



Jamhuuriyadda Dimoqraadiga Soomaaliya
Wasaaradda Hiddaha iyo Tacliinta Sare



AASAASKA
NAXWAHA
AF SOOMAALIGA

MUQDISHO, 1973

Tarjume: Liibaan Axmed Cali Mire
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*Waxaa qoray, iskuna bagaariyey ragga boos ku qoran,
kuwaas oo ka tirsan Guddiga Af Soomaaliga:*

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— Cumar Aw Nuux Maxamed	Guddoomiye Ku-xigeen
— Axmad Cartan «Xaange»	Xoghaye
— Xuseen Shiikh Axmad «Kaddare»	Xubin
— Muuse X.Y. Galaal	»
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Buuggan waxaa lagu Daabicay MADBACADDA QARANKA - XAMAR

MUQDISHO, 1973

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Translator's Introduction:

Af Soomaali:

Anoo yar dugsi qur'aanka dhiganaayo halkaan (Maraykanka), waxaan xasuustaa wiil iila dhigan jiray oo qosol iyo kaftan badnaa Ibraahim la yiraahdo. Casharkiisa markuu ka baxay, waa loo fasaxay inuu gurigiisa tago.

Hooyadiisa markeey timid dugsigii, wiilkii wuxuu yiri, “**Macalin, ma baxi karaa? Hooyadeey dibada u taalaa**”.

Markaan maqlay, waan yaabay, waayo, qofna kama saxin af soomaaligiisa qaldanaa. Waxa laga rabay inuu dheho, “Macalin, ma baxi karaa? Hooyadeey banaankeey joogtaa, ama banaankeey igu sugeeysaa”.

Maalintaas waxaa igu soo dhacay, “amaad adiga laftigaaga ku hadashay af soomaali qaldan sidii saaxiibkaaga Ibraahim?”

Maalintaas kaddib, waxaan asxaabteeyda iyo waalidkeeyga ka codsaday, haddii aad maqashiin anoo af soomaali qalad ah ku hadlaayo, igu qosol markii hore, kaddib na iga sax.

Sidaas daraadeed, waxaan helay buug lagu daabacay Xamar 1973-gii oo la yiraahdo “**Aasaaksa Naxwaha Af Soomaaliga**”. InshaAllah haddii u ilaaheey igu waafajiyo, waxaan ku dadaali doonaa tarjumadiisa af ingriiska inaan soo saaro (labadii usbuuc hal baab/cashar inaan ingriis ku tarjumo), waxaana rajeynayaa tarjumadaasi ineey anfado markii hore aniga, kaddib na qof kasta ingriis yaqaan oo jecel naxwaha af soomaali inuu barto.

و بالله توفيق

English:

Growing up, I had a childhood friend named Ibrahim who I'd see during our weekend school (madrassa/dugsi). He was really bright and had a great sense of humor too.

One day, after he passed his lesson, he was given permission to go home. Long story short, when he finished his lesson and saw his mom parked outside, he asked for permission to leave (in Somali) but did so in an interesting way. Instead of saying “my mom is outside”, he said something along the lines of “my mom is located outside”, using the word for describing an inanimate object.

I was surprised that no one really corrected what sounded like an obvious grammatical mistake. But I felt even worse knowing that I too had made grammatical mistakes when speaking that were oftentimes left unnoticed, and struggled to piece words and sentences together. It might not have seemed like the craziest thing at the time, but in hindsight, it felt like such a common thing in the States to either speak the Somali language inaccurately or not speak at all, leading to what

seems like an identity crisis for many. They aren't able to fully engage with their immigrant parents or the larger community when speaking, and this certainly has its consequences long term.

In this regard, I asked my more fluent friends as well as parents to correct me if they found that I was speaking incorrectly, and to assist me in learning and developing a stronger vocabulary. Shortly after, I found a book published in Mogadishu by the Somali Language Committee in 1973 known as "**The Foundations for Somali Grammar**", and my hope is that this translation benefits myself primarily, and every English speaking Somali who has an interest in learning the grammatical structure of our beautiful mother tongue.

Disclaimer: Not claiming to have "Abwaan" status at all- if something does seem incorrectly translated, feel free to let me know and I can make revisions where applicable.

Arar	Introduction
Afka laysku garo ama lagu wada hadlo waa waxa keliya ee daku uu uga duwan yahay xayawaanka kale, maxaa yeelay qofko wuxuu ra'yigiisa ku caddeysan karaa, ama uu ugu gudbin karaa dadka kale wuxuu doonayo waa Afka.	Recognized language, or that language which is spoken is the only thing discerning man from beast- this is a result of one being able to clarify and share their opinions with others because of spoken language.
Afku wuxuu ka sameysan yahay erayo; erayaduna waxay ka unkan yihiin codad.	Language is made up of words; words originate from sounds.
Codadka tiradoodu ma badna oo wa loobikaraa, hase yeeshee erayadu way faro badan yihiin.	The number of sounds aren't many in number and can be summarized. On the contrary, words are many in number.
Waagii hore codadka waxaa loogu isticmaali jirey inay isku gartaan inta markaas wada joogta ama ismaqli karta oo keliya.	Long before, sounds were used by people of a locality for basic communication.
Dabadeedse dadkii waxay garteen in cod walba loo yeelo summad ama xaraf u gaar ah, si ay ugu suuroqasho in dad kala fogi ay isugaarsiiyaan hadalkooda, ayna u gartaan ulajeeddada laga leeyahay.	Later, people realized that each sound could be constructed into a symbol or letter unique to that sound, making it possible for people far away to communicate (through letters and the like), as well as for them to understand the objective of the speech of those far away.
Af Soomaali	The Somali Language
Af Soomaaligu waa af aad iyo aad u ballaaran ee hodan ah, erayadiisuna aad bay u tiro badan yihiin.	The Somali language is an incredibly vast and rich language, with an extensive vocabulary.
Af Soomaaligu wuxuu ka mid yahay afafka da'da weyn, waxaana u marag ah suugaanta qoddada dheer ee qarniyaalkii la soo maray ay waxba ka beddeli kari waayeen.	The Somali language is among the oldest spoken languages, and unchanged literature/poetry for centuries is a testament to this fact.
Afkeennu wuxuu ku fac tirsadaa, lana walaal yahay afafka "KUSHIITIGA".	Our language is part of a branch of languages known as "Cushitic"
Dunidu maanta waxay qirsan tahay Af Soomaaligu inuu yahay af aan doorsoomin, una qaybsaneyn lajjado faro badan.	The world acknowledges the Somali language as one that hasn't altered or changed significantly throughout time and is not made up of several dialects like other languages.
Naxwaha	Grammar
Barashada afku ma aha inaad garatid erayada iyo micnahooda oo keliya ee waa inaad baratid sida hagaagsan ee erayadu isu raaci karaan iyo sida ay isula shaqayn karaan, taas oo lagu gaari karo barashada Naxwaha Afka.	The study of language is not limited to recognizing words and their definitions only; it includes the study of how words and phrases are best combined and used in conjunction. This level

	of understanding can be achieved through a study of grammar.
Naxwuhu wuxuu ka sameysan yahay xeerar wada shaqeeya, laguna barto sida wanaagsan ee Afka loogu hadlo, loona qoro.	Grammar is made of a set of working rules, and through its study, the correct manner of speech, as well as diction can be attained.
Naxwuhu wuxuu u kala baxaa saddex qaybood:	Grammar in the Somali language is separated into three parts:
- Qaybta hore waxaa lagu magacaabaa "CODAD", waxaana laga bartaa sida loogu dhawaaqo iyo sida loo qoro erayga.	-The first part is known as “Sounds” and from it, one can learn the different categories all words fall under.
- Qaybta labaad waxaa lagu magacaabaa "QAYBTA HADALKA", waxaana laga bartaa eray kasta qaybta uu ka tirsan yahay.	-The second part is known as “Speech”, and from it, one can learn the different categories all words fall under.
-Qaybta saddexaad waxaa lagu magacaabaa "DHISMAHA WEERAHA", waxaana laga bartaa sida hagaagsan ee qaybaha hadalku ay isu raacraaci karaan marka la dhisayo weeraha oona la doonayo in laga ilaaliyo qaladka ka iman kara xagga NAXWAHA.	-The third part of grammar is known as “Construction of Concise Phrases”, and from it, one can learn the correct manner different words and phrases can be combined when making concise phrases free of grammatical errors.
Gabagabo	Conclusion
Buuggan waxaa loogu talagalay inuu noqdo "AASAASKA NAXWAHA AF SOOMAALIGA", wuxuuna si kooban oo tifaftiran uga sheekaynayaa codadke iyo qaybaha hadalkeennu uu ka kooban yahay.	This book is intended to provide “The Foundations for Somali Grammar”, and provides summarized, as well as detailed explanations on the branches of grammar our language is composed of.
Rajo weynna waxaa laga qabaa, buuggani inuu noqdo mid ay ka faa'iideystaan dadka Soomaaliyeed ee u soo jeestey inay meel wanaagsan ka gaaraan dhismaha iyo hufnaanta "AFKOODA HOOYO".	We sincerely hope that this book becomes one that benefits the Somali people, among them, those who have turned their efforts in a positive direction in developing a decent understanding of the structure of their “Mother Tongue”.
Guddiga Af Soomaaliga	Somali Language Committee
Muqdisho, 1973	Mogadishu, 1973

Note from the translator: For the sake of simplicity, the examples and practice assignments used in this text will not be translated. If an English translation would be beneficial for unfamiliar words, a link for a Somali-English dictionary will be provided at the end of the translation. The nature of the original book being translated here assumes the reader is familiar with the Somali alphabet and the pronunciation of its letters.

Codadka	Sounds/Pronunciation
Codadka ama dhawaaqa afkeennu waxay u kala baxaan laba jaad. Kuwaas oo ah:	Sounds or pronunciations in our language are divided into two categories. These include:

a) Shaqallo sida:	a) Vowels like:
i) A/a: Af (<i>mouth</i>) -AA/aa: Aar (<i>male lion</i>) ii) E/e: Edeg (<i>lamb for pens</i>) -EE/ee: Eebo (<i>arrow-head</i>) iii) I/i: Il (<i>eye</i>) -II/ii: Iil (<i>side-chamber of grave</i>) iv) O/o: Or (<i>cloth or clamor</i>) -OO/oo: Ood (<i>enclosure</i>) v) U/u: Ul (<i>stick/piece of wood</i>) -UU/uu: Uur (<i>stomach/pregnancy</i>)	
ii) Hamsada	ii) The “Hamzah” (Apostrophe/ء)
Hamsada (‘) oo ah cod shaqallada kale la socda, sida: da’, le’eg, ri’, lo’, gu’.	The “Hamzah” (‘) is a sound that follows a vowel, like: da’, le’eg, ri’, lo’, gu’.
b) Shibbaneyaal sida:	b) Consonants like:
B, T, J, X, KH, D, R, S, SH, DH, C, G, F, Q, K, L, M, N, W, H, Y	
Qaybta Hadalka	Parts of Speech
Hadalka xubnihiisa waaweyni waxay guud ahaan u kala baxaan sagaal qaybood.	The major parts of speech can be broken up into nine major categories.
Kuwaas oo ah: Qodob, Magac, magacuyaal, tilmaame, fal, falkaab, xiriiriye, meeleeeye iyo yaab.	These are: articles, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, conjunctions/connectors, prepositions, and interjections/exclamations.
Qodob	Articles
Qodobbadu waa qayb ka mid ah hadalka, gadaalna ka raaca magaca. Qodobbaduna waa toddoba:	Articles are a part of speech that follow a noun. They are seven in number.
Markay magac keli ah la socdaan;	When they follow only a noun;
Afar wa lab, sida: ka, ga, ha, a.	Four are masculine, like: -ka, -ga, -ha, -a.
Saddexna waa dhedig, sida: ta, da, sha	And three are feminine, like: -ta, -da, -sha
Haddii aan qodobbada hoosta ka xarriiqan ka reebno magacyada, waxa haraya magaca oo keliya oo aan kaaga duwaneyn magacyada kale, sida:	If the articles (attached to the end of a noun) highlighted below are omitted from a noun, only the noun remains and is not different than any other noun, like:
Faras, Fure, Loox, Mindi, inan iwm	
Haddiise qodob la raaciyo, waxaynu oran karnaa <<Farasku>> waa mid aynu isla naqaan oo inooga duwan fardaha kale:	If an article follows a noun, we can say <<ex. The horse>> is specific or known and does not differ from other horses.
Digniin	Note/Warning
a) Waxa jira magacyo dhedig oo markay keli yihiin qaata qodobka (a), sida gabadha, saca, iwm	There exist feminine nouns that when singular take the article (or are followed by) “a” like “the girl”, “the cow”, etc.
b) Haddiise magacyada wadar laga dhigo isla toddobadii qodob ayaa gadaal ka raacaya, laakiin boqolkiiba 95% way isweydaartaan.	If the nouns are made plural, the same seven articles will follow (the noun), with 95% of the articles agreeing (in gender) with the noun.
Qodobkii keligii labka ahaa dhedig buu isu beddelaa haddii isla magicii uu la socday wadar laga dhigo.	Singular articles that are masculine change to feminine if the noun the article follows is made plural.

Magac	Nouns
Magucu waa qayb ka mid ah hadalka, wuxuuna ku tusaa dad, xoolo, bahallo, geedo, iwm. Sida: Cali – Kaaha; Faras -Sac; Libaax – Abeeso; Qurac – Moos; Daghax, Qorrax, Qurux, Aqoon, iwm.	Nouns are a part of speech, and denote the likes of people, livestock, wild animals, trees, etc. Examples include Ali Kaha, horses, cows, lions, venomous snakes, breakfast, bananas, rocks, the sun, beauty, knowledge, etc.
Magacu wuxuu u kala baxaa: <i>Magac Guud</i> iyo <i>Magac Gaar</i> .	Nouns can be split into two groups: <i>Common Nouns</i> and <i>Proper Nouns</i> .
Magac Guud	Common Nouns
Magac Guud waa magaca loo siman yahay, wuxuuna u kala baxaa magac muuqda iyo magac qarsoon:	Common nouns are nouns that are generic (not specific/level with other nouns of the same type), and are split into “concrete nouns” and “abstract nouns”:
Magac muuqda waa magaca la arki karo ama la taaban karo.	Concrete nouns are those nouns which can be seen or are tangible.
Macag qarsooni waa kan aan la arki karin, lana taaban karin.	Abstract nouns are those nouns which cannot be seen, nor are tangible.
Magac Gaar	Proper Nouns
Magac Gaar waa magac u goonnida ah noolka ama moodka.	Proper nouns are those nouns that are particular or specific to an animate or inanimate object.
Cayn Magac	Types of Nouns (Gender)
Magacyadu waxay u kala baxaan lab iyo dheddig. Caynka magacana waxa lagu gartaa qodobka gadaal ka raaca.	Nouns can be split into masculine and feminine. The gender/noun type can be recognized by the article that follows it.
Tiro Magac	Noun Numbers
Tirada magacu hadba si bay noqotaa, waxayna u kala baxdaa:	Noun numbers can take many forms, and can be divided into:
Keli, wadar iyo koox	Singular, plural and collective.
Keli Lab	Singular Masculine
Magacyada lab ee kelida ah waxa ka mid ah: roob, faras, nin, buug, arday, iwm.	Singular masculine nouns include words like: rain, horse, man, book, student, etc.
Wadar Lab	Plural Masculine
1. Magac lab ee dhawaaqa keliya ahi wuxuu wadar ku noqdaa shibbanaha u dambeeya oo mar labaad la qoro, “a” na horay laga raaciyo; sida:	1. A masculine noun with a single syllable only becomes plural when the ending consonant is written a second time, in addition to preceding the

dab – dabab, mas – masas, wiil, wiilal, raad – raadad, doob – doobab, iwm.	letter “a” before the ending consonant; like: dab (<i>fire</i>) – dabab (<i>fires</i>), mas (<i>snake</i>) – masas (<i>snakes</i>), wiil (<i>boy</i>), wiilal (<i>boys</i>), raad (<i>trace</i>) – raadad (<i>traces</i>), doob (<i>bachelor</i>) – doobab (<i>bachelor’s</i>), etc.
2. Magac lab ee ka badan dhawaaq keliya, xarafka ugu dambeeya baa labanlaabma, waxaana gadaa laga raaciyaa “o”, sida: dabar – dabarro, hadal – hadallo, albaab – albaabbo, wadaad – wadaddo, iwm.	2. For a masculine noun with more than one syllable, the last letter is repeated, with the letter “o” being added to the end; like: dabar (<i>fetter</i>) – dabarro (<i>fetters</i>), hadal (<i>speech</i>) – hadallo (<i>speeches</i>), albaab (<i>door</i>) – albaabbo (<i>doors</i>), wadaad (<i>religious man</i>) – wadaddo (<i>religious men</i>), etc.
3. Magaca lab ee kelida ah ee ku dhammaada “e” waxa gadaal ka raaca “yaal” sida: koore – kooreyaal, buste – busteyaal, waraabe – waraabeyaal, tuke – tukeyaal, iwm.	3. A singular masculine noun that ends in the letter “e” is followed by “yaal” like: koore (<i>saddle</i>) – kooreyaal (<i>saddles</i>), buste (<i>blanket</i>) – busteyaal (<i>blankets</i>), waraabe (<i>hyena</i>) – waraabeyaal (<i>hyenas</i>), tuke (<i>crow</i>) – tukeyaal (<i>crows</i>), etc.
4. Magaca lab ee kelida ah ee ku dhammaada “y” waxa gadaal ka raaca “aal” sida: oday – odayaal, fuley – fuleyaal, iwm.	4. A singular masculine noun that ends in the letter “y” is followed by “aal” like: oday (<i>elderly man</i>) – odayaal (<i>elderly men</i>), fuley (<i>coward</i>) – fuleyaal (<i>cowards</i>), etc.
5. Magicii Af Carbeed ka yimid gadaal baa laga raaciyaa “iin” sida: macallin – macallimiin, mulxid – mulxidiin, muslim – muslimiin, iwm	5. A singular masculine noun with Arabic origins is followed by “iin” like: macallin (<i>teacher</i>) – macallimiin (<i>teachers</i>), mulxid (<i>atheist</i>) – mulxidiin (<i>atheists</i>), muslim (<i>Muslim</i>) – muslimiin (<i>Muslims</i>), etc.
6. Macagyada lab ee kelida ah eek u dhammada “n” qaarkood waxa raaco “mo”, “n” dana waa laga tagaa, sida: firin – firimo, arrin – arrimo, qalin – qalimo, inan – inamo, iwm	6. Singular masculine nouns that end with the letter “n” are followed by “mo”, and the “n” is removed, like: firin (<i>comb</i>) – firimo (<i>combs</i>), arrin (<i>matter</i>) – arrimo (<i>matters</i>), qalin (<i>pen</i>) – qalimo (<i>pens</i>), inan (<i>boy</i>) – inamo (<i>boys</i>), etc.
7. Magacyo codka lagu kala sooco dhigmaduse isku si tahay sida: di’bi – dibi, a’wr – awr, ma’dax – madax, ca’wl -cawl.	7. Masculine (nouns) whose pronunciation is distinguished/separate from its writing are the same in both singular and plural forms like: di’bi (<i>bull</i>) – dibi (<i>bull</i>), a’wr (<i>male burden camel</i>) – awr (<i>male burden camel</i>), ma’dax (<i>official</i>) – madax (<i>official</i>), ca’wl (<i>gazelle</i>) -cawl (<i>gazelle</i>).
Digniin:	Warning/Note:
a) Xeerka dhawaaqa kelida ah waxa aan la socon erayo kooban, sida: reer – reero, gu’ gu’yaal, go’ – go’yaal, geed – geedo, iwm	a) The rules for single syllable masculine (nouns) that do not include concise words in their ends, like: reer (<i>family</i>) – reero (<i>families</i>), gu’ – (<i>rainy season</i>) gu’yaal (<i>rainy seasons</i>), go’ (<i>sheet</i>) – go’yaal (<i>sheets</i>), geed (<i>tree</i>) – geedo (<i>trees</i>), etc.

b) Erayada “y” da ku dhammaada waxa aan la socon erayo kooban, sida: arday – ardo, iwm	b) Words ending in “y” that do not end with concise words, like: arday (<i>student</i>) – ardo (<i>students</i>), etc.
Keli Dheddig	Singular Feminine
Magacyada dheddig ee kelida ah waxaa ka mid ah: geenyo, naag, hal, far, iwm.	Singular feminine nouns include: geenyo (<i>mare/female horse</i>), naag (<i>woman</i>), hal (<i>cow/female camel</i>), far (<i>finger</i>), etc.
Wadar Dheddig	Plural Feminine
<p>1. Magaca dheddig ee kelida ah oo ku dhammaada shibbane, wuxuu gadaal ka qaataa “o” marka wadar laga dhigayo, sida: Naag – Naago, lax – Laxo, bad – bado, hal – halo, iwm.</p> <p>Kuwa “n” ku dhammaadase “n” du waxay isu beddeshaa “m” gadaalna waxay ka qaataan “o” Islaan – Islaanmo, haan – haamo, iwm.</p>	<p>1. Singular feminine nouns that have one syllable and end in a consonant are followed by the letter “o” when made plural, like: Naag (<i>woman</i>) – Naago (<i>women</i>), lax (<i>ewe/female sheep</i>) – Laxo (<i>ewes</i>), bad (<i>ocean</i>) – bado (<i>oceans</i>), hal (<i>female camel</i>) – halo (<i>female camels</i>), etc.</p> <p>Those singular feminine nouns that end in “n” change to “m”, and are followed by the letter “o” like: Islaan I (<i>old woman</i>) – Islaanmo (<i>old women</i>), haan (<i>water vessel</i>) – haamo (<i>water vessels</i>), etc.</p>
2. Magaca dheddig ee kelida ah ee ku dhammaada “o” wuxuu gadaal ka qaataa “oyin”, marka wadar laga dhigayo, sida: hooyo- hooyooyin, qaanso – qaansooyin, waddo – waddooyin, dermo – dermooyin, iwm.	2. Singular feminine nouns with a single syllable that end in the letter “o” are followed by “oyin” when made plural, like: hooyo (<i>mother</i>)- hooyooyin (<i>mothers</i>), qaanso (<i>bow (for arrow)</i> – qaansooyin (<i>bows (for arrow)</i>), waddo (<i>road</i>) – waddooyin (<i>roads</i>), dermo (<i>rush mat</i>) – dermooyin (<i>rush mats</i>), etc.
Koox	Collective Noun
Koox waxa la yiraahdaa magaca aan kelida lahayn, sida: xayn, kadin, geel, haween, rag, iwm.	A collective noun is known as a noun that does not have a singular form, like: xayn (<i>group</i>), kadin (<i>door/entrance</i>), geel (<i>camel</i>), haween (<i>women</i>), rag (<i>men</i>), etc.
Lammaane	Compound Word
Lammaane waxa la yiraahdaa laba eray ama in ka badan oo laysku daray isku eray keliyana noqday. Kuwaas oo caddeeya ulajeedo keliya; waxayna u qaybsamaan jaadad badan.	A compound word is known as a word made up of two words or more that are combined to make a single word. This combination creates a word with a single aim/meaning; and they are made up of many different types.
Qaybahaansa waxa ka mid ah:	Among these categories includes:
-Laba magac, sida: Abbaanduule,	-Two nouns, like: “Abbaan” and “Duule”.

-magac iyo tilmaame, sida Baardheere,	-A noun and an adjective, like “Baar” and “Dheere”.
-magac iyo fal, sida: Dhagaxtuur,	- A noun and a verb, like: “Dhagax” and “Tuur”.
-macac, meeleeeye iyo fal, sida: Ceelkageeye.	-A noun, a preposition and a verb, like: “Ceel” and “Kageeye”.
-laba tilmaame, sida: Xamarcas.	-Two adjectives, like: “Xamar” and “Cas”.
Magacuyaal	Pronouns
Magacuyaalku waa eray jagada magaca gala, qodobna qaata, hadalkana qurxiya, soona gaabiya. Wuxuuna reebaa ku celcelina magaca, sida:	Pronouns are words that are categorized under nouns, are followed by an article, and beautify speech in addition making it concise. They also help avoid redundancy in the use of the noun, like:
Xasan carruurtii buu doonay.	Xasan searched (went to bring) the kids.
<i>Isaga iyo iyaguba</i> way yimaaddeen.	<i>He</i> and <i>they</i> arrived.
Magacuyaalalladu waxay u kala baxaan shan qaybood. Kuwaas oo ah:	Pronouns are divided into five categories. They are:
1. Magacuyaal dad, 2. >> lahaansho 3. >> tusmo, 4. >> su’aaleed, 5. >> noqod	1. Personal/Subject pronouns, 2. >> possessive 3. >> demonstrative 4. >>interrogative 5. >>reflexive
Magacuyaal Lahaansho:	Possessive Pronouns:
Magacuyaal lahaansho waa eray muujiya lahaanta ama mulkiga cid ama wax leeyihiin, sida: Guriga Cali waa mundul, <i>kayguse</i> waa daar.	Possessive pronouns are words that express possession or personal property or general ownership, like: Ali’s house is a circular hut, whereas <i>mine</i> is a stone house.
Magacuyaal Tusmo:	Demonstrative Pronouns:
Magacuyaal tusmo waa eray tilmaama dhowaanta ama fogaanta wax ama meeli jirto.	Demonstrative pronouns are words that express proximity (nearness) or distance of an object or an object’s location.
Magacuyaal Noqod:	Reflexive Pronouns:
Magacuyaal noqod, waa “is” oo falka xagga hore ka raaca.	Reflexive pronouns are made of the word “is” (self) that precede the verb.
Tilmaame	Adjectives
Tilmaame waa eray ka mid ah qaybaha hadalka. Wuxuu raacaa magaa, tilmaan cadna wuu ka bixiyaa.	Adjectives are words that are a part of speech. They follow a noun and provide a clear depiction (of the noun).
Tilmaamayaasha waxaa ka mid ah: tilmaame ahaansho, tilmaame lahaansho, tilmaame tusmo, tilmaame su’aaleed iyo tilmaame tiro, iwm.	Adjectives include: descriptive adjectives, possessive adjectives, demonstrative adjectives,

	interrogative adjectives and quantitative adjectives etc.
Tilmaame Ahaansho	Descriptive Adjectives
Tilmaame ahaansho waa eray qeexa magaca, wuxuuna ku shaqeeyaa tiraraac ee kuma shaqeeyo caynraac.	Descriptive adjectives is a word that makes a noun more well-defined. Adjectives work through number-agreement and not case-agreement.
Sida hoos ku qoran, tilmaame ahaanshaha, qoristiisu way isbeddeshaa, haddii uu ka hor maro magac wadar ah, magacaasu lab ha ahaado ama dheddigba.	As seen below, descriptive adjectives are written differently if it is written before a plural noun, regardless of whether the noun is masculine or feminine.
Tilmaame Lahaansho	Possessive Adjectives
Tilmaame lahaansho wuxuu caddeeyaa qofku wuxuu leeyahay, wuxuuna ku shaqeeyaa <i>tiro iyo cayn raac</i> labadaba.	Possessive adjectives make clear that which a person possesses and works for both <i>number and case-agreements</i> .
Tilmaame Tusmo	Demonstrative Adjectives
Tilmaame tusmo wuxuu caddeeyaa waxa laga hadlayo dhowaantooda ama fogaantooda.	Demonstrative adjectives make clear the subject's proximity, whether close or far.
Tilmaame Tiro	Quantitative Adjectives
Tilmaame tiro wuxuu hore iyo gadaalba ka raacaa magaca, wuxuuna tilmaan kaa siiyaa inta magaca tiradiisu tahay, wuxuuna u qaybsamaa kowle iyo kowaadle, sida:	Quantitative adjectives can either go before or after a noun, and indicate a noun's quantity, and is split into "first (item)" and "first(numeral)" like:
Shan nin: Ninka shanaad	Five men: The fifth man
Tiradu magaca lab wadar kama dhigi karto, magaca dheddigse way ka dhigtaa, sida:	A masculine noun cannot be made plural through its quantity, but a feminine noun's quantity can make a feminine noun plural.
Tilmaame Su'aaleed	Interrogative Adjectives
Tilmaame su'aaleed waa qurubka magaca dhammaadka ka raaca.	An interrogative adjective is the piece that is found in the end (of a noun).
Fal	Verbs
Falku waa qayb hadalka ka mid ah, wuxuuna caddeeyaa wax kasta oo la falo ama la sameeyo la'aantiisna hadalku macne ebyan ma yeelan karo, sida: cab, caddee, qoslay, cunayaa, qoraa, liqi, doonaa, iwm.	Verbs are a part of speech, and clarify every type of thing that is done or acted on, and without it, speech cannot yield complete meaning and includes: drink, explain/clarify, he laughed, he is eating, authoring, swallow, seek, etc.
Isrogrigidda falka	Verb Conjugation

Isrogrogidda falku wuxuu ku dhisan yahay fal amarka qofka labaad ee kelida ah (adiga) iyo dadka badan ee labaad (idinka). Labadaas qof ama kooxood oo keliya baana la amri karaa. Isrogrogidda fal amarku wuxuu u qaybsamaa:	Verb conjugation is based on a verb commanding the second (singular) person (you) and many secondary people (you all). Those two people or their groups are the only ones that can be commanded. Verb conjugation is divided into:
1. Fal amar ku dhammaada xaraf shibbane ah, sida: hor, gub, xus, dil, doox, qaad, cab, iwm.	1. A command (verb) ending with a vowel, like: hor (<i>organize livestock for watering</i>), gub (<i>burn</i>), xus (<i>commemorate</i>), dil (<i>kill</i>), doox (<i>stab</i>), qaad (<i>take</i>), cab (<i>drink</i>), etc.
2. Fal amarka ku dhammaada shaqal gaaban sida: kari, bogo, qari, qabo, iwm.	2. A command (verb) that ends with a short vowel like: kari (<i>cook</i>), bogo (<i>finish</i>), qari (<i>cook</i>), qabo (<i>seize/take</i>), etc.
3. Fam amar ku dhammaada shaqal dheer, sida: samee, bislee, marsii, cabsii, iwm.	3. A command (verb) that ends with a long vowel like: samee (<i>do</i>), bislee (<i>cook</i>), marsii (<i>rub</i>), cabsii (<i>scare</i>), etc.
4. Fal amar ku dhammaada xarfaha “ay” ama “aw” “ow”, sida: weynow, imaw, hay, ray, iwm.	4. A command (verb) that ends with the letters “ay”, “aw”, or “ow” like: weynow (<i>grow</i>), imaw (<i>come</i>), hay (<i>hold</i>), ray (<i>succeed</i>), etc.
Fal Ebyane	Regular Verbs
Fal abyanuhu waa falka gadaal keliya iska beddela marka la rogrogayo ee aan jirridiisu beddelmin.	Complete verbs are verbs that when conjugated only change in their endings while their root (word) stays the same.
Fal ebyanaha waxa ka mid ah: gub, cun, liq, sid, iwm.	Complete verbs include: gub (<i>burn</i>), cun (<i>eat</i>), liq (<i>swallow</i>), sid (<i>carry/bring</i>), etc.
Fal Ma-Ebyane	Irregular Verbs
Marka la rogrogayo fal ma-ebyanaha jirridiisu waxay iska beddeshaa horay, gadaal iyo dhexdaba.	When conjugating an irregular verb, its root changes in the beginning, middle as well as end.
Fal ma-ebyanaha waxa ka mid ah: imaw, dheh, oolow, aqood, ahaw, iwm.	Irregular verbs include: imaw (<i>come</i>), dheh (<i>say</i>), oolow (<i>locate</i>), aqood (<i>know it/recognize</i>), ahaw (<i>be</i>), etc.
Fal Gargaare	Helping Verbs
Fal gargaarayaasha waxaa ka mid ah: jirey, lahaa, karaa, doonaa. Fal gargaaruhu wuxuu macnihiisa caddeeyaa hadba falka uu gadaal ka raaco.	Helping verbs include: jirey (<i>used to</i>), lahaa (<i>used to have</i>), karaa (<i>used to be able to</i>), doonaa (<i>used to seek</i>). Helping verbs clarify the meaning of the verb they follow.
Wagtiga Falka	Verb Tenses
Wagtiga falku wuxuu muujiyaa goorta wax dhacaan ama qabsoomaan, wuxuuna u qaybsamaa waqti tegey, waqti jooga, iyo waqti iman doona.	Verb tenses indicate the occurrence of something or its coming into effect and is split into past, present and future.

Habka Falka	Verb Moods
Habka falku wuxuu caddeeyaa ama tifaftiraa sida ama habka falku u dhaco; wuxuuna u kala baxaa afar jaad.	A verb mood clarifies or describes how/method of a verb's occurrence: and it is separated into four categories.
1. <i>Ogeysiin</i> : Warqad baan <i>qoray</i> .	1. <i>Indicative</i> : I <i>wrote</i> a book
2. <i>Amar</i> : Warqadda <i>qor</i>	2. <i>Imperative</i> : <i>Write</i> the book.
3. <i>Madhacdo</i> : Haddaan wax baran lahaa, shaqo ma aan waayeen	3. <i>Subjunctive</i> : If I had studied, I would not be jobless.
4. <i>Su'aal</i> : Yaad warqadda u <i>qortay</i> ?	4. <i>Question</i> : Who did you <i>write</i> the paper/letter to?
Fal Ahaansho	Verbs of Being
Fal ahaanshuhu wuxuu caddeeyaa waxa laga hadlayo waxa ay yihiin, waxaana ka mid ah: ah, waa, iyo weeye.	Verbs of being clarify the subject's state of being, and include: ah (<i>that is/are</i>), waa (<i>is</i>), iyo weeye (<i>it is</i>).
Fal Gudbe	Transitive Verbs
Fal gudbuhu waa falka la yimaada yeelaha iyo layeelaha.	A transitive verb is the verb that comes with the doer (of the action) and the object.
Fal Magudbe	Intransitive Verbs
Fal magudbuhu waa falka qaata yeele keliya ee aan qaadin karin layeele.	An intransitive verb is the verb that takes the subject only and does not have a direct (object).
Falkaab	Adverb
Falkaab waxa la yiraahdaa erayada caddeeya sida wax u dhacaan ama u qabsoomaan. Falkaabyadu waxay u kala baxaan: Falkaab waqti, falkaab meeleed, falkaab jaho, falkaab masaafo, falkaab siyeed iyo falkaab ra'yi.	An adverb is a word that clarifies how something happens or comes into effect. Adverbs are separated into: adverbs of time, adverbs of place, adverbs of manner, adverbs of degree, adverbs of frequency and adverbs of opinion.
1. <i>Falkaab waqti</i> : wuxuu caddeeyaa waqtiga ay waxdhacaan ama qabsoomaan.	1. <i>Adverbs of Time</i> : it clarifies the time something occurs or comes into effect.
2. <i>Falkaab meeleed</i> : wuxuu caddeeyaa meesha ay wax ku/ka dhacaan ama ku/ka qabsoomaan.	2. <i>Adverbs of Place</i> : it clarifies the place something causes/occurs or causes to come into effect/comes into effect.
3. <i>Falkaab Jaho</i> : Falkaab jaho waxa weeye erayga caddeynaya xagga ama jahada ay wax u dhacaan ama u qabsamaan.	3. <i>Adverbs of Manner</i> : Adverbs of manner are words that clarify the “where” or direction something occurs or comes into effect.
4. <i>Falkaab Masaafo</i> : Falkaab masaafo waxa weeye erayga caddeynaya fogaanta ama dhowanta wax ama meel jirto.	4. <i>Adverbs of Degree</i> : adverbs of degree are words that clarify proximity (nearness) or distance or location of an object/subject.

5. <i>Falkaab Siyeed</i> : Falkaab siyeed waxa weeye erayga caddaynaya sida ay wax u dhacaan ama u qabsamaan.	5. <i>Adverbs of Frequency</i> : adverbs of frequency are words that clarify how something occurs or comes into effect.
6. <i>Falkaab Ra'yi</i> : Falkaab siyeed waxa weeye erayaha kala caddeynaya kolka ay jawaabtu tahay “haa” ama “maya”	6. <i>Adverbs of Opinion</i> : adverbs of opinion are words that clarify the occasion for an answer that is “yes” or “no”.
Xiriiriye	Conjunctions
Waa eray qaybaha hadalka ka mid ah, wuxuuna isku xiraa erayada, oraahda iyo weeraha. Xiriiriyayaalka waxa ka mid ah:	This is a word that is a part of speech, and it connects words, speeches, and pithy phrases together. Conjunctions include:
Iyo, laakiin, ama, intii, illayn, mindhaa, oo, ee, maxaa yeelay, ilaa, -na, -se, xataa.	Iyo (<i>and</i>), laakiin (<i>but</i>), ama (<i>or</i>), intii (<i>until</i>), illayn (<i>but/on the other hand</i>), mindhaa (<i>probably</i>), oo (<i>which/that</i>), ee (<i>and/that which</i>), maxaa yeelay (<i>what/which caused</i>), ilaa (<i>until</i>), -na, -se, xataa (<i>even</i>).
Meeleeye	Prepositions
Meeleeyuhu waa eray ka mid ah qaybaha hadalka. Had iyo jeerna wuxuu la shaqeeyaa falka, hortana wuu ka raacaa. Meeleeyaha waxa ugu shaqa badan afar eray oo lagu gaabsho “u, ku, ka, la”.	Prepositions are words that are a part of speech. They work in conjunction with verbs and are placed before the verb time and time again. Prepositions are most commonly used in four words like “u (to/towards), ku (<i>in/on, at, to, into, onto, upon</i>), ka (<i>at, from, of, way, out of, against</i>), la (<i>with</i>)”.
Yaab	Interjections
Yaabku waa eray ka mid ah hadalka, waana cod ama (*) sanqar lagu baraarugo. Yaabku wuxuu u kala baxaa laba qayboob:	Interjections are words that are a part of speech and can be a sound or (*) noise used to alert someone. Interjections are separated into two categories:
a) yaab dhawaaq. b.) yaab kudayasho	a) Interjection of sound. b.) Interjection of noise
<i>Yaab dhawaaq</i> : Wax buu ku gelinsiiyaa:	<i>Interjection of noise</i> : these make the listener engaged/persuaded:
1. <i>Farax</i> : alalo (Mashxarad)! Alxamdu Lillaahi! Kuu dhaley!!! Iwm.	1. <i>Happiness</i> : alalo (ululating/trilling)!, Alxamdu Lillaahi! (<i>Praise be to God!</i>) Kuu dhaley (the one who gave birth to you!!!)!!! etc.
2. <i>Naxdin</i> : Ba’a! wah!, yur!, qad!, hus!, xax! iwm	2. <i>Fear</i> : Ba’a (ruin)! wah! (what!), yur! (shoo!), qad!, hus! (be quiet!) , xax! (ouch!) Etc.
3. <i>Tiiraanyo</i> : Jabay!, hoogey!, la ba’!, way iyo way!, iwm.	3. <i>Sadness/Grief</i> : Jabay! (it broke!), hoogey! (<i>shucks</i>), la ba’! (<i>eliminated with!</i>), way iyo way! (oh!), etc.

4. <i>Guubaabo</i> : Ka kacaay!, guurmadaay!, ururaay!, iwm.	4. <i>Stirring up/inciting</i> : Ka kacaay! (all of you, get up!), guurmadaay! (all of you, help!), ururaay! (all of you, come gather)!, etc..
5. <i>Cuskasho</i> : Ilaahayow!, Cabdulqaadirow!, Sheekh Uweyso!, iwm.	5. <i>Supplication/Call for Support</i> : Ilaahayow! (Oh God!), Cabdulqaadirow! (Oh Abdulqadir!), Sheekh Uweyso! (Oh Sheikh Uweys!), etc.
6. <i>Dhiilo</i> : Hayaay!, waa wareey!, U, U, U, U, iwm.	6. <i>News of Disaster/Bad News</i> : Hayaay! (Help!), waa wareey! (wow/help!), U, U, U, U, etc..
<i>Yaab Kudayasho</i> : waxa weeye sanqar dhacda oo loo dheg taago, ama eray afka laga yiraahdo, sida: qam, qac, dig, baf, shalalax, iwm.	<i>Interjection of Noise</i> : this is a noise that capture's one's attention when heard, or a word that is said, like: qam (smash), qac (break (of an object), dig (warn), baf (crush), shalalax (flutter), etc.