmaamaysaa dhanka wanaagsan heerarka koritaanka mustaqbalka. Marka laga reebo qodobadan kor ku xusan, ganacsatada iyo maalgashadayaasha ayaa sidoo kale eegaya arrimo kale oo ah falanqaynta aasaasiga ah sida tirakoobka shaqada, heerarka deynta qaranka, sahayda iyo baahida dheelitirka, siyaasadda lacagta, xaaladda siyaasadda, ganacsiga deficit, qiimaha badeecadaha, guryeynta qiimaha iyo kobaca suuqa raasumaalka

Risk Management

Markaad gelayso forex ama ganacsiga CFD, waxaa loo baahan yahay in la helo faham gaar ah, inaad geli doonto xaalado khatar ah oo aad tan aqbasho shuruud ahaan. Waxaa jira khataro badan marka la ganacsanayo, si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxaa jira siyaabo kala duwan oo lagu dhimo khatarahaas

Iyadoo faa'iidadaada guud ahaan ay ku xiran tahay khataraha, halkan waxaa ah dhowr mabaadi:

- Ku celceli cabbirida booska
- Aqoonso khatarahaaga ganacsi
- Falanqee oo qiimee khatarahaas
- Samee xal si loo yareeyo khatarahaas
- Codso oo maamul xalalkaas si joogto ah

FIXED LOT SIZE

Habka ugu wanaagsan ee bilawga ah si ay u bilaabaan xirfadahooda ganacsi. Tani waxay ka dhigan tahay in ganacsatadu ay ku ganacsan doonaan cabbirka booska, malaha yar. Wax badan ayaa la bedeli karaa inta lagu jiro ganacsiga iyadoo loo eegayo sida xisaabtu u korodho ama hoos u dhacdo muddada ganacsiga. Cabbirka akoonku waa muhiim marka la bilaabayo, ka dhig mid yar oo isticmaal leverage of 2: 1, habkan waxaad si joogto ah u kori kartaa faa'iidooyinka suurtagalka ah waqti ka dib.

EQUITY PERCENT

Fikradda ka dambeysa boqolkiiba sinnaanta waxay ku salaysan tahay cabbirka booskaaga oo ku salaysan boqolkiiba isbeddelka sinnaanta. Waxaa ugu wanaagsan in la go'aamiyo boqolkiiba sinnaanta boos kasta tani waxay go'aamin doontaa oo u

oggolaan doontaa koritaanka sinnaanta ee la xiriirta cabbirka booska. Mid ayaa had iyo jeer kordhin kara boqolkiiba sinnaanta loo isticmaalo ganacsi kasta, laakiin maaha iyada oo aan la sheegin, in faa'iidada sare ee faa'iidada, ay sare u kacdo

RISK AND REWARD RATIOS USING STOP LOSS

Markaad diyaar u tahay inaad bilowdo ganacsi ka dib markaad ku tababarto a , waxaad furi doontaa goobtaada ku habboon oo aad dhigi doonta raasamaalkaaga la aqbali karo. Bixinta ilaalinta raasamaalkaaga la maal galiyay marka forex ama kayd ku kugu dhaqaaqaan waa lama huraan waxayna ka dhigan tahay aasaaska maamulka lacagta. Ku-ganacsiga hab dhab ah oo loo maareeyo lacagta waxa uu ku bilaabi karaa ogaanshaha khatarta badbaadada leh iyo saamiga abaal-marinta iyo sidoo kale hirgelinta joojinta iyo joogsiga daba-galka:

TRADING RULES

Waxa inta badan ganacsatada xirfadleyda ahi ay wadaagaan waa anshaxa la raacayo qaar ka mid ah xeerarka ganacsiga forex aasaasiga ah. Aynu hadda aragno waxa ay xeerarkani yihiin. Xeerarka ayaa u taxan sida soo socota

SI TARTIIB AH U BILOW

Ganacsade hiwaayadda ah, waxa had iyo jeer u fiican in uu si gaabis ah iyo lacag yar ku bilaabo. Ha filamin ama u malayn in ganacsigaagu ugu horreeya uu noqon doono Ghanna. Waa wax caadi ah in ganacsigaagu ugu horreeya uusan noqon doonin u shaqeeyo sidii loo qorsheeyay. Haddii aad lumiso lacag badan, waxaad ka maqnaan doontaa ciyaarta dhawaan iyo haddii aad lacag badan samee (kadib waxaad filaysay) lacag, ka dibna kalsoonidaada xad dhaafka ah awgeed, adiga waxay samayn doontaa ganacsi xad-dhaaf ah oo lumiya inta badan waxa aad hesho

XADDID KHASAARAHAAGA

Waa inaad lahaataa qorshe bixid ka hor inta aanad gelin ganacsi kasta. Waa inaad leedahay khasaaro joogsi adag haddii ay dhacdo in ganacsigu kuu socon waayo. Haddii ganacsigaagu uu la socdo isbeddelka, waa inaad hagaajisaa khasaarahaaga joogsiga oo xaji faa'iidadaada. Si aad u ilaaliso riyoooyinkan (khasaarahaaga) Marka ay dhacdo, ganacsatadu waa in ay raacaan joojinta joogsiga adag oo ay ka baxaan ganacsiga haddii ay dhacdo in laga adkaado baayacmushtar inta aanay isu rogin masiibo

XAJI FAA'IIDADAADA

Ganacsato badan ayaan wax dhib ah kala kulmin dhimista khasaaraha laakiin sidoo kale waxay ku adkaystaan inay ka baxaan ganacsiga calaamada ugu horeysa ee faa'iidada. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, waxay aakhirka u arkaan in faa'iidadooda yar ay isu beddeli karto mid weyn haddii ay booskooda sii haystaan wax yar. Istaraatiijiyadu halkan waa inay noqotaa - " gooy kaaga khasaaraha oo xaji faa'iidadaada

ISTARAATIJIYADA GANACSIGA

Istaraatiijiyad ganacsi oo wanaagsan ayaa loo baahan yahay. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, maamulka lacagta ayaa sidoo kale aad muhiim u ah. Khatarta ganacsigu waa in aanay ka badnaan 2% akoonkaaga ganacsi kasta

Dhageyso jaantusyada (tusayaasha farsamada)

Wax walba waxay ka muuqdaan qiimaha iyo mugga marka ay timaado falanqaynta farsamada. Ustaadxirfadda fahamka tilmaamayaasha kala duwan oo isticmaal.

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

[illegible]

DHAMAADKA BUUGGA



Qoraaga buuga

Marka hore ilaahy baa mahad aan
lasoo koobi Karin iska leh isaga ayaa ii
suurgaliyey inaa dhameystiro dhigahan
kooban nabigeena suuban naxariis iyo
nabadgelyo korkiisa ha ahaato Sido
kale waxa u mahadcelinaya qofkasta
akhriyey buugan wakhtina u huray si
akhriskiiisa dhiganahan u usoo afmeeri
lahaa

Qoraha buugan waa Abdihakim Osman Siyad ahna arday dhigta cilmiga xisaabadka ganacsiga iyo maaliyada (accounting and finance) heerkiisa labaad master degree qoraha wuxu dhiganahan ku irdo furey hayaankiisa qoraanimo isago wakhti badan isku howlay helid macluudad la xiriira suuqa ganacsiga ee forex ganacsigu waa majaal mudan in dhiganayaal badan laga qoro si ay bulshada uga baxdo ama u yaraato baahida ay uqabto fahamka suuqa ganacsiga ee forex iyo maareyntisa ugu dambeyn buugan waa buugi iigu horeeyey ee aan qoro binu aadan kana hawlqabad kasta oo uu sameeyo qabyo iyo dhaliil waa u lama huraan sidaad darted akhriste wixii dhaliila ee aad ku aragto habka mowduucyada iyo qoraalka buuga ha la ii cudurdaaro wixi kale talo iyo tusaale ah

Abdihakim Osman Siyad

TELL:+252619854945

