

HOUNSLOW LANGUAGE

This booklet has been produced for bilingual pupils whose first language is Somali. It may be used as a reference book or in bilingual support.

Buugan waxaa loo soo saaray ardayda laba aflaha ah oo afkooda koowaad uu yahay Soomaali. Waxaa loo adeegsan karaa aqoon kororsasho ama kaalmayn qol afkiisa af aan ahayn wax ku baranaya.

Contents

- 1 Signs and symbols -
- 2 Area -
- 3 Volume -
- 4 Money -
- 5 Lines -
- 6 Angles -
- 7 Triangles -
- 8 Circles -
- 9 Shapes -
- 10 Graphs -
- 11 Fractions -
- 12 Decimals -
- 13 Distance -
- 14 Capacity -
- 15 Weight -
- 16 Time -
- 17 Temperature -

Tusmo

- Calaamado iyo astaamo*
- Bed*
- Mug*
- Lacag*
- Xarriiqyo*
- Xagal*
- Saddex Xagal*
- Goobo*
- Qaabab*
- Garaaf*
- Jajab*
- Jajab Tobanle*
- Fogaansho*
- Qaad*
- Culeys*
- Ammin*
- Heerkul*

1. Signs and Symbols

2. Calaamadaha iyo Astaamaha

+	ADDITION	<i>ISKU DAR</i>
	add	<i>Ku dar,</i>
	plus	<i>Ku biiri</i>
	and	<i>Iyo</i>
	total of	<i>Isugeyntoodu</i>
	increase by	<i>Ku kordhi</i>
	sum of	<i>Wadartooda</i>
	altogether	<i>Wada jirkooda</i>
-	SUBTRACTION	<i>KALA JARID</i>
	subtract	<i>Ka jar</i>
	minus	<i>Ka goo</i>
	take away	<i>Ka qaad</i>
	less	<i>Ka yar</i>
	decrease by	<i>Ka dhin</i>
	reduce by	<i>Ka reeb, ka yaree</i>
	from	<i>Ka qaad</i>
	difference between	<i>U dhexeeya</i>
×	MULTIPLICATION	<i>ISKU DHUFASHO</i>
	multiplied by	<i>Isku dhufo</i>
	times	<i>Goor</i>
	by	<i>Min</i>
	the product of (3 x 4)	<i>Isirka ka soo baxay isku dhufashada (3 x 4)</i>
	groups of	<i>Kooxo ah</i>
÷	DIVISION	<i>QAYBIN</i>
	divided by	<i>U qaybi</i>
	into	<i>U qaybi</i>
	out of	<i>Ka soo baxay</i>
	share	<i>Qaybsi</i>
	each	<i>Mid walba</i>

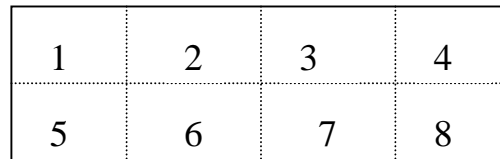
	part of	<i>Qayb ka mid ah</i>
	Portion	<i>Waax</i>
II	equals	<i>Le' eg, la mid ah , u dhiganta</i>
	is	<i>Waa</i>
	is the same as	<i>Waxay la mid tahay</i>
	makes	<i>Waxay noqonaysaa</i>
	has the same value as	<i>Waxay la qiimo tahay/yihiin</i>
III	is approximately	<i>Qiyaas ahaan waa</i>
	about	<i>la odhan karo</i>
	roughly	<i>Loo qaadan karo</i>
	close to	<i>U dhow</i>
	nearly	<i>Aan ka fogayn</i>
	around	<i>Agagaarka</i>
	almost the same as	<i>La oran karo waa la mid</i>
V	is more than	<i>Ka badan</i>
	is greater than	<i>Ka sarreeya</i>
	is bigger than	<i>Ka weyn</i>
^	is less than	<i>Ka dhiman</i>
	is smaller than	<i>Ka yar</i>
	is not as big as	<i>Uma weyna sida</i>
IV	bigger than or equal to	<i>Ka weyn ama le eg</i>
≧	smaller than or equal to	<i>Ka yar ama le eg</i>
%	per cent out of one hundred	<i>Boqolkiiba Boqolkiiba ka intaas</i>

⋮	ratio	<i>Saami</i>
↻	clockwise	<i>Saacad wareeg</i>
↺	anticlockwise counter clockwise	<i>Lid saacad wareeg</i>
√	root	<i>Xidid</i>
∞	infinity	<i>Tirobeel</i>

2. Area

Area means how much space a flat (two dimensional) shape takes up. We measure area in squares e.g. square centimetres (cm^2).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= \text{length} \times \text{width} \\ &= 4\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm} \\ &= 8 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

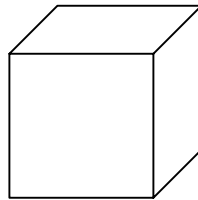


2. Bed

Bedku waa inta dululaati ah(goob) oo uu qaab salax(laba dhumucl) ah buuxiyo. Waxaan bedku buuxiyo laba jibaarane ku cabirnaa sentimitir laba jibaaran (sm^2).

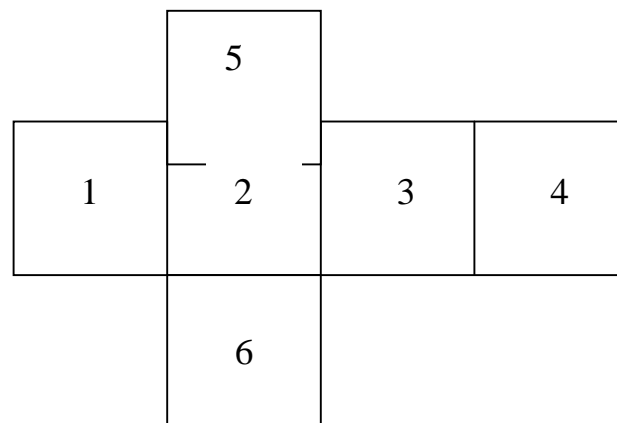
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bed} &= \text{dherer} \times \text{baladh} \\ &= 4\text{sm} \times 2\text{sm} \\ &= 8 \text{ sm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

A cube has six faces.



Saddex jibaarane wuxuu leeyahay lix waji.

The surface area of a cube may be drawn like this:

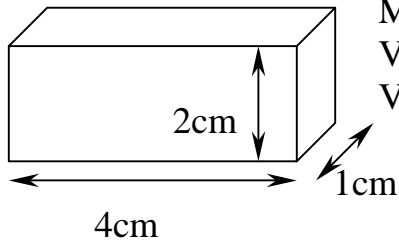


Bedka dusha saddex jibaaranaha waxaa loo sawiri karaa sidan:

3. Volume

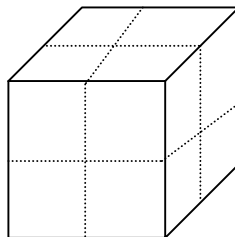
Volume means how much space a solid (3 dimensional) shape takes up. We measure volume in cubes. e. g. cubic centimetres (cm^3).

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume} &= \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \text{height} \\ &= 4\text{cm} \times 1\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm} \\ &= 8\text{cm}^3\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Mug} &= \text{dherer} \times \text{baladh} \times \text{dhumuc} \\ V &= 4\text{sm} \times 1\text{sm} \times 2\text{sm} \\ V &= 8\text{smm}^3\end{aligned}$$

This cube is made of eight centimetre cubes. Its volume is 8cm^3 .

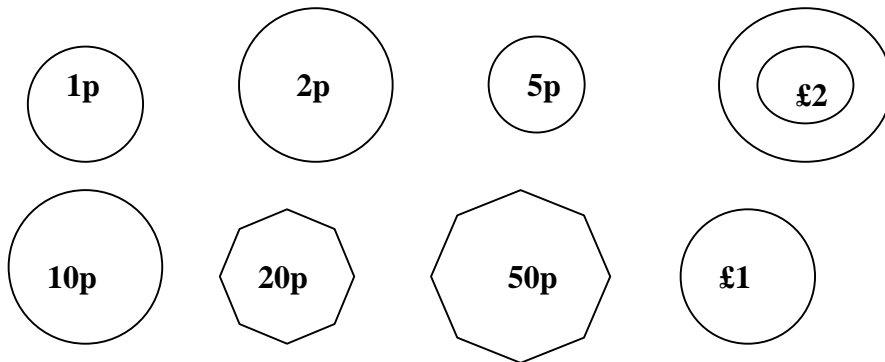


Saddex jibaaranahan wuxuu ka kooban saddex jibaaranayaal siddeed sentimitir ah. Muggisu waa 8sm^3 .

4. Money

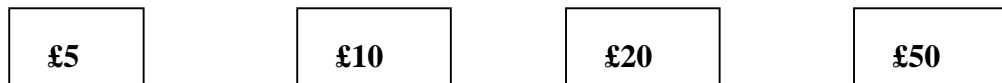
4. Lacag

These are the coins used in Britain:	Kuwan waa sunuudda laga adeegsado Britain :
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One pound (£1) is 100 pence.	Hal pound (£ 1) waa boqol pence.
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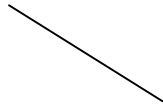
These are the notes in use:	Kuwan waa lacagta waraaqda ah ee dalkan laga adeegsado:
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We usually write prices like this: £2.99 £3.25	Sidan ayaan badanaaba u qornaa qiimaha shayga: £2.99 £3.25
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5. Lines

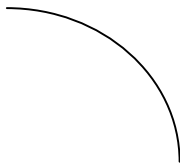
Straight line



5. Xariiqyo

xariiq toosan

Curved line



xariiq xoodan (godan)

Horizontal line



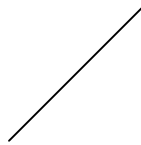
xariiq jiifta

Vertical line



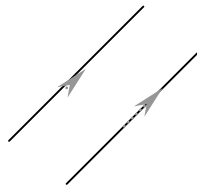
xariiq qotonta

Diagonal line



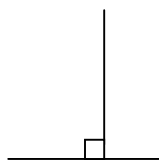
xariiq dadban(xagalgooyo)

Parallel lines



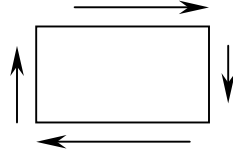
xariiqyo barbaro ah

Perpendicular lines



xariiqyo ligan

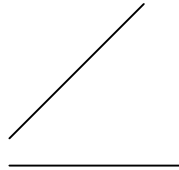
Perimeter



Meeris (dayr, wareeg)

6. Angles

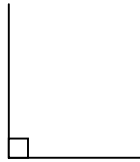
These two lines meet at an angle.
An angle is measured in degrees ($^{\circ}$).



6. Xaglo

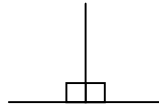
Labadan xariiq waxay ku kulman xagal. Xagasha waxaa lagu cabiraa digrii ($^{\circ}$).

This is a right angle. It is 90° .



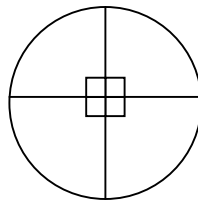
Tan waa xagal quman. Waana 90°

A straight line is made of two right angles. It is 180°



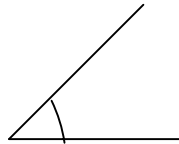
Xariiq toosan waxay ka kooban tahay laba xaglood oo quman. Waana 180°

A circle is made of four right angles. It has 360°



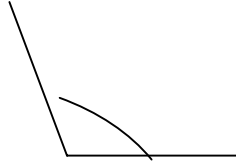
Goobadu waxay ka kooban tahay afar xaglood oo quman. Waana 360°

An angle which measures less than 90° is called an acute angle.



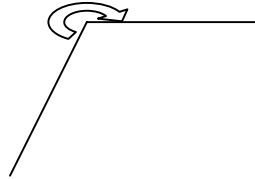
Xagasha ka cabir yar 90° waxaa loo yaqaana xagal fiican.

An angle which measures more than 90° is called an obtuse angle.



Xagasha ka weyn 90° waxaa loo yaqaana xagal furan

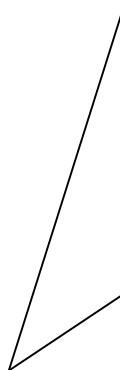
An angle which measures more than 180° is called a reflex angle



Xagashsa ka weyn 180° waxaa loo yaqaana xagal daacsan.

7. Triangles

A triangle is a shape with 3 straight sides. It also has 3 angles. The points of a triangle are called vertices.



7. Xaglo

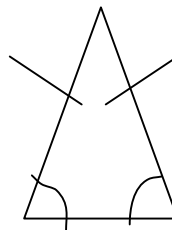
Saddex xagal waa qaab dhinacyadiisu ka samaysan yihiin saddex xariiqood oo toosan. Wuxuu leeyahay saddex xagalood. Giftinada saddex-xagal waxa loo yaqaan gesso.

There are different types of triangles:

Saddex xagalyo kala duwan ayaa jira:

Isosceles

Two sides are the same length. The two angles at the base are equal.

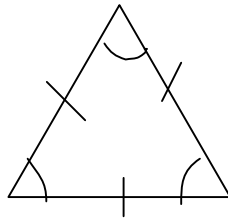


Saddex xagal Labaal

Laba dhinacyadiisa ka mid ayaa isleeg. Labada xagalood ee salkiisa ahna way isleeg yihiin

Equilateral

All three angles are equal. All three sides are the same length.

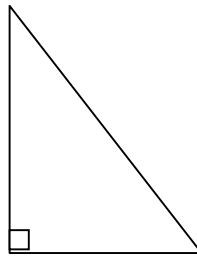


Saddex xagal Isleeke

Dhammaan saddexda xaglood way isleeg yihiin.
Saddexdiisa dhinacna way isleeg yihiin.

Right angled

One of the angles measures 90° .
The longest side is called hypotenuse.



Xagal-qumanle

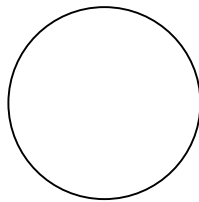
Xaglihiisa mid ka mid ah waa 90° . Dhinacyadiisa dhinaca u dheer waxaa la yiraadaa Shakaal.

The angles of a triangle always add up to 180° .

Xaglaha saddex xagalku mar walba isu geyntoodu waa 180° .

8. Circles

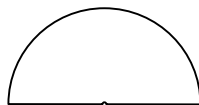
The perimeter of a circle is called the circumference.



8. Goobo

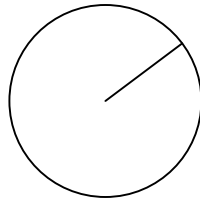
Wareegga goobada waxaa loo yaqaanna Meeris.

Half of a circle is called a semi-circle.



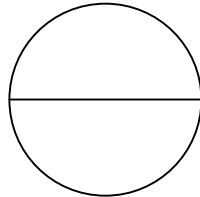
Goobada badhkeed waxaa loo yaqaanna Goobo badhan.

Any line from the centre of a circle to the circumference is called radius.



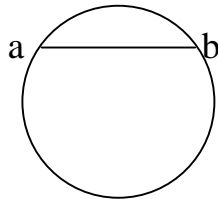
Xarriiq walba oo isku xidha badhtamaha goobda iyo meeriska(wareegga) waxaa loo yaqaanaa gacan.

A straight line from one side of a circle to the other side through the centre is the diameter.



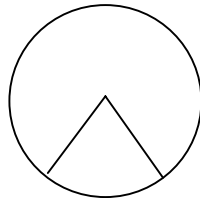
Xarriiq walba oo toosan oo isku xidha laba dhinac oo wareega goobada ka mid ah, dhexmartana badhtanka goobada waxaa la yiraahdaa dhexroore.

Part of the circumference is an arc. The straight line ab is a chord. The shaded area is a segment.



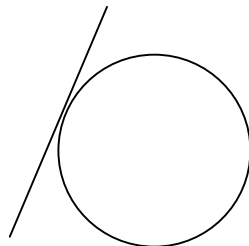
Qayb ka mid ah meeriska(wareega goobada) waxaa la yiraahda Qaanso. Xarriiqda toosan ee isku xidha a iyo b waxaa la yiraahda gooye. Bedka xardhanna waa qoqob goobo.

An area of a circle enclosed by two radii and an arc is a sector.



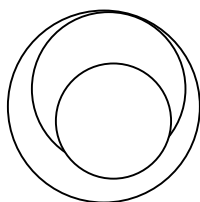
Bed goobo oo ay isku xidhaan laba gacan iyo qaanso waxaa la yiraahdaa Waax (Fatuuq).

A line which touches the circumference at only one point is a tangent.



Xarriiq goobada ka taabata hal meel oo keli ah waxaa loo yaqaanna Taabte..

Circles which have the same centre are called concentric circles.

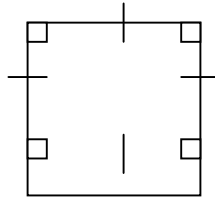


Goobo isku dul wareega oo hal badhtamo wada leh waxaa loo yaqaanna goobo isku xudun ah.

9. Shapes

Square

It has four equal sides and four right angles.



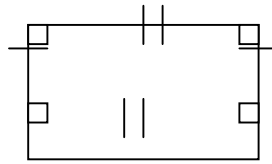
9. Qaabab

Labajibaar

Wuxuu leeyahay afar dhinac oo isle'eg iyo afar xaglood oo quman.

Rectangle

It has four right angles and opposite sides are equal.



Laydi

Wuxuu leeyahay afar xaglood oo quman iyo dhinacyo iska soo horjeeda oo isle'eg.

Parallelogram

Opposite sides are parallel.

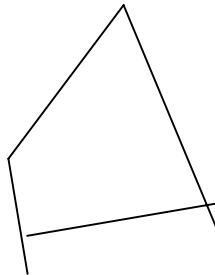


Barbaroole

Dhinacyada iska soo horjeeda ayaa is barbar socda.

Quadrilateral

Any shape with four straight sides.

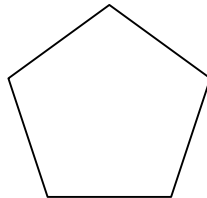


Afar dhinacle

Qaab walba oo afar dhinac oo toosan leh.

Pentagon

It has five sides and five angles.

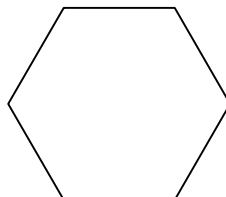


Shan geesle

Wuxuu leeyahay shan dhinac iyo shan xaglood.

Hexagon

It has six sides and six angles.

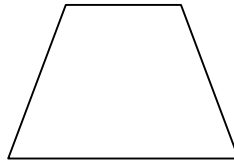


Lix geesle

Wuxuu leeyahay lix dhinac iyo lix xaglood.

Trapezium

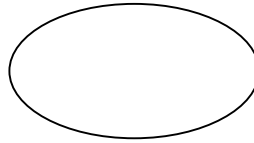
One set of sides is parallel.



Qaabla'

Laba ka mid ah dhinacyada ayaa barbarro ah.

Ellipse

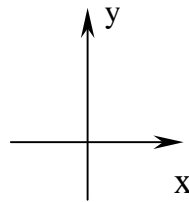


Ukunle

Waa wareeg laba cidhif u dhuuban oo qaabka ukunta leh

10. Graphs

A graph has a vertical axis (y) and a horizontal axis (x).



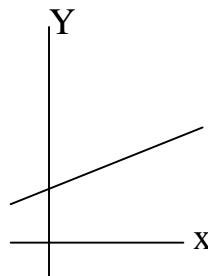
10. Garaaf

Garaafku wuxuu leeyahay dhidib qotoma(y) iyo dhidib jiifa(x).

There are many different types of graphs or charts:

Waxaa jira noocyo kala duwan oo garaafyo iyo shaxo ah.

A straight-line graph.



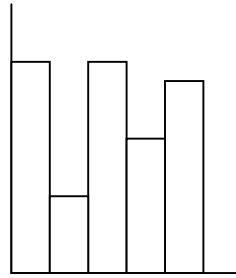
Garaaf xarriiq toosan.

A graph plotting points



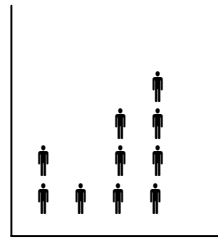
Garaaf dhibco tafasho ah.

A bar chart or block graph



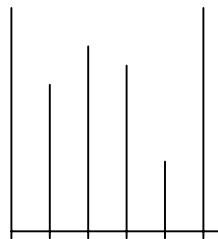
Garaaf Shax sanduuqeed

A pictogram



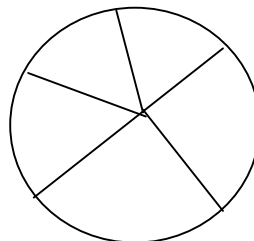
Garaaf sawireed

A column graph



Garaaf daliigeed

A pie-chart is a circle divided into different sectors

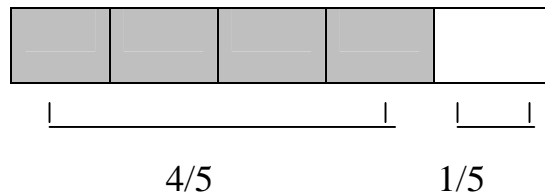


*Shax masafeed waa goobo
waaxyo kala duwan loo qaybiyay.*

11. Fractions

11. Jajab

A fraction is a part of a whole. $4/5$ is a fraction. It may be shown like this:	Jajabku waa qayb ka mid ahaa wax dhammaa. $4/5$ waa jajab. Waxaana loo muujin karaa sidan :
--	---



Here is another fraction: $2/3$	<i>Kana waa jajab kale : $2/3$</i>
This means two parts out of three. We say two-thirds.	<i>Kan micnihiisu waa laba qayb oo ka mid ah wax saddex qaybood loo qaybiyay. Waxaana la yiraahdana saddex daloolo laba.</i>

The number at the top is called the <u>Numerator</u> .	<i>Tirada kore waxaa la yiraahda <u>Sareeye</u></i>
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The number at the bottom is called the <u>Denominator</u> .	<i>Tirada hoose waxaa la yiraahda : <u>Hooseeye</u></i>
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This is a mixed number: $3\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Tirada waa isku-dhaf : $3\frac{1}{2}$</i>
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It is made of a whole number and a fraction. It may be written as an Improper Fraction: ~ $3\frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$ mixed number improper fraction	<i>Waxay ka kooban tahay tiro dhan iyo jajab. Waxaa loo qori karaa Jajab ma qumane: ~ $3\frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{2}$ tiro isku dhafan jajab ma qumane</i>
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Equivalent (equal) Fraction

Jajabyo (isleeg), Isu dhigma

$\frac{1}{2}$								$\frac{1}{2}$							
$\frac{1}{4}$				$\frac{1}{4}$				$\frac{1}{4}$				$\frac{1}{4}$			
$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$		$\frac{1}{8}$	
$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{16}$

12. Decimals

12. Jajab Tobanle

<p>Parts of a whole number can also be written as decimals: $1/10$ is the same as 0.1 $1/4$ is the same as 0.25 $4 \frac{1}{5}$ is the same as 4.2</p>	<p><i>Qaybo ka mid ah tiro idil waxaa loo qori kara jafb tobanle:</i> $1/10$ waxay la mid tahay 0.1 $1/4$ waxay la mid tahay 0.25 $4 \frac{1}{5}$ waxay la mid tahay 4.2</p>
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Percentages

Boqoley

1% is one every 100	<i>1% waa hal 100 kiiba</i>
1% is 1p in every pound	<i>1% waa 1p halkii pound ba</i>
1% is 1/100	<i>1% is 1/100</i>
1% is 0.01	<i>1% waa 0.01</i>

Conversion Table

Tuse Isku- beddelid

		Fraction Jajab	Decimals Tobanle	Percentage Boqoley
Half	<i>badh</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	50%
Quarter	<i>waax</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.25	25%
Three-quarters	<i>saddex waaxood</i>	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.75	75%
One tenth	<i>Hal-tobnaad</i>	$\frac{1}{10}$	0.1	10%
One fifth	<i>Hal-shanaad</i>	$\frac{1}{5}$	0.2	20%
One third	<i>Hal – saddexaad</i>	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.33	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Two thirds	<i>Laba- saddexaad</i>	$\frac{2}{3}$	0.67	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
One eighth	<i>Hal-shanaad</i>	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.125	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ %

13. Distance

13. Fogaan

Metric system	<i>Habdhiska Mitirka</i>
mm - millimetre	<i>mm - milimitir</i>
cm - centimetre	<i>sm - sentimitir</i>
m - metre	<i>m - mitir</i>
km - kilometre	<i>km - kilomitir</i>

Imperial system	<i>Habdhiska imberialka</i>
Abbreviations	<i>Eray gaabin</i>
in - inch	<i>hiish</i>
ft - foot	<i>cag</i>
yd - yard	<i>yaardi</i>
mi - mile	<i>mi - mayl</i>
1m \cong 1 yd	<i>1 m \cong 1 yd</i>
12 ins = 1ft	<i>12 hiis = 1 cag</i>
3ft = 1 yd	<i>3 cagood = 1 yaardi</i>
1760 yds = 1 mi	<i>1760 ydi = 1 mayl</i>
Conversions	<i><u>Isku bedelka</u></i>
2½cm = 1in	<i>2 ½ sm = 1 hiish</i>
1km = 5/8 mi	<i>1km = 5/8 mi</i>

14. Capacity

14. Qaad

Metric system	<i>Habdhiska mitirka</i>
ml - millilitre	<i>Mililitir</i>
cc - cubic centimetre	<i>sentimitir saddex jibaaran</i>
l./li - litre	<i>litir</i>
1cc = 1ml	<i>1 cc = 1 mililitir</i>
1 l = 11000ml	<i>1 l = 1000 mililitir</i>

Imperial system

Habdhiska imberialka

fl.oz - fluid ounce	<i>wiqiyad dareere ah</i>
pt - pint	
gal - gallon	<i>galaan</i>
20fl oz = 1 pt	
8pts = 1 gal	
Conversions	<i>Isku-beddelid</i>
1 litre = 1 ¾ pints	
1 gal = 4 ½ litres	

15. Weight

15. Culays

Metric system	<i>Habdhiska mitirka</i>
mg. - milligram	<i>mg - miligaraam</i>
g - gram	<i>g - garaam</i>
kg - kilogram	<i>kg - kiilogaraam</i>
1000mg = 1g	<i>1000 mg = 1 g</i>
1000kg = 1 tonne (ton) -	<i>1000kg = 1 tan</i>

Imperial system	Habdhiska imberialka
oz - ounce	<i>wiqiyad</i>
lb - pound	<i>rodol</i>
st - stone	<i>dhagax</i>
16oz = 1lb	<i>16 oz (wiqiyadood) = 1 lb (rodol)</i>
14lb = 1 st	<i>14 lb(rodol) = 1 Stone (dhagax)</i>

Conversions.	<i>Isku-bedelid</i>
1oz = 28g	<i>1 oz = 28g</i>
1kg = 2 1/5 lb	<i>1 kg = 2 1/5</i>

16. Time

Ammin

Units of time	Halbeegga Amminka
s = second	<i>S = seken</i>
min = minute	<i>daqiiqad</i>
h = hour	<i>saacad</i>
wk = week	<i>todobaad</i>
yr = year	<i>sanad</i>
p.a. = per year	<i>sanadkiiba</i>
60s = 1min	<i>60 s = daqiiqo</i>
24h = 1 day	<i>24 saacadood = 1 maalin</i>
52wks = 1 year	<i>52 usbuuc = 1 sano</i>
60mins = 1 hour	<i>60 daqiiqadood = 1 saac</i>
7days = 1 week	<i>todobaad</i>
12 months = 1 year	<i>12 bilood - 1 sanad</i>

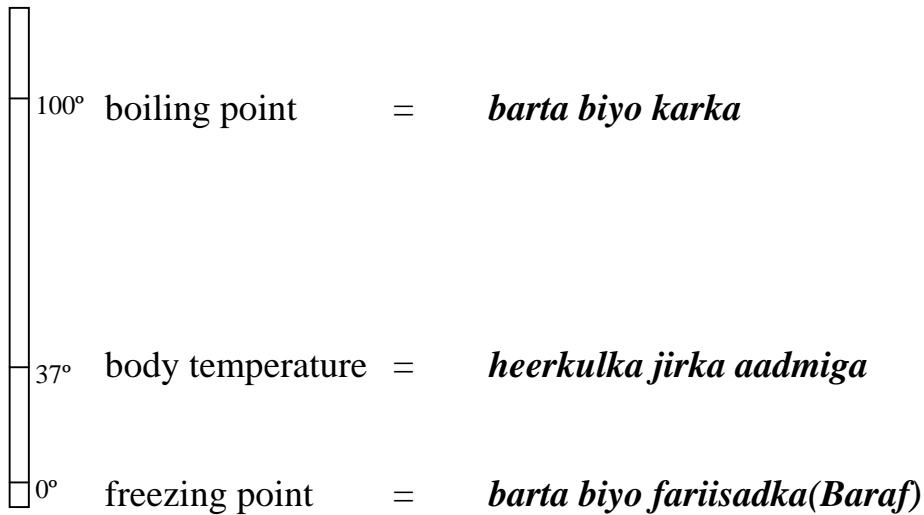
Calendar Months

Bilaha kalandarka

30 days has September, April, June and November. All the rest have 31 Except February all alone which has 28 days clear and 29 in each leap year.	<i>30 maalmood ayay leeyihiin Sebtembar, Abriil, Juun iyo Nofembar Inta kale idilkood waa 31. Kolka laga reebo Febraayoo leh 28 beri sanadaha caadiga, 29na sanadka buuxa.</i>
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17. Temperature

17. Heerkulka



Temperature is usually measured in °C (degrees Celsius)	<i>Heerkulka waxaa caadi ahaan lagu cabiraa °C (digrii selsius)</i>
Sometimes °F (Fahrenheit) is used.	<i>Mar marna waxaa la adeegsadaa °F (Faarenhayt)</i>
0°C = 32°F	<i>0°C = 32°F</i>
100°C = 212°F	<i>100°C = 212°F</i>