

KULLIYADDA - AFAFKA

HEERAYNTA SOOMAALIGA

XILLIYADA 5AAD

FEB. 1990

WAKAA SOO DIYAARIYAN:

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K O R U - D H A C

CILMI - AFEEDKA GUUD

Waa
Cilmi -afeedka *Waa* Warashada oilmiga afka. Afku waxa uu leeyahay qaab habaysan oo leh markiisa heerar kala duwan , wuxuuna u habaysan yahay sidan:

1) Codad/fooniimo , alan , morfiimo , eray , oraah & weer .

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

Gabarta guriga joogta waa adeegto

ON

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 aynu isku dayno in aynu qodobkii laad 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 dhalanaycorashyada. Madaba waxaa halkaasi ka muuqata in ay soo banbaxeen heerarka Cilmi -afeed oo kala qeybsan sida :

	Codad/fooniimo
2) Codeynta	Alan
	Morfiim
Sarfaha	eray
	Oraahyo
Weerayn	Weero .

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

CODAD/FONIIMTO: 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 laysku dayay .Tus. : guri : waxa uu ka kooban yahay laba alan :guri. Una habeysan shibshaq.-shibshaq.

ERAY: Weerta: " baruha 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 eraygi waxa uu ka kooban yahay morfiimyo laysku 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 sheegaa ama bixiyaa akhbaarta ku saabsan naxwaha sida: ka , ta , ga , yo IWM.
Erayga shalay waa morfiim aan la kala qeybin karin , hase yeeshee leh macne buuxa . " shalay" waa eray hal morfiim leh .hase ahaatee "guryo" waa eray laba morfiim: ah: guri + YO .

rash: Craahyadu waxa ay ka weyn yihiin Erayga ; hase ueshee waxay ka yar yihiin weerta .Waxa jiraan noocyo ama jaadad kale duwan oo craahyo ah: "Wiilku middida ayuu hilibka ku cunayaa".

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

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

Cilmi -afeedka sinkoronikada (Linguistica sincronica) iyo Cilmi -afeedka Diyaakoronikada (Linguistica diacronica) Cilmi-afeedka diakoronikada;waxa lagu bartaa is bedelka uu afku sameeyo xilliyo kala duwan gudahood.Sida:laatiinka ugu yimid afafka kale ee Roomaanka ahaa. Ama Taljaaniga uga yimid laatiinka .
Cilmi -afeedka sinkoronikada : waxa lagu bartaa sida uu afka u shaqeeyo ama hawlgalka marka loo eego waqtiyadan ayuu joogno .Tus.: Is bedelka uu Soomaaliga sameeyey tan iyo intii la qoray , hawlgalkiisa af ahaaneed, ee ragga isgaarsiinta .

WEEREYNTA SOOMAALIGA

Weereynta waxay ka mid tahay 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 karto weerta guud 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 waxa ay ka kooban tahay dhismahaheedu 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 aynu soo qaadanno tusaale weer aan weligeed lagu dhawaaqin ama la curin:

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

Inkastoo aan weertaasi 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 hadlayaasha 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 curiyaan weero dhismooyin kala duwan leh , kuwo fudud , kuwo isku dhafan oo jaad waliba leh iyo Iwm.

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

W E E R F U D U D

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

$$W = OM + OF$$

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

Of-ka waa qeybta falka ,waxaana hoos imaankara magac la yeelo ah .
Nadaba waxaynu soo qaadanaynaa weer fudud ee soomaali ah ,si aynu qeybaheeda kala duwan oo ay ka kooban tahay u falanqeyno .

Qeybta OM-ka: Weerta fudud :

$$W = \frac{CALI \ BAA \ YIMID}{OM \ OF}$$

Keerka dib u qorista weerta :

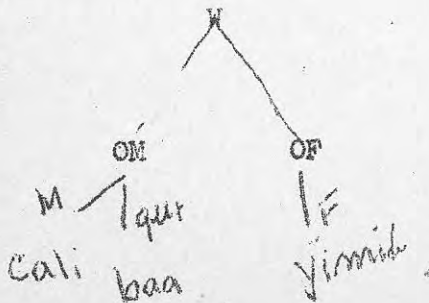
$$W = CALI \ BAA \ YIMID$$

$$OM = CALI \ BAA$$

$$OF = YIMID$$

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

$$W = CALI \ BAA \ YIMID$$



Baadu inay asteynayso yeelaha weerta , waxay ka muuqataa 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

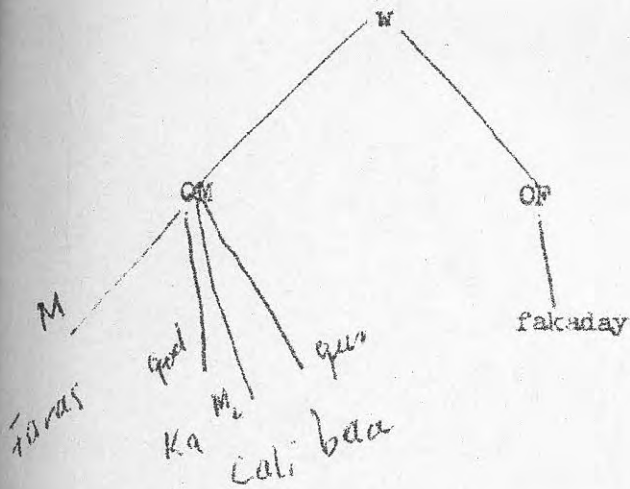
OM =FARASKA CALI BAA

OF =FAKADAY

OM = FARAS + KA + BAA

OF = FAKADAY

Geedka:



Baa-du waxay meelaha qaarkood ku asteysaa magac la yeelo ah:

W = CALI HILIB BUU CUNAY

Weertaasu si aynu ugu soo bandhigno geedka waxaa lagama saarmaan ah ,
magaca la yeelaha ah (hilibka) aynu u rarno qeybta falka ; innagoo ku dabaqeyno
xeerka ~~sh~~ isrogidda :

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

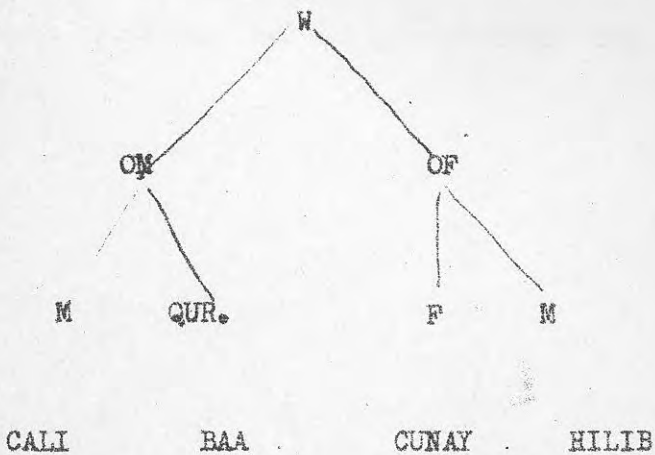
Magaca la yeelaha ah ee weerta CALI BAA CUNAY HILIB , waxa aynu si toos ah ugu
soo bandhigi karnaa geedka .

W = CALI BAA CUNAY HILIB

OM = CALI BAA

OF =CUNAY HILIB

GEEDKA:

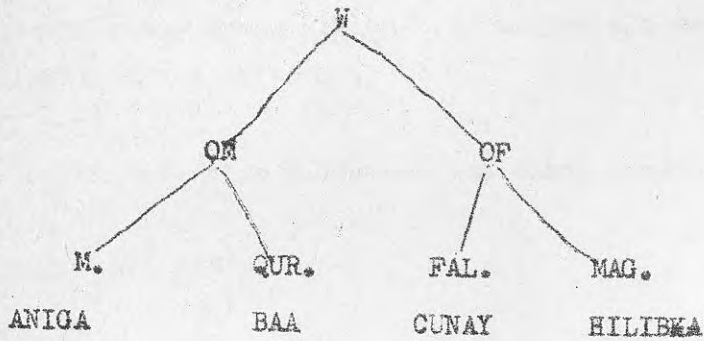


Baa-du , waxay xaaladaha qaarkood asteysaa magac u yaalka xorta ah (aniga):

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

Si aynu geedka ugu soo bandhigno weerta salka ah saniga baa cunay moos
waxay nagu kaliftay inaynu ku dabaqno xeerkaa isrooggidda .

GEEDKA: ANIGA BAA CUNAY MOOS.



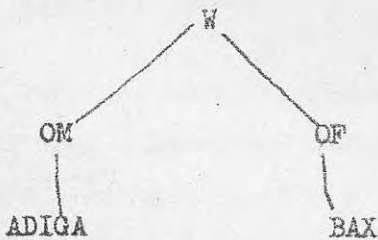
Soomaaligu wuxuu leeyahay dhisme, weero fudud ,aan ka muuqan qurub weeredyo , waxayna
kala yihiin :weer fariinley iyo kuwo wata tagtooyinka gaaban .

Weertan :BAX ! ADIGA BAX
OM OF

Weertaasi waxa ay istaagi kartaa qurubka BAA iyo WAA la'aantood

W = 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 mahaansho qurubweydiimeeyo iwm.

(1)Kolka OM-ka wata qodob :

W = WIILKA BAA YIMID

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

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

WIIL (KAAS) BAA YIMID

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

3)Neesha 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 ^{yeelaha} ~~magaca~~ weerta , waxa kale ~~magaca~~ ay asteyn kartaa sida tusaalahaasi kor ku xusan ka muuqda magac u yaal tifaftire^{yaal} tilmaame .

4)OM-ka weerta soomaaliga waxaa curiyayaashiisa ka mid noqon kara ,iyagoo marna ku nudmi kara yeelaha weerta ,marna degi kara meesha yeelaha tifaftire ^{yaal} 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 aynu weertaasi fudud kusoo bandhigno geedka :

W = KEE BAA YIMID
OM OF



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

$$W = \frac{WIIILKEE}{OM} \frac{BAA}{OF} YIMID$$

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

$$W = WIIIL(KAYGA) BAA YIMID$$

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

$$W = (KAYGA WIIIL BAA YIMID)^*$$

Qeybta OF-ka

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

$$W = \frac{CALI WAA YIMID}{OM OF}$$

Keerka dib u qorista :

$$W = CALI WAA YIMID$$

$$OM = CALI$$

$$OF = WAA YIMID$$

$$QUR = WAA$$

$$FAL = YIMID$$

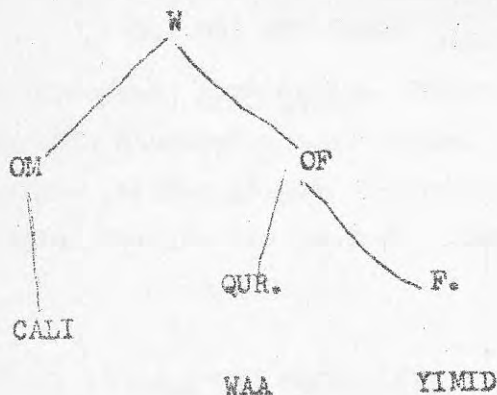
Hadaba waxaa halkaa ka muuqata in qeybta oraaah faleedku ka kooban yahay :
qurub : WAA iyo FAL : YIMID

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

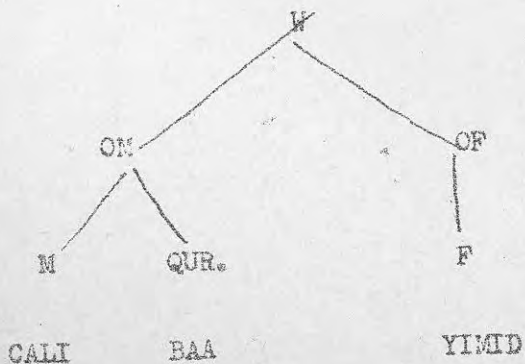
- 1) W = CALI BAA YIMID
- 2) W = CALI WAA YIMID

Labadaas weerood waxay gudbinayaan hal macno oo ah imaanshaha CALI , hase yeeshee xagga aqoonta weereynta marka loo eego waxay kala xambaarsan yihiin macnooyin kala duwan sababtoo 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 muqata in labadaasi weerood markii loo eego sida ay u kala habaysan yihiin xagga geedka waxaa ay ishu qabanaysaa in WAA-du asteynaysa 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 :

Sataashan soo socota :

Yaa yimid ? Cali baa yimid ;

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

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

W = WAAN BIXI DOONAA

Waan waxay ka koobar tahay :aniga iyo waa

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

Waa-du waxay asteyn kartaa fal xaalo amaxifa sifo :

CALI WAA XUN YAHAY

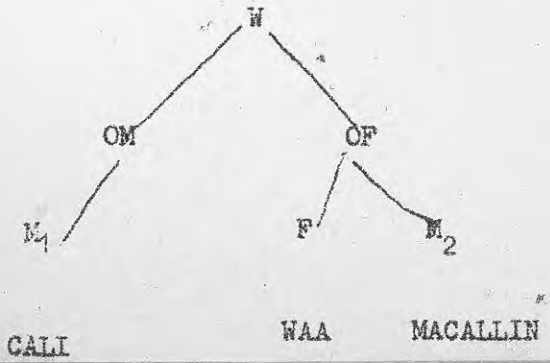
Waxay halkaasi asteynaysaa xumaanshaha CALI .

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

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

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

W = CALI WAA MACALLIN
OM OF



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

BUJGII WAA KAAS

XOOLIHII 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 hawlgal , waxayna wada astaameeyaan OM-ka .

WAA waxay asteysaa 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 ~~waxayna~~ 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 horeyso, 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-yeeshee afafka qalaad ee bahda Indo-Yurubiyanka , oraah horyaaleedkoodu falka ayaa ka soo hormara horyaalka .

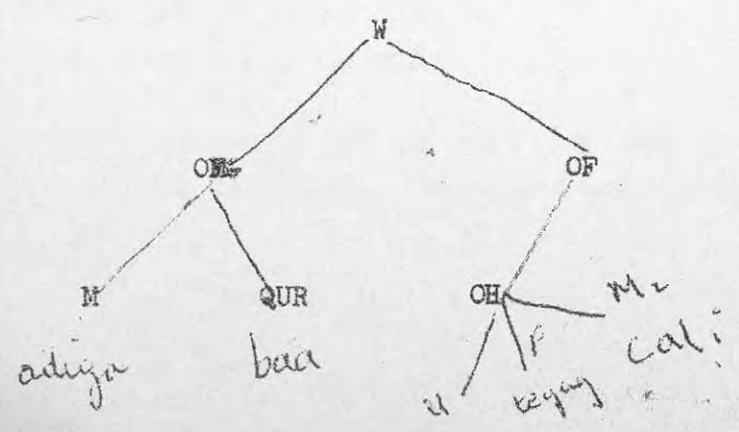
W = ANIGA BAA U TEGAY CALI

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
hiblibka ku jar midida
midida ku jar hilibka

Bandhigga weerta saaka 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 = MIDDII

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 Soomaaliga ah, mid uun baa astaysan aasaasayaasheeda, kaas oo ah OM ama OF. Qurub weydiimeedka "MA" wuxuu isna asteeyaa asaasihii tusmaysnaa, ee weer tebineedda fudud.

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

OM Astaysan

Weer weydiimeedda OM astaysan yahay waxay ka soo jeeddaa mid tebiineed 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?
- 5- 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 yeels 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

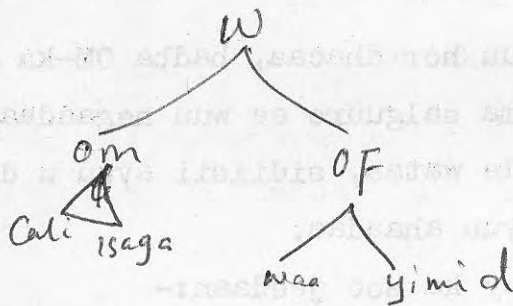
Wax sidaa ah kama duwana tan OM-ka astaysan yahay, waayo iyana, qurub weydiimeedka MA-du wuxuu hordhacaa OF-ka, waxayse yare kaga geddisan tahay, xagga hanashada qurub weereedka.

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 yimid

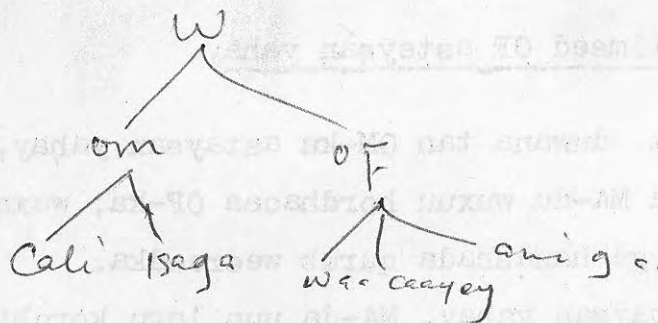
waxay noqonaysaa:-

Cali Isaga waa yimid



(1) Cali wuu i Caayey

Cali Isaga waa Caayey amig o



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 weereedka ku nudan, waa laga tegi karaa, waana la qaadan karaa, haddii la doono.:

1- Cali ma yimid?

2- ~~Moos~~ Cali muu yimid?

3- Ardada casharkii ma qaybtay? 4- Ardadu casharkii may qaybtay?

5- Moos ma cuntay?

6- Moos maad cuntay?

OM + WAA + OM iyo Qurub weydiimeedka MA

1- Cali ma 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 yiqiin 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 yihiin, xagga dhis-maha, Bal aynu eegno ^{fal galka} 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?

Wrrahant waxay ka yinaadeen 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 rugta qurub weereedka.
d) MIYAA, haddii ay astaynayso OM aan yeele ahayn, waxaa midig ka raaca magacyaalkii 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 yeele. Tus.:

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

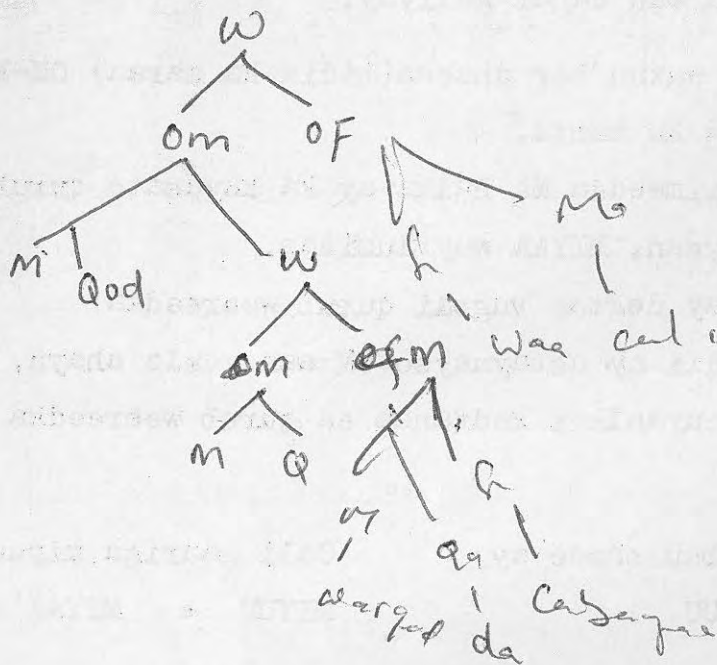
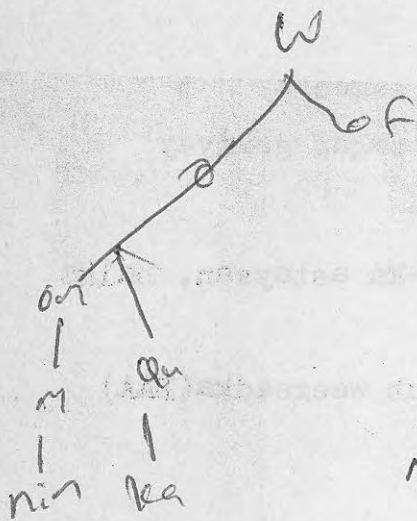
MIYAA astaynaysa OF

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 carabiiga taqaan?

*Miyuu Cali
yimid.*

minika sigarika Cabayaa wea Ali



Chapter two

WEERO 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 => 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

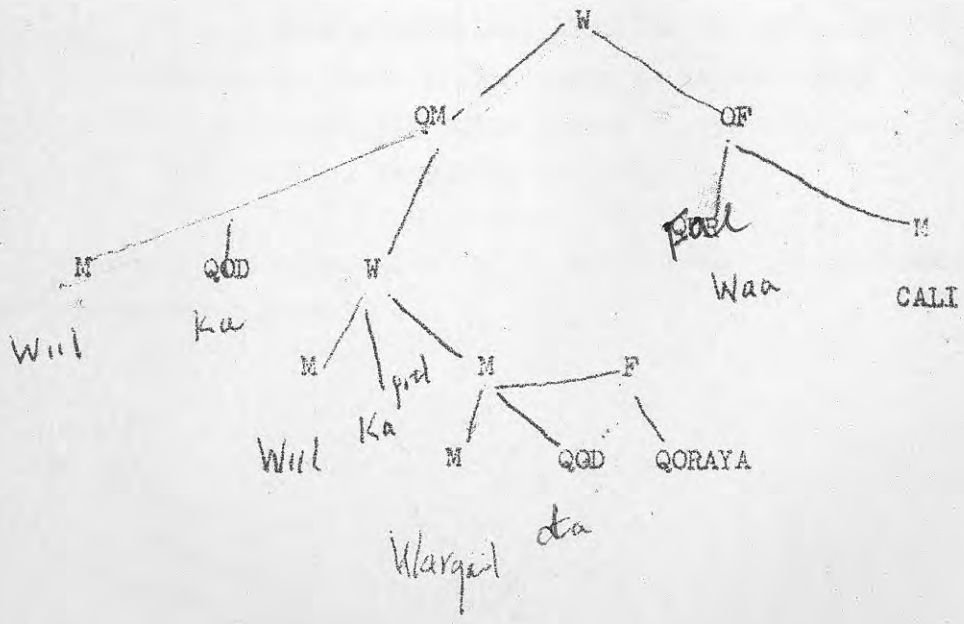
waxa ka maqan qurubweereedkii xijin lahaa ama ka dhigi lahaa weer sal ah ee keligeed istaagi karta ,qurubka ka maqan waa(BAA)

- Wiilka waa yeelaha weerta salka ah iyo tan aano-ba
- Weerta aano waxay faahfaahyo u tahay weerta 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:

WIILKA JAAMACADDA U SOCDAY BAAN DILAY

ANIGA BAA WIILKA JAAMACADDA U SOCDAY DILAY

Weertaasi aano waxaynu u kala qaadi karnaa :

a)ANIGA BAA WIILKA DILAY

b)WIILKA JAAMACADDA U SOCDA

WEER AANO:
ee ~~xiig~~

WIILKA JAAMACADDA U SOCDAY; waxay la yeele u tahay weerta salka ah
ANIGA BAA WIILKA DILAY .

3) LY:

GABARTA AF TALIYAANIGA KU HADLAYSAA BAAN JECLAHAY

Weertaasi isku dhafan waxaynu u kala qaadi karnaa :

GABARTA BAAN JECLAHAY oo weer sal ah iyo weer aano

GABARTA AF TALIYAANIGA KU HADLAYSAA

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

4)LL:

NAAGTA SAMBUUSKA DUBEYSAA BAA BURKA CUNTAY

weertaasi isku dhafan waxay ka kooban tahay weer sal ah

NAAGTA BAA BURKA CUNTAY iyo weer aano

NAAGTA SAMBUUSKA DUBEYSA

labadaasi weeroodba waxaa LL ka ah burka iyo sambuuska oo ay naagtu marna
dubeysa marna cunaysa .

XIRIIRIYAAL WEERROOD

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

NA:- MAANTA CALI BAA KAMAR IMAANAYA ,

BERRINA XASSAN BAA MARKA TEGAYA

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

NA : waxa ay xiriiri kartaa labo weerood oo hal yeele qura leh

CALI WAA BARE ,WAANA FARSAMOYAQAAN

Labadaasi weerood waxay kala yihiin:

NA CALI WAA BARE

CALI WAA FARSAMOYAQAAN

OO:-Xiriiriye OO waxay dhistaa weer aano tusaale:

WIILKII OO TOOSEY BAA IN YAR SEEKDAY

WEER SAL AH : WIILKII BAA IN YAR SEEKDAY

WEER AANO : WIILKII OO TOOSAY

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

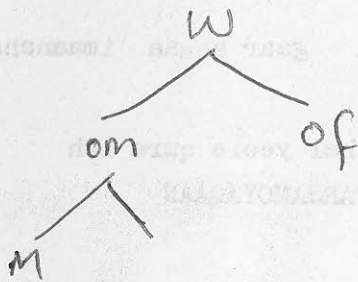
XIRIIRIYE EE :- Xiriiriye EE waxay xiriirisaa labo weerood :

1)CALI AGTAADA BUU MARAY EE WUUSAN KU ARKIN

2)CALI MA SEEXAN EE MARYAN BAA SEEXATAY

3)

Wīlka wargads gorayaa 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 gurubyo iyo falalka qaarkood:

1)GAEDHIHII WAXAY KU DOODAYAAN DOONTA

weertaasi guud waxay leedahay labo dhismo oo sal ah :

- a. GAEDHIHII DOONTA AYAY JOOGAAN
- b. GAEDHIHII DOONTA AYAY ISKU HAYSTAAN

2)WIILASHII WAXAY ISKU DILEEN GURIGA .

oo ayru u kala qaadi karno :

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

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

<u>Socmaali</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>English</u>
Aan suntanayn	non markato	un marked
Adag	complesso	complex
Afuufme	fricative	fricative
Atan	sillabe	syllable
Alloofon	allofono	allofon
Amar	imperativo	imperative
Amar diidmo	imperativo negativo	negative imperative
Aminaysane	temporale	temporal
Aragti naxweed	teoria grammaticale	grammar theory
Asease	costituente	constituent
Baradigma fidsan	pradigma esteso	extended pradigm
Baradigma kooban	pradigma ridotto	reduced pradigm
Burin	annullare	to cancel
Caadaley	abituale	hapitual
Calaamad	segno	sign
Calaamadeysan	segnato	noted down, marked
Cayn	genere	gender
Cilmi maacneed	semantica	semantic
Cod	suono	sound
Codeyn	fonetica	phonetics
Codkac	accento	stress
Codkac toonccad	accento tonale	tonal accent
Codlaawe	sorda	voiceless
Codle	sonora	voiced
Codmareen	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-jileec	palato molle	soft plate(velum)
Dhanxanag-jileecle	velare	velar
Dhanxanagle	platale	platal
Dhanxanag-riiq	alveoli	alveolar
Dhanxanag-riiqle	alveolare	alveolar
Dhegeyste	ascoltatore	hearer
Dhisme	struttura	structure
Diidmo	negazione	negation
Dibkaab	sufisso	suffix
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

Hawlgaal	funzione	function
Hawl macneed	funzione semantica	semantic fuction
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
Işrogrog	coniugazione	conjugation
Isxigid	adiacenza	adjacence
Isxijin	mettere in ordine	to put in order
Jacle	retroflessa	rerroflex
Jadwal	schema	schedule
Jawaab	risposta	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 soocid	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
Lid	opposto	opposit
Lifaaq	affisse	affix
Macne	significato	meaning
Macneeye	significante	significant
Magac	nome	noun
Magac caadyaal	nome concreto	concrete noun
Magac callanaad	nome astratto	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 composto	compound noun
Magac madaxeed	testa nominale	noun head
Magac urur	nome collettivo	collective noun
Magacuyaal	pronome	pronoun
Magacuyaal aqoonsi	pronome difinitivo	definitive pronoun
Magacuyaal dhinman (xadfan)	riprese pronominale	short form pronoun
Magacuyaal lahaansho	pronome possessive	possessive pronoun
Magacuyaal noqod	pronome riflessivo	reflexive pronoun
Magacuyaal tusmo	pronome dimostrativo	demonstrative pronoun
Magacuyaal weydiimeed	pronome interrogativo	interrogative pronoun
Masdar	infinito	infinitive mood
MeeLaysane	locativo	locative

Moqorka afka	cavità orale	oral cavity
Moqorka dalqada	cavità faringale	pharyngeal cavity
Moqorka sanka	cavità nasale	nasal cavity
Mowduuc	argomento	topic
Nafle	animato	animate
Nafilaawe	inanimato	inanimate
Naxwe	grammatica	grammar
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)	ambiguo	ambigues
Qaybaha hadalka	parti del discorso	parts of speech
Qeex	definire	define
Qodob	articolo	article
Qurub	particella	particle
Qurub diidmo	particella negativo	negative particle
Qurub jaho	particella direzione	directional particle
Qurub weeneed	indicatore focus	focus indicator
Qurub weydiimeed	particella interrogativa	interrogative particle
Qaadraac(tirraac)	bibliografia	bibliography, references
Saf	pattern	pattern
Sal kordhin	estensione radicale	root extension
Sangaale	nasale	nasal
Sarfe	morfologia	morphology
Seedcodeedyo	corde vocale	vocal cards
Shanqarraac	idiefono	idiophone
Shaqaal	vocale	vowel
Shardiley diidmo	condizionale negativo	conditional negative

Shax	tavola	table
Shibbane	consonante	consonant
Sifaale	caratterizzazione	chracterisation
Sifo	aggettivo	adjective
Summad	marco	mark
Suntan	marcato	marked
Tagto	passato	past
Tagto fudud	passato semplice	simple past tense
Tagto kadoonsan	passato ristretto	
Tagto osocota	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