

KULLIYADDA - AFAKA

HERRAYNTA SOOMAALIGA

XILLIYADA SAAD

E.E.B. 1990

HAXAA SOO DILYAARIYALI

PROF - A. H. WAASUGE.

L O R U - D H A GGILMI - AFEEDKA GUUD*Waa*

Gilmi -afeedka Warashada cilmiga afka. Afku waxa uu leeyahay qaaß habaysan oo leh markiisa heerar kala duwan , wunnuma u habaysan yahay sidan:

1) Codad/foonimyo , alan , morfiimyo , eray , oraah & weer .

Weerta sida " Waasuge baa yimid " waxa ay leedahay (@raah magaceed: Waasuge iyo baa oo wax ka sheegta yeelaha weerta , iyo oraah faleedka : yimid). @raahyadu waxay markooda ka kooban yihiin erayo:

Gabarta guriga joogta waa adeegto

OM

OF

Gabar + ta , guri +ga , joogta , waa adeegto :

Erayadu waxay markooda u kala qeybsamaan :Morfiimo :

Guri + ga , Gabar + ta . Morfiimada waxa markooda loo sii kala qaad-qaadi karaa alanyo : gu +ri , a-deeg-to . Ugu dambayntii alanyadu waxa loo sii kala qeybin karaa codad; gu-ri , "g" , "u" , "r" , "e" .

Bal asymu isku dayno in aynu qodobkii 1aad dib si toos ah ugu habeyno , iyadoo aan ka soo bilaabeyno codadka , waxaan soo aragnay in isku darka codadka alanka ka dhasho , isku darka alanyadana morfiim , isku darka morfiimyada ka dhalanayooraahyada Madaba waxaa halkaasi ka muuqata in ay soo banbaxeen heerarka Cilmi -afeed oo kala qeybsan sida :

Codad/foonimyo

2) Codeynnta

Alan

Morfiiim

Sarfaha

eray

Weerayn

Oraahyo

Weero .

2A) Wuxuu loo baahan yahay in la raaciyo heerarkaasi :macnaynta guud ee waxa la is gaarsiinayo taasoo la yiraahdo : Semantica: Cilmi macnaha .

CODAD/FONIIMYO: Waa qeybta ugu yar oo uu afi leeyahay.

Eraygas "Naar" : waxa uu leeyahay 3 cod : "n", "a"- shaqal dheer , "r" .

ALAN: Waxa uu ka kooban yahay sida caadiga ah shaqal -shibbane layku dayay .Tus. : guri : waxa uu ka kooban yahay laba alan sguri. Una habeysan shibshaq.-shibshaq.

ERAY: Weertaas "baruhu waxa uu warqadda ku qorayaa qalin ead oo af dhuuban" Weertaasi waxa ay ka kooban tahay 11 eray .

MORFIIM: Qeybta ugu yar afka ee macne buuxa leh. Morfiimka wuu ka duwan yahay "eray" gaar ahaan eraygu waxa uu ka kooban yahay morfiimyo leysku daray. Tus.: erayga "guryo" : waxa uu ka kooban yahay laba morfiim : guri morfiim sal ah iyo yo oo ah morfiim naxweed tilmaama wadarta. Morfiim naxweedka waxa uu wax ka skeegaa ama bixiyaa akhbaarta ku saabsan naxwaha sida: ka , ta , ga , yo IWM. Erayga shalay waa morfiim aan la kala qeybin karin , hase yeeshoo leh macne buuxa . " shalay" waa eray hal morfiim leh hase ahaatee "guryo" waa eray laba morfiimse ah: guri + YG .

Tash: Oraahyadu waxa ay ka weyn yihiin Erayga ; hase ueeshee waxay ka yar yihiin weerta .Waxa jiraan noocyoo ama jaadad kale duwan oo oraahyo ah: "Wiilku middida ayuu hilibka ku cunayaa".

Wiilku middida ayuu hilib = OM / ku cunayaa = OF .

EE : Ma fududa in la qeexo , hase yeeshoo way ahlan tahay ama fududahay in la aqoonsado .

Cilmi -afeedka sinkoronikada (Llinguistica sincronica) iyo Cilmi -afeedka Diyaakoronikada (Linguistica diaconica) Cilmi-afeedka diakoronikada: waxa lagu bartaa is bedelka uu afku sameeyo xilliyo kala duwan gudahood.Sida:laatiinka ugu yimid afafka kale ee Roomaanka ahaz. Ama Taljaaniga uga yimid laatiinka .

Cilmi -afeedka sinkoronikada : waxa lagu bartaa sida uu afka u shaqeeyo ana hawlgalka marka loo eego waqtiyadan ayuu joogno .Tus.: Is bedelka uu Soomaaliga sameeyey tan iyo intii la qoray , hawlgalkiisa af ahaaneed, ee xagga isgaarsinta .

WEEREYNTA SOOMAALIGA

Weereynta waxay ka mid tabay heerarka kala duwan ee Cilmi-afeedka .

- 1) Codaynta (Fonologia)
- 2) Sarfe (Morfologia)
- 3) Weereyn (Sintassi)
- 4) Macneyn (Semantica)

Weereynta waxaa lagu bartaa dhismaha iyo qaababka kala duwan oo ay yeelan kartoo weerta gund ahaan , gaar ahaanna barashada Oraahyada sida oraah magaceedka iyo oraah faleedka . OM iyo OF waa ay yihiin curiyayaasha weerta shab qorista weerta

$$W = OM + OF$$

Weerta Soomaaliga waxaa ay ka kooban tahay dhismaheedu oraah magaceed iyo oraah faleed oraah magaceedka waxa uu markiisu ka koobnaan karaa magacyo , magac u yaallo iyo IWM. Oraah faleedka waxa laga dhex heli karaa fal , falkaabyo , oraah horyaallo IWM.

Bal aymu soo qaadanno tusaale weer aan weligeed lagu dhawaaqin ama la curin:

(1) Qof isaga oo nool dhintay , ma awoodo inuu maalgeliyo reer.

Inkastoo aan weerttaasi weligeed ama hadda ka hor ba aan la soo saarin , hadana qofka u dhashay Soomaaliga waxa uu awoodaa inuu garto macnaheedu (Shardi : inuu garanayo macnaha ereyada ay ka kooban tahay).

Dhammaanteen ee ku hadlasyaasha Soomaaliga , waxaynu curin karnaa isla markaana aan fahmi karnaa tiro oraahyo ah iyo weero ee afkeena hooyo , ha noqdeen kuwo aan weligood la curin amaba horey loo maqlay oo aan xad lahayn .

Dadka u dhashay Soomaaliga waxay karaan inay curiyan weero dhismociyin kala duwan leh , kuwo fudud , kuwo isku dhafan oo jaad waliba leh iyo Iwm.

Ku hadlayaasha Soomaaliga u dhashay uma suurto galayso inay xafidaan dhammaan weeraha kala duwan ee afkooda , sidaa awgeed waxa Mira Xeerar habeynaya awooddaasi ay leeyihiin ee ku hadlayaasha soomaaliga ; Aqoonta lagu dhasho , waaya aragnimada deegaanka , barbaarinta waa waxyaaabaha ruuxa u ogolaanaya inuu yeesho awoodda ee iyo garashada afkiisa .

W_E_E_R_F_U_D_U_D

Weerta fudud ee af soomaaliga waxay ka dhisantaa OM iyo OF waxaan loo qoraa :

$$W = OM + OF$$

Om-ka wuxuu ka koobnaan kraa hal magac ama in ka badan , magacyadaasi oo uu ~~xat~~
yeelan karo Om-ka waxa ku nudmi karaan :Qodob , magac u yaal , lahaanshe , tifaftire ,
tilmaame Iwm.

Qf-ka waa qeybta falka ,waxaana hoos imaankara magac la yeelo ah .

Hadaba waxaynu soo qaadanaynaa weer fudud ee soomaali ah ,si aynu qeybaheeda kala duwan oo ay ka kooban tahay u falanqeyno .

Qaybta OM-ka: Weerta fidud :

W = CALI BAA YIMID

ON OFF

Keerka dib u qorista weerta *

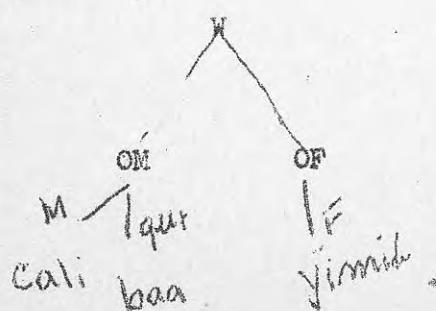
N = CALI BAA YIMID

OM = CALI BAA

OF THE YIMID

Weertaasi OM-keedu waxuu ka kooban yahay hal magac:CALL ,yeelaha weerta iyo qurub-weereed BAA .Baadu waxay asteynaysaa yeelaha weerta .OM-ka weerta fudud , hal aynu aragno halka uu ka dego geedka :

W = GALT BAA YIMD



Baadhi inay asteynayo yeelaha weerta , waxay ka muugataa geedka , waayo waxay ka wada farcamaan OM-ka .

Baadu , waxa kale oo ay asten kartaa hal magac iyo in ka badan :

W = FARASKA CALI BAA FAKADAY

OM

OF

Xeerka dib u qorista :

W = FARASKA CALI BAA FAKADAY

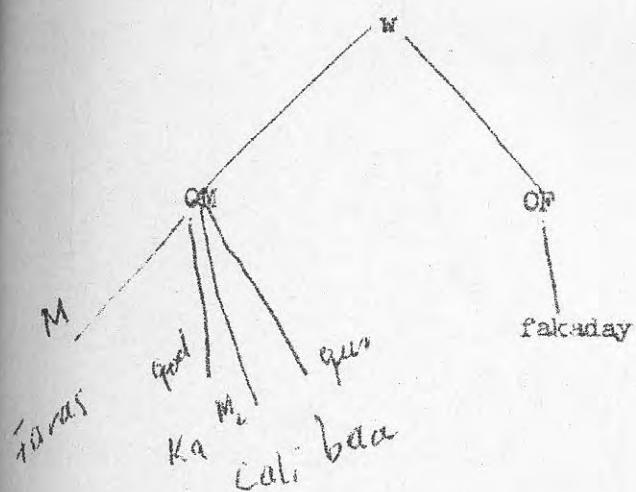
OM = FARASKA CALI BAA

OF = FAKADAY

OM = PARAS + KA + BAA

OF = FAKADAY

Geedka:



ka-du waxay meelaha qaarkood ku asteycaa magac la yeelo ah:

W = CALI MILIB BUU CUNAY

Weertaasu si aynu ugu soo bandhigno geedka waxaa lagama ~~marmaan~~ ah , magaca la yeelaha ah (hilibka) aynu u rarno qeybta falka & innagoo ku dabaqeyno reerka ~~dik~~ isrogidda :

- 1) CALI MILIB BUU CUNAY
- 2) CALI BAA CUNAY HILIB

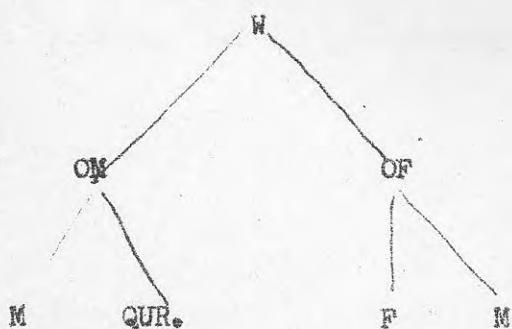
Magaca la yeelaha ah ee weerta CALI BAA CUNAY HILIB , wawa aynu si toos ah ugu soo bandhigi karnaa geedka .

W = CALI BAA CUNAY HILIB

OM = CALI BAA

OF = CUNAY HILIB

GEEDKA:



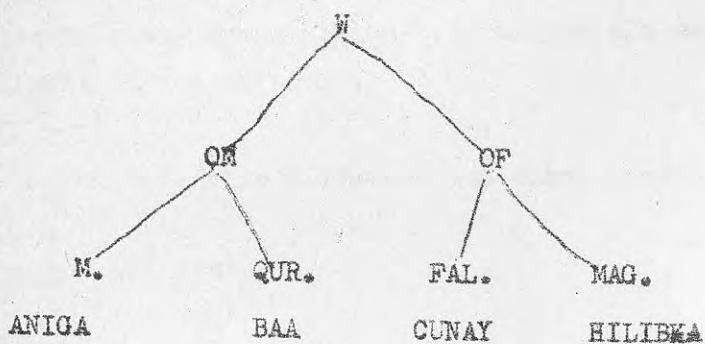
CALI BAA CUNAY HILIB

Baa-du , waxay xaaladaha qaarkood asteycaa magac u yaalka xorta ah (aniga):

- 1) MOOS BAAN CUNAY
- 2) ANIGA BAA MOOS CUNAY
- 3) ANIGA BAA CUNAY MOOS

Si aynu geedka ugu soo bandhigno weerta salka ah :aniga baa cunay moos axay nagu kaliftay inaynu ku dabaqno xeerkii isroggidda .

GEEDKA: ANIGA BAA CUNAY MOOS.

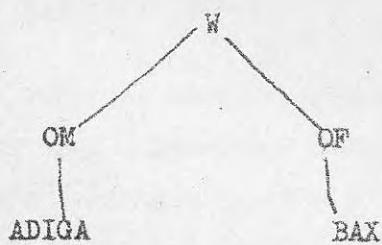


Soomaaligu wuxuu leeyahay dhisme, weero fudud ,aan ka muuqan qurub weeredyo , waxayna kala yihiin :weer fariinley iyo kuwo wata tagtooyinka gaaban .

Weertan :BAX ! ADIGA BAX
OM OF

Weertaasi waxa ay istaagi kartaa qurubka BAA iyo WAA la'aantood
! = ADIGA BAX

GEEDKA:



2) CALI TAG (CALI WUU TEGEY)

OM-ka waa xubin ka mid ah aasaasiyaasha weerta soomaaliga , OM-ka waxaa laga dhex heli karaa qodob macrifo , tifaftirayaal :tilmaame haaansho qurubweydiimeedyo iwm.

(1) Kolka OM-ka wata qodob :

W = WIILKA BAA YIMID

Ka-du waxay asteynaysaa wiilka oo ah yeelaha weerta , waxayna tilmaamaysaa xi wiilka wax laysla ogyahay .

2) OM-ka kolka tifaftire tilmaame ama tusmo yaaci wata :

WIIL (KAAS) BAA YIMID

KAAS -waxay tilmaamaysaa wiil ka fog hadlaha ,una dhow maqlaha .

3) Meesha OM-ka waxa degi kara tifaftire tusmo ama tilmaame :

W = KAN BAA YIMID

Waxaa halkaasi ka muuqda tifaftire kan , taas IWM. inay geli karaan halkii magaca waxayna noqonayaan kolka ay meeshaasoo kale degaan magac u yaal.

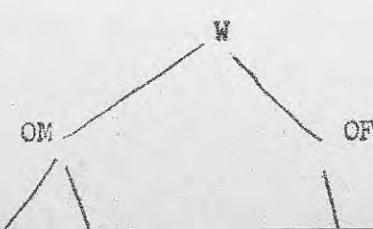
Hadaba BAA-du oo ah qurub asteyya ~~magac~~ ^{yeelaha} weerta , waxa kale ~~magac~~ ay asteyn kartaa sida tusaalahaasi kor ku xusan ka muuqda magac u yaal tifaftire tilmaame .

4) OM-ka weerta soomaaliga waxaa curiyayaashiisa ka mid noqon kara , iyagoo marna ^{yaal} ku nudmi kara yeelaha weerta , marna degi kara meesha yeelaha tifaftire ^{weydiimeed} tusaale : KEE BAA YIMID?

Kee waxay kujirtaa meeshii magaca yeelaha weerta toosan , xagga dhisme weereedka marka laga eego , Baa-duna waxay asteynaysaa magac u yaalkaasi , bal symu weertaasi fudud kusoo bandhigno geedka :

W = KEE BAA YIMID

OM OF



Marka tifaftire weydiimeed uu ku nudan yahay OM-ka , yeelaha weerta .

W = WIILKEE BAA YIMID
OM OF

5) OM-ka yeelaha weerta waxa kale oo ku nudmi kara tifaftire lahaansho :

W = WIIL(KAYGA) BAA YIMID

Hadaba suuro gal maaha xagga weereynta marka laga eego in tifaftire lahaansho laga hormariyo yeelaha weerta :

*
W =(KAYGA WIIL BAA YIMID)

Qeybta OF-ka

Waxa ay ka mid tahay curiyayaasha weerta soomaaliga ,waxaynu tusaale shaan usoo qaadanaynaa si aynu ugu hadalno qeybtaasi weero kala duwan:

W = CALI WAA YIMID
OM OF

Xeerka dib u qorista :

W = CALI WAA YIMID

OM = CALI

OF =WAA YIMID

QUR =WAA

FAL =YIMID

Hadaba waxaa halkaa ka muuqata in qeybta oraah faleedku ka kooban yahay : qurub : WAA iyo FAL : YIMID

Inta aynu waadu u guda gelin , waxaynu soo qaadanaynaa labo weer fudud Soomaali ah ee isku macno ah ,hase yeeghee xaalada gaar ah ku kala duwan :

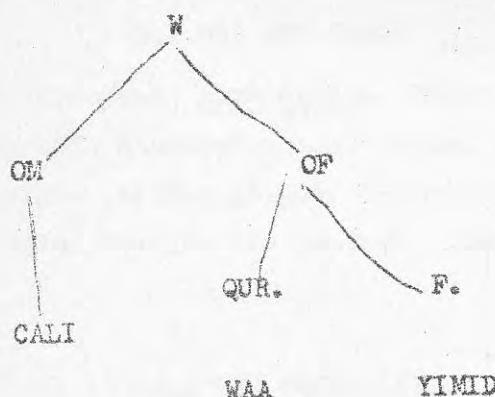
1) W = CALI BAA YIMID

2) W = CALI WAA YIMID

Labadaas weerood waxay gudbinayaan hal macne oo ah imaanshaha CALI , hase yeeshii xagga aqoonta weereynta marka loo eego waxay kala xambaarsan yihiin macnooyin kala duwan sababtooc ah marka lagu soo bandhigayo geedka waxaa soo shaac baxaya in qurub-yada midna oo uu hoos imaanayo OM-ka kan kalena OF-ka bandhigga geedka :

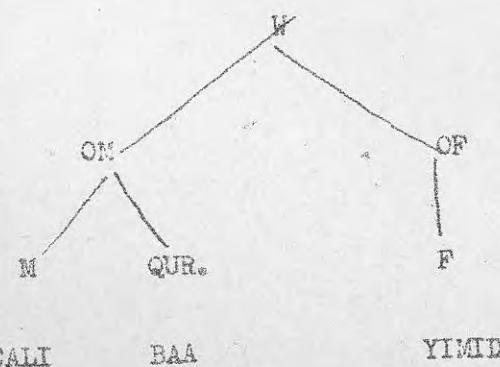
1) CALI WAA YIMID

OM OF



2) CALI BAA YIMID

OM OF



Waxaa hadaba halkaasi ka muuqata in labadaasi weerood markii loo eego sida ay u kala habaysan yihiin xagga geedka waxaa ay ishu qabanaysaa in WAA-du astey-nayso falka , BAA-duna magaca .

Xagga weereynta ka sokoow , haddii aynu u leexanno xeerka rogidda ,waxa labadaasi weerood tan ugu saxsan aynu ku kala saari karnaa :

Sidaashan socota :

Yaa yimid ? Cali baa yimid ;

Suurogal maaha in su'aashaasi jawaabteedu noqoto :Cali waa yimid.

Waa-du waxay iyadoo oo ku nudan asteynt kartaa magac u yaalka xorta ah (aniga)

W = WAAN BIXI DOONAA

Waan waxay ka kooban tahay :aniga iyo waa

Weertaasi waan bixi doonaa waxa sal u ah :aniga waa baxayaa

Waa-du waxay asteyn kartaa fal xale amaxifii sifo :

CALI WAA XUN YAHAY

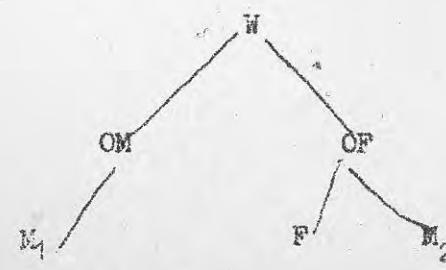
Waxay halkaasi asteynaysaa xumaanshaha CALI .

Waaddu waxay mararka qaarkood u hawl gashaa sida falka oo kale marka aynu isku inaynu barbar dhigno afafka qalaad ee Indo-Yurubiyaanka hase-yeshee kolka aynu leenahay fal oo kale waxaynu ula jeednaa khabarka ay gudbinayso ama ay tilmaamayso Tus:Weerta.

- 1) CALI WAA MACALLIN
- 2) CALI IS TEACHER
- 3) CALI E' INSEGNANTE

Isbar-bardhiggasu waka uu inoo muujinayaa in WAA-du soomaaliga ,meelahaasi oo kale kolka ay deggan tahay ,leedahay hawlgal fal ahaansho oo kale , hase-yeshee waxaynu weertaasi kusoo bandhigaynaa geedka :

W = CALI WAA MACALLIN
OM OF



CALI

WAA

MACALLIN

Waa: waxay asteyn kartaa tifaftire weydiimeed iyo tifaftire tusmo .

Tifaftire kolka ay asteynay ,sida tifaftire tusmo :

WAA KEE ? CHI E? WHO IS ?

WAA TEE ? CHI E? WHO IS ?

Marka ay asteynaysotifaftire tilmaame tusaale:

CALI WAA KAN

BUUGII WAA KAAS

KOOLIMII WAA KUWAN

WAA waxa ay weerahaasi ku asteynaysaa tifaftire tusmo .

Xaaladaha qaarkood waa waxay astayn kartaa magac sita tifaftire weydiimeed:

WAA NIN (KEE) ?

WAA QOF (MA) ?

FIIRO GAAR AHAANEED : Baa , ayaa , waa , waxaa loogu magac daray qurubweereedyo waayo waxay ka mid yihiin curiyayaasha weerta soomaaliga ;baa iyo ayaa , waa isku hawlgai , waxayna wada astaameeyaan OM-ka .

WAA waxay asteynsaa OF-ka .

Soomaaliga sida afafka kale ee bahda Indo-Yurubiyanka ah , waxa uu leeyahay oraah horyaaleed waxaana curiya oraahyadaasi qurubyadan aynu u bixinay horyaallo , waxayna kala yihiin:

U KU KA LA

Falka weerta ayey dhanka bidix ka maraan iyagoo sababaya dhismaha ~~markastoo~~ oraahyada aynu ugu magac darnay oraah horyaaleed,tusaalooyin:

- 1) CALI BAAN U TEGAY
- 2) ANIGA BAA CALI W TEGAY
- 3) ANIGA BAA U TEGAY CALI

Waxa tusaalooyinkaasi ka muuqda in u-da markasto falka ka horeysa, bal aynu kala qaadqaadno weerta salka ah :

W = ANIGA BAA U TEGAY CALI

OM OF

Sida muuqata OH waxa uu ka mid yahay qeybta OF , laakiin soomaaliga waxa u-da ka hormariyey falka , hase-yeshee afafka qalaad ee bahda Indo-Yurubiyanka ,oraah horyaaleedkoodu falka ayan ka soo hormara horyaalka .

W = ANIGA BAA U TEGAY CALI

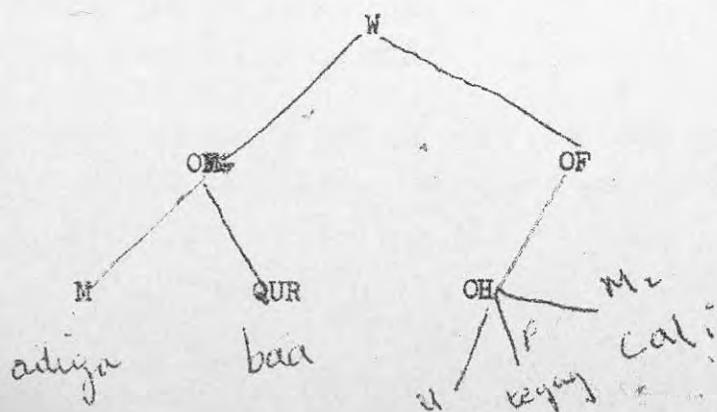
F = IO SONO ANDATO DA ALI

PH = I WENT TO ALI

U-da , waxay halkaasi ku asteynaysaa jiho sida qof , qof kale u socda , waxayna ka mid tahay qeybta falka iyadoo curinaysa oraah horyaaleed , geedka :

W = ANIGA BAA U TEGAY CALI .

OM OF



(2) KU

Kujar midida hilibka
 kujar hilibka midida
 hilibka ku jar midida
 midida ku jar hilibka

Bandhigga weerta salka ah waa :

W = ADIGA KU JAR MIDIDA HILIBKA

Xeerka dib u qorista :

W = ADIGA KU JAR MIDIDA HILIBKA

OM = ADIGA

OF = KU JAR MIDIDA HILIBKA

OH = KU

F = JAR

M₂ = MIDIDI

QOD = TA

M₃ = HILIB

QODOB = KA

Ku - Waxay tilmaamtaa wax , wax kale lagu qabanayo sida midida hilibka
 lagu jarayo .

Ku- waxay asteyn kartaa magac u yaalka qofka labaad ee la yeelaha ah ama
 falku ku dhacayo .

W = ANIGA BAA KU DILAYA(ADIGA)

Ku- waxa kaloo ay tilmaamtaa qof loo socda :

W = ANIGA BAA KU IMAANAYA (ADIGA)

Ka- waxay tilmaamtaa jaha laga yimid ama qof qof kale wax ka helay

W = ANIGA BAA KA IMID GURIGA

W = CALI BAAN LACAG KA HELAY

LA -Waxay tilmaamtaa qof qof kale la jooga ama guud ahaan wehlin:

W = CALI BAAN LA JOOGAA. marna waa qof laawe sida wiil baa la dilay.

WEER WEYDIIMEED (HAA/MTYAA)

Haddii laga eego xag dhisme, weer tebineedda fudud ee Sooma-aliga ah, mid uun baastaysan aasaasayaasheeda, kaas oo ah OM ama OF. Qurub weydiimeedka "MA" wuxuu isna asteyaa asaasihiit tusmays-naa, ee weer tebineedda fudud.

Haddaba aabbu u kala :aarro weer OM astaysan yahay iyo mid OF astaysan yahay.

OM Astaysan

Weer weydiimeedda OM astaysan yahay waxay ka soo jeeddaa mid tebined oo iyana OM astaysan. Tus.:

- 1- Ma Cali baa gaariga sameeyay? 2. Cali ma gaariga buu sameeyay
- 3- Ma Cali baa beerta cagaf geliyay? 3. Cali ma beerta buu cagaf geliyay?
- 4- Cali beerta ma cagaf buu geliyay?

Qurub weydiimeedka MA wuxuu hor dhacaa, hadba OM-ka astaysan, qurubka weertuna jagadiisii kama salguuro ee wuu negaadaa.

Qurub weereedka magacuyaal yeelo wataa, sidiisii ayuu u daadihaystaa ka aan wadaninna, kalidiisii ayuu ahaadaa.

Weeraha kor ku xusani kuwan ayey ka soo jeedaan:-

- 1- Cali baa gaariga sameeyay 2- Cali gaariga buu sameeyay
- 3- Cali baa beerta cagaf geliyay 4- Cali beerta buu cagaf geliyay
- 5- Cali beerta cagaf buu geliyay.

Weer weydiimeed OF asteysan yahay

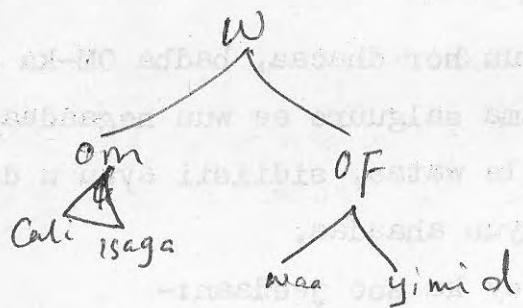
Wax sidaa ah kama duwana tan OM-ka astaysan yahay, waayo iyna, qurub weydiimeedka MA-du wuxuu hordhacaa OF-ka, waxayse yare kaga geddisan tahay, xagga hanashada qurub weereedka.

Halka weerta OM-ku astaysan yahay, MA-da uun lagu kordhiyo, iyadoon wax laga jarin, tan OF-ku astaysan yahay MA-du waxay beddeshaa oo jagadiisii ka saartaa qurub weereedkii WAA.

(1) Cali wuu yimiel

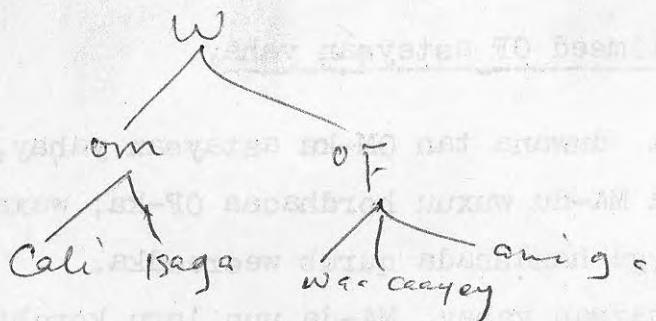
waxay noqonaysaa:-

Cali Isaga waa yimiel



(1) Cali wuu i caagey

Cali Isaga waa caagey anigso



Tus.:

- 1- Cali ma yimid? 2- Ardadu casharkii ma qaybtay?
3- Moos ma cuntay?

Weer weydiimeedyadani waxay ka soo jeedaan kuwan tebineed.:

- 1- Cali wuu yimid 2- Ardadu casharkii way qaybtay
3- Moos waad cuntay.

Kolka weer tebineedda loo rogayo mid waydiimeed, magacuyaalka-yeele ee qurub weereedita ku nudan, waa laga tegi karaa, waana la qadan karaa, haddii la doono.:

- 1- Cali ma yimid? 2- ~~Ma~~ Cali muu yimid?
3- Ardada casharkii mi qaybtay? 4- Ardadu casharkii may qaybtay?
5- Moos ma cuntay? 6- Moos maad cuntay?

OM + WAA + OM iyo Qurub weydiimeedka MA

- 1- Cali na arday baa? 2- Albaabku ma bir baa? 3- Sacani ma lo' gesi baa

Qurub weydiimeedku wuxuu hor dhacagaa magac khabareedkii astaysnaa, isagoo beddelaya qurubkii WAA. Waxaa kaloo midig ka maraya qurub weereedka BAA.

Sidaannu hore u soo xusnay, waxaa soo ifbaxaya dabiicaddii faleed iyo tii magac ee magac khabareedka lahaa. a) MA-du waxay beddelaysaa qurubkii WAA, sidii iyadoo fal astaysan yahay. b) Sidii lagu yiqliin OM astaysan, qurub weydiimeedka MA ayaa bidix ka maraya, qurub weereedkii astaynayey ee BAA-na midig ayuu ka raacayaa. MA-da ka sokow, weerta waxaa kus-oo kordhaya qurub weereed aan meesha hore u ool (BAA).

Weer weyddiimeedda MIYAA (HAA/MAYA)

Qurubka MIYAA waxaa loo adeegsadaa weer weydiimeed warcelinteeda HAA/MAYA looga kaaftoomayo. Sida qurubka MA ayey iyana OM ama OF midkood astaysaa, wayse yara kala xeer duwan yihin, xagga dhis-maha, Bal aynu eegno ^{falalka} MIYAA:

MIYAA OM astaynaysa:

- 1- Moos miyaad cuntay? 2- Cali miyaa gaariga sameeyey?
3- Cali gaariga miyuu sameeyey? 4- Cali miyaa beerta cagaf geliyay?
5- Cali beerta miyuu cagaf geliyay?

Wrrahani waxay ka yimaadeen kuwakan:-

- 1- Moos baad cuntay 2- Cali ba gaariga sameeyay
3- Cali gaariga buu sameeyay 4- Cali baa beerta cagaf geliyay
5- Cali beerta buu cagaf geliyay.

- a) Qurubka MA wuxuu hor dhacaa(bidix ka maraa) OM-ka astaysan, halka MIYAA midig ka marto.
b) Weer weyddiimeedda MA halka ay ka kaydsato qurub weereedka(BAA)
OM-ka astaysan, MIYAA way lumisaa.
c) MIYAA, waxay degtaa rugtaa qurub weereedka.
d) MIYAA, haddii ay astaynayo OM aan yeele ahayn, waxaa midig ka raaca magacuyaalkii xadfanaa ee qurub weereedka baxay la socday.

Tus.:

- Cali gaariga buu sameeyay Cali gaariga miyuu sameeyay?
BUU = BAA + UU MIYUU = MIYAA + UU.

Waxaan iyana reebbanayn in MIYAA bidix ka marto OM-ka astaysan
Haddii aanu ahayn yecle. Tus.:

- 1- Cali fandhaal buu qoray 2- Cali fandhaal miyuu qoray?
3- Cali fandhaal miyuu qoray?.

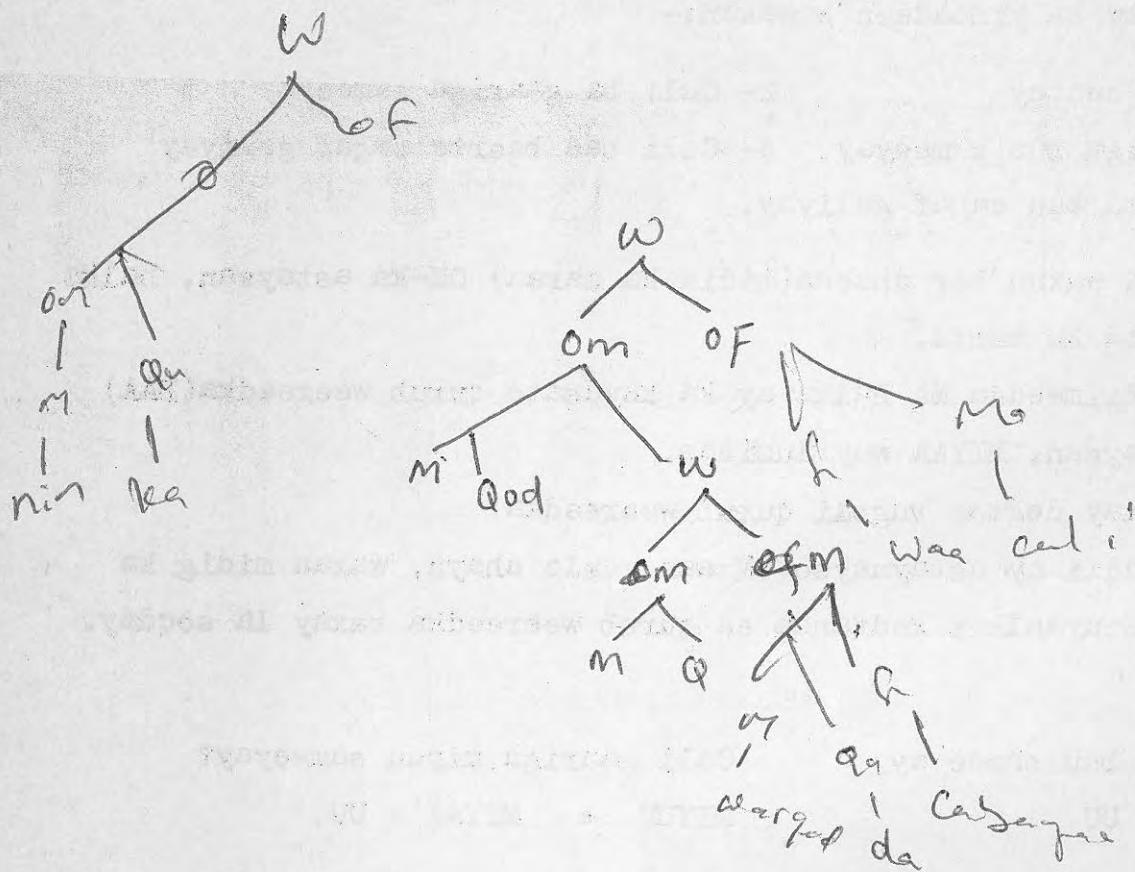
MIYAA astaynaysa OF

Weer weyddiimeedda OF-ka astaysan yahay, qurubka MIYAA wuxuu
dhacaa billowga(bidix) weerta. :

- 1- Miyuu Cali yimid? 2- Miyaan shalay Jaamacadda imid?
3- Miyay gabadhu carabiya tagaan?

Miyuu Cali
yimid

minCa sihaarICa Cabayaas wea Ali'



Chapter twoWEERO ISKUDHAFAN

Soomaaligu waxa uu leeyahay weero iskudhafan oo ka koobma weer sal ah iyo weer ku tiirsan oo aan keligeed istaagi karin; waxayna kala yihiin:

a) Weer aano \Rightarrow relative clause (in English)

W = WIILKA WARQADDA QORAYA WAA CALI

Weertaasi guud waxaynu u kala qaadi karnaa :

1) WIILKA WAA CALI

2) WIILKA WARQADDA QORAYA (aano)

Weerta aana :

1) WIILKA WARQADDA QORAYA

waxa "ka maqan qurubweereedkii xijin lahaa ama ka dhigi lahaa weer sal ah ee keligeed istaagi karta ,quruhka ka maqan waa(BAA)

-Wiilka waa yeelaha weerta salka ah iyo tan aano-ba

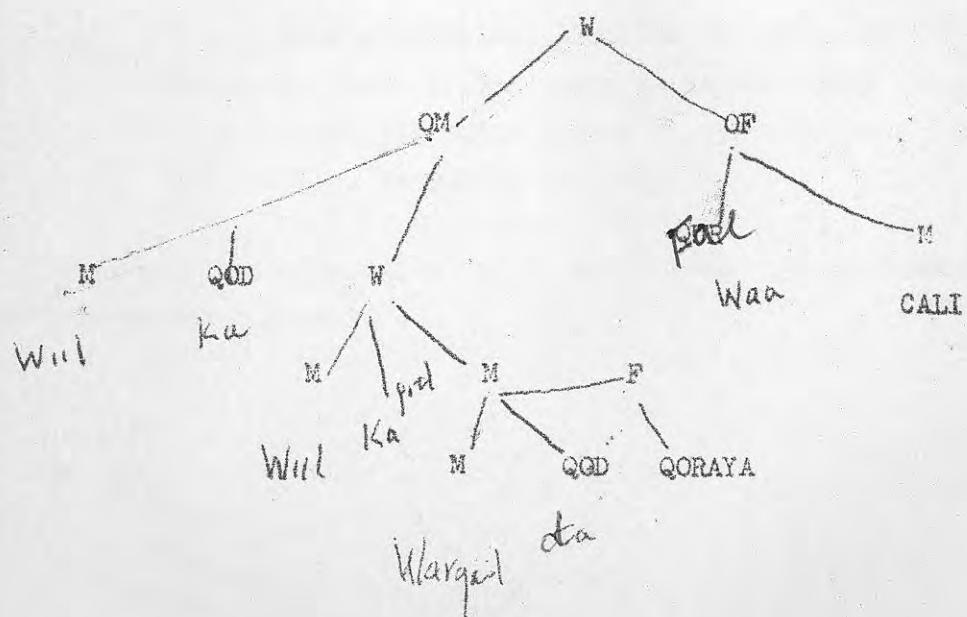
-Weerta aano waxay faahfaahyo u tahay yeerta salka ah .

-Weerta aano waxaa laga tirtiray iyadoo loo cuskaday xeer tirtirka OM-ka :

WIILKA (WIILKA WARQADDA QORAYA)WAA CALI

Bal aynu kusoo bandhigno geedka

WIILKA WARQADDA+ QORAYA WAA CALI



Weer aano ee soomaaliga waxay leedahay afar qaab dhismeed oo kala ah

YY YL LY LL

2) YL:

WIIILKA JAAMACADDA U SOCDAY BAAN DILAY

ANIGA BAA WIIILKA JAAMACADDA U SOCDAY DILAY

Weertaasi aano waxaynu u kala qaadi karnaa :

- a) ANIGA BAA WIIILKA DILAY
- b) WIIILKA JAAMACADDA U SOCDA

WEER AANO: WIIILKA JAAMACADDA U SOCDAY; waxay la yeele u tahay weerta salka ah
ee ~~xxg~~ ANIGA BAA WIIILKA DILAY .

3) LY: GABARTA AF TALYAANIGA KU HADLAYSА BAAN JECLAHAY

Weertaasi isku dhafan waxaynu u kala qaadi karnaa :

GABARTA BAAN JECLAHAY oo weer sal ah iyo weer aano

GABARTA AF TALYAANIGA KU HADLAYSА

La yeelaha weerta salka ah waa gabarta ,waxayna markeedu yeele ka tahay weerta aano .

4) LL: NAAGTA SAMBUUSKA DUBEYSА BAA BURKA CUNTAY

Weertaasi isku dhafan waxay ka kooban tahay weer sal ah

NAAGTA BAA BURKA CUNTAY iyo weer aano

NAAGTA SAMBUUSKA DUBEYSА

labadaasi weeroodba waxaa LL ka ah buurka iyo sambuska oo ay naagtumarna dubeysa marna cunaysa .

XIRIIRIYAAL WEERBED

Xiriiriyaashu waxa ay isku xiraan labo weeroood oo macne kala duwan leh , wawaana ka mid ah :

NA:- MAANTA CALI BAA XAMAR IMAANAYA ,

BERRINA XASSAN BAA MARKA TEGAYA .

Hadaba Na-da waxay isku xirtay labada weeroood gaar ahaan imaanshaha cali iyo tegidda xassan .

NA : waxa ay xiriiri kartaa labo weeroood oo hal yeelo qura leh
CALI WAA BARE ,WAANA FARSAMOYAQAAAN

Labadaasi weeroood waxay kala yihiin:

NA CALI WAA BARE
CALI WAA FARSAMOYAQAAAN

OO:-Xiriiriye OO waxay dhistaa weer aano tusaale:

WIILKII OO TOOSEY BAA IN YAR SEEDEXDAY

WEER SAL AH : WIILKII BAA IN YAR SEEDEXDAY

WEER AANO : WIILKII OO TOOSAY

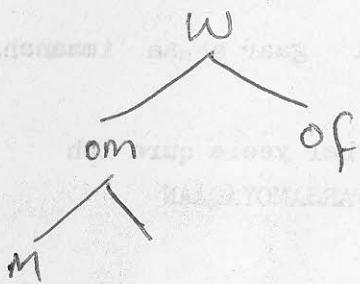
OO-da , waxay halkaasi ku xiriirisay toosidda wiilka iyo seexashada .

XIRIIRIYE EE :- Xiriiriye EE waxay xiriirisaa labo weeroood :

- 1)CALI AGTAADA BUU MARAY EE WUUSAN KU ARKIN
- 2)CALI MA SEEXAN EE MARYAN BAA SEEEXATAY

3)

WILKA wargads gorayaas wee cali



Waxaynu soo aragnay in weerta aano leedahay afar qaab dhismeed oo kala ah

YY , YL , LY , LL .

Hadaba waxaa kale oo jira weero qaab dhismeed kale leh , isku dhafan kana duwan weerta aano .

1) WA : WIILKA WARQADDA QORAYA WAA CALI
WA

2) WL : BARAHA WUXUU SHEEGAY IN ARDAYDU DHOOFI DOONTO
WL

WA:Waxa ay faahfaahyo u tahay weerta salka ah .

WL :Weerta la yeele (frase oggettivo):

IN ARDAYDU DHOOFI DOONTO waxa ee la yeele u tahay weerta salka ah

WL: waxay leedahay labo yeele :

- a. baraha wuxuu sheegay
- b. In
- c. ardaydu dhoofidoonto

IN waxa uu curiyey weerta la yeele oo ah in ardaydu dhiifi doonto ?

Waxa kale oo jira weero macno badan leh ; weer hal dhismo guud leh kolka ay qoran tahay hase-yeeshee lano macnaale ah (anbiguita') waxaana keena ama curiya qurubyo iyo falalka qaarkood:

1)GAEDHIHII WAXAY KU DOODAYAN DOONTA
weertaasi guud waxay leedahay labo dhismo oo sal ah :

- a. GABDHIIHII DOONTA AYEY JOOGAAN
- b. GABDHIIHII DOONTA AYEY ISKU HAYSTAAN

2)WIILASHII WAXAY ISKU DILEEN GURIGA .

oo aymu u kala qaadi karno :

- a.WIILASHII AYAGA AYAA ISDILAY
- b.WIILASHII WAXAY KU MURMAYEEN LAHAANSHEE GURIGA

taame labadaasi macnood ee weerta guud yeelan karto waxaa curiyey horyaalada ku ,isku IWM.

<u>Soomaali</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>English</u>
Aan suntanayn	non markato	un marked
Adag	complesso	complex
Afuufme	fricative	fricative
(Alan)	sillabe	syllable
Alloofon	allofono	allofon
Amar	imperativo	imperative
Amar diidmo	imperativo negativo	negative imperative
Aminaysane	temporale	temporal
Aragti naxweed	teoria grammaticale	grammer theory
Asaase	costituente	constituent
Baradigma fidean	pradigma esteso	extended pradigm
Baradigma kooban	pradigma ridotto	reduced pradigm
Burin	annullare	to cancel
Caadaley	abituale	habitual
Calaamad	segno	sign
Calaamadeysan	segnato	noted down, marked
Cayn	genere	gender
Cilmi macneed	semantica	semantic
Cod	suono	sound
Codeyn	fonetica	phonetics
Codkac	accento	stress
Codkac tooncoo	accento tonale	tonal accent
Codlaawe	sorda	voiceless
Codle	sonora	voiced
Codmaren	organi fonatori	speech organs
Dabakhid	applicare	to apply
Dadbane	laterale	lateral
Dalqaale	farnigale	pharnigeal
Dareerin	ordine delle parole	word order
Dhabxanag adayg	palato duro	hard plate

Dhafane	dittongo	diphthong
Dhammaad	desinenza	ending
Dhammaystire(dhammeeye)	complemento	complement
Dhanxanag-jileecc	palato molle	soft plate(velum)
Dhanxanag-jileecle	velare	velar
Dhanxanagle	platale	platral
Dhanxanag-riiq	alveoli	alveolar
Dhanxanag-riiqle	alveolare	alveolar
Dhegeyste	ascoltatore	hearer
Dhisme	struttura	structure
Diidmo	negazione	negation
Dibkaab	sufisso	sufix
Dibin-ilkaale	labio-dentale	labio-dental
Diidmo aan isbeddelin	negazione invariabile	
Doorsoome	semi-vocale	semi-vowel
Eray	parola	word
Faahfaahiye	modificatore	modifier
Fal	verbo	verb
Falgudbe	V.transitivo	transitive verb
Falmagudbe	V.intransitivo	Intransitive verb
Falnoqod	riflessivo	reflexive
Frac	derivazione	derivation
Furan	aperto	open
Gaar	particolare	particular
Gabagabo	conclusione	conclusion
Gariire	vibrante	vibrant
Gooreyn	tempo	tense
Haasaawe	dialogo	dialog
Hadal	discorso	speech
Hadle	parlante	speaker
Hakade	occlusiva	occlusive
Hawl firfircoon	funzione dinamico	dynamid function

Hawlgal	funzione	function
Hawl macneed	funzione semantica	semantic function
Hawl naxweed	funzione grammaticale	grammer fuction
Hawraar	periodo	period, statement
Hilib dalqaale	uvulare	uvular
Hilib dalqe	ugola	uvula
Horkaab	prefisso	prefix
Ilkaale	dentale	dental
Is'aaddanaan	concordanza	concord or agreement
Israac	sequenza	string, sequence
Iṣrogrog	coniugazione	conjugation
Isxigid	adiacenza	adjacence
Isxijin	mettere in ordine	to put in order
Jacle	retroflessa	rerroflex
Jadwal	schema	schedule
Jawaab	fisposta	answer
Joogto	presente	present
Joogto caadaley	presente abituale	
Joogto kadoonsan	presente ristretto	
Joogto socoto	presente progressivo	
Joogto socoto ee		
kadoonsan	presente progressivo ristretto	
Kaalin yeele	ruolo soggettivo	subjective role
Kala sūocid	distinguere	to distinguish
Keli	singolare	singular
Khabar	predicato	predicate
Khabar faleed	predicato verbale	verb predicate
Khabar magaceed	predicato nominale	noun predicate
Kooban	ristretto	restricted
Koobe	appendice	appendix
Koobme	abbreviazione	abbreviation

Ku toosan(habboon)	appropriate	proper, appropriate
Laba dibnaale	bilabiale	bilabial
Lammaane	composito	compound
Lammaane is aaddan	coppie minime	minimal pairs
Layeele	oggetto	object
Layeele dadban	oggetto indiretto	indirect object
Layeele toosan	oggetto diretto	direct object
Iid	opposto	opposit
Lifaaq	affisse	affix
Macne	significato	meaning
Macneeye	significante	significant
Magac	nome	noun
Magac caadyaal	nome concreto	concrete noun
Magac cillanaad	nome astretto	abstract noun
Magac dheddig	nome femminile	feminine noun
Magac gaar	nome proprio	proper noun
Magac guud	nome comune	common noun
Magac lab	nome maschile	masculine noun
Magac lammaan	nome composta	compound noun
Magac madaxeed	testa nominale	noun head
Magac urur	nome collettivo	collective noun
Magacuyaal	pronomo	pronoun
Magacuyaal "coonsi"	pronomo definitivo	definitive pronoun
Magacuyaal dhimman (xadfan)	ripreso pronominale	short form pronoun
Magacuyaal lahaansho	pronomo possessivo	possessive pronoun
Magacuyaal noqod	pronomo riflessivo	reflexive pronoun
Magacuyaal tusmo	pronomo demostrativo	demonstrative pronoun
Magacuyaal weydiimseed	pronomo interrogativo	interrogative pronoun
Masdar	infinito	infinitive mood
Meelaysane	locativo	locative

Mogorka afka	cavità orale	oral cavity
Mogorka dalqada	cavità faringale	pharyngeal cavity
Mogorka sinka	cavità nasale	nasal cavity
Mowduuc	argomento	topic
Nafle	animato	animate
Naflaawe	inanimato	inanimate
Naxwe	grammatica	grammer
Nud	attacco	attack
Nudan	legato	bound
Oraah	sintagma	phrase
Oraah magaceed	sintagma nominale	noun phrase
Qaacido	regola	rule
Qalaanqulshaale	glottidale	glottal
Qalaanqulshe	glottide	glottis
Qarsoon(dahsoon)	ambigue	ambigues
Qaybaha hadalka	parti del discorso	parts of speech
Qeex	definire	define
Qodob	artibola	article
Qurub	particella	particle
Qurub diidmo	particella negativo	negative particle
Qurub jaho	particella direzione	directional particle
Qurub weereed	indicatore focus	focus indicator
Qurub weydiimeed	particella interrogativa	interrogative particle
Naadraac(tixraac)	bibliografia	bibliography, references
Saf	pattern	pattern
Sal kordhin	estensione radicale	root extension
Sangaale	nasale	nasal
Sarfe	morfologia	morphology
Seedcodeedyo	corde vocali	vocal cords
Shanqarraac	idiofono	idiophone
Shaql	vocale	vowel
Shardiley diidmo	condizionale negativo	conditional negative

Shax	tavola	table
Shibbane	consonante	consonant
Sifaale	caratterizzazione	characterisation
Sifo	aggettivo	adjective
Summad	marco	mark
Suntan	marcato	marked
Tagto	passato	past
Tagto fudud	passato semplice	simple past tense
Tagto kadoonsan	passato ristretto	
Tagto esocota	passato progressivo	
Tagto socota ee diidmo	passato progressivo negativo	
Tagto socota ee xiran	passato progressivo dipendente	
Tagto tagtay	passato-passato	
Tagto xadfan	passato ristretto	
Tifaftire	determinante	determiner
Tifaftirid	determinazione	determination
Timaaddo	futuro	future
Timaaddo fog	passato remoto	
Tiro	numero	number
Tirsame	enumerabile	enumerable
Toon	tono	tone
Ubuc	nucleo	nucleus
Wadar	plurale	plural
Walax	elemento	element
War	informazione	information
War cusub	informazione nuova	new information
War la wada ogsoonyahay/	informazione data	given information
Weer	frase	sentence
Weer aano	frase relativo	relative clause
Weer dhiman	frase dipendente	dependent clause
Weereyn	sintaassi	syntax