

KEY TO EXERCISES

- A.**
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Difôrôkô di teng. | 2. Tee e kaè? |
| 3. Dikêrêkê di thusa batho. | 4. O ya kaè? |
| 5. Baagi ba batlang? | 6. Monna o bitsa badisa. |
| 7. Pêtêrôlê e kaè? | 8. Joe o teng. |
| 9. Basimane ba bôna tôrôpô. | 10. Le batlang, borra? |
| 11. A o rata Setswana? | 12. A ba itse Setswana? |
| 13. Dikgomó di tswa (ko) Ghanzi. | 14. Ke tswa (ko) Ireland. |
- B.**
- Hello, Lulu. How are you? I'm fine. How are you?
 - Where do you come from? I come from the U.S.A. Where are you going?
 - I'm going to Francistown. I want to see the church. The ministers are there.
 - Do you know Gaborone? Yes, I know Gaborone. I like Gaborone.
 - What are you doing? I'm going to see a friend. Do you want to come? Yes.
 - Where is the doctor? He's there. He's seeing the nurses. The nurses help the doctor. They like people. Do you like people?
 - Do you like the class? Where is the desk? Where are the pencils? They are there.
 - The Batswana know Setswana. Do you know Setswana? The ministers want to know Setswana.
- C.**
- Dumêlang, borra. Le tsoga jang? A le itse Setswana? Ee, re itse Setswana, mma.
 - O tswa kaè, mma? A o rata Botswana? Oh! O rata Batswana sentlê. O ngaka. Batho ba rata dingaka.
 - Moapei o bitsa Neo. O batla dikopi. Dikopi di kaè? Di teng.
 - Bese e kaè? E teng. E batla pêtêrôlê. Re rata go ya Lobatse. Go siame. Ke itse Lobatse sentlê.
 - Bathusi ba thusa baagi. Ba utlwa Setswana sentlê. Ba itse baagi sentlê. Ba tswa (ko) Motshodi. Ke itse Motshodi.
 - Banna ba ya go bôna dikgomó. Dikgomó di kaè? Di teng. A o rata dikgomó? Batswana ba rata dikgomó.

LESSON 4a

The Negative 'ga' (not)

- A. 1. Repeat these verbs after the Master and learn them:—**

| Infinitive | Perfect Tense |to | Infinitive | Perfect Tense |to |
|------------|---------------|----------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| go tla | tlile |to come | go kopa | kopile |to ask for, beg |
| go nwa | nole |to drink | go bêtêka | berekile |to work |
| go ruta | rutile |to teach | go disa | disitse |to herd |
| go gana | ganne |to refuse | go ithuta | ithutile |to study |

- 2. From a careful study of these dialogues, deduce for yourself how we make a sentence negative in Setswana:**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Neo: Dumêla, Joe | Hello, Joe. |
| Joe: Dumêla, mma. | Hello, Ma'am. |
| Neo: A ò tsoga sentlê? | Are you well? |
| Joe: Gà ké tsoge sentlê, mma. | I'm not well, Ma'am. |
| Neo: A ò batla tee? | Do you want tea? |
| Joe: Nnyaa, gà ké batle tee. | No, I don't want tea. |
| (b) Pule: Baagi gà bá bereke. | The builders aren't working. |
| Neo: Ao! | Really! |
| Pule: Ee, gà bá bone mothusi. | Yes, the helper isn't around. |
| | (they don't see the helper – lit.). |
| Neo: Hêêla! | Really! |
| (c) Joe: A le bôna ngaka? | Do you see the doctor? |
| Neo: Nnyaa, gà ré bone ngaka. | No, we don't see the doctor. |
| Joe: Ngaka e kaè? | Where is the doctor? |
| Neo: Gà é tle go alafa. | He isn't coming to treat the sick. |

- Questions:** (a) What effect does 'ga' have on the verb?
(b) What effect does 'ga' have on the L.P.?

- 3. To form the negative, place the low-toned 'ga' immediately before the subject or Linking Pronoun. This 'ga' changes the final 'a' of the verb to 'e' and causes the pronoun tone to be raised (').**

Change into the Negative after the example:

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|------------------------------|--|
| Ex. Ke utlwa Setswana. | I understand Setswana. |
| S. Ga ke utlwe Setswana. | I do not understand Setswana. |
| 1. Ke rata Lobatse. | I don't like Lobatse. |
| | Ga ke rate Lobatse. |
| 2. Ba rata Kanye. | They don't like Kanye. |
| | Ga ba rate Kanye. |
| 3. Ngaka e batla Joe. | The doctor does not want Joe. |
| | Ngaka ga e batle Joe. |
| 4. Dinnêsê di batla Mmapula. | The nurses aren't looking for Mmapula. |
| | Dinnêsê ga di batle Mmapula. |
| 5. Ke itse Setswana sentlê. | I don't know Setswana well. |
| | Ga ke itse Setswana sentlê. |
| 6. Ke bitsa Batswana sentlê. | I don't call the Batswana well. |
| | Ga ke bitse Batswana sentlê. |
| 7. Baruti ba bua Setswana. | The Ministers don't speak Setswana. |
| | Baruti ga ba bue Setswana. |

- 4. Change into the negative following the example:**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Ex. Ke batla go bitsa basimane. | I want to call the boys. |
| S. Ga ke batle go bitsa basimane. | I do not want to call the boys. |
| 1. Re batla go bêtêka. | We do not want to work. |
| | Ga re batle go bêtêka. |
| 2. Basimane ba itse go bêtêka. | The boys do not know (how) to work. |
| | Basimane ga ba itse go bêtêka. |
| 3. Kgosi e rata dingaka. | The chief doesn't like doctors. |
| | Kgosi ga e rate dingaka. |
| 4. Dingaka di rata batho. | The doctors do not like people. |
| | Dingaka ga di rate batho. |

5. Baapei ba ruta basetsana. The cooks don't teach the girls.
Baapei ga ba rute basetsana.
6. Basetsana ba tla go ithuta. The girls do not come to learn.
Basetsana ga ba tle go ithuta.
7. Dinnêse di bêreka ko Francistown. The nurses do not work at Francistown.
Dinnêse ga di bereke ko Francistown.

5. Answer the following in the Negative. Follow the Model:

- Ex. A o tla go ja? Are you coming to eat?
S. Ga ke tle go ja. I'm not coming to eat.
1. A ba ya go kopa? They are not going to beg.
Ga ba ye go kopa.
2. A kgosi e itse go ruta? The chief doesn't know how to teach.
Kgosi ga e itse go ruta.
3. A banna ba ya (ko) Pikwe? The men aren't going (to) Pikwe.
Banna ga ba ye (ko) Pikwe.
4. A dinnêse di gana go tla? The nurses do not refuse to come
Dinnêse ga di gane go tla.

6. Translate into Setswana:

1. The chief isn't working. He wants to see the cattle.
2. I'm not coming to herd. I do not refuse to help.
3. They're not well, (my) friends.
4. The Ministers do not know Setswana well; they like the Batswana.
5. We don't see the cook. What is she doing?

Supplementary Vocabulary

| Infinitive | Perfect Tense | |
|------------|---------------|--|
| go tlhoka | tlhokile | ... to need |
| go fetsa | feditse | ... to finish (trans.) |
| go aga | agile | ... to build |
| go rêka | rekile | ... to buy |
| go tswa | dule (tswile) | ... to come out, go out, finish (of school, church meeting) |
| go tsêna | tsenye | ... to go in, come in, start (of school, church, meeting etc.) |
| go tsaya | tsere | ... to take |
| go ja | jele | ... to eat |
| go bua | buile | ... to speak |

LESSON 4b

(a) Class 1 Singular, Negative L.P.

(b) when; (c) Locative

A. 1. Repeat these words after the Master and learn them:

| Singular | Plural | | Singular | Plural | |
|----------|----------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|
| Molwetsi | balwetsi | .. a patient, sick person | pula | dipula | .. rain |
| Motsadi | batsadi | .. parent | têrêna | ditêrêna | .. train |
| Mogwê | bagwê | .. son-in-law | mang | bomang | .. who? |
| Ngwana | bana | .. child | metsi (origin. maetsi) | | .. water |
| thata | | .. a lot, very much | | | |

2. Study the dialogue, noting the effect of the Negative particle 'ga' on the 3rd person singular and Class 1 L.P.

Tom: Dumêla, Joe. Hello Joe.
Joe: Dumêla, Tom. Hello Tom.
O kaè (rra)? How are you (where are you)?
Tom: Ke teng, (rra). I'm fine (I'm here).
Wêna o kaè (rra)? How are you?
Joe: Ke teng (rra). I'm fine.
Lulu: Neo gà á nwe tee. Neo isn't drinking the tea.
Joe: Ao bathung! Dear me!
Lulu: Gà á je. She isn't eating.
Joe: Hêêla! Goodness me!

Bishop: A Moruti o itse Setswana? Does the Minister know Setswana?
Deacon: Moruti ga á itse Setswana. The Minister doesn't know Setswana.
Bishop: A Moruti o rata Setswana? Does the Minister like Setswana?
Deacon: Moruti ga á rate Setswana. The Minister doesn't like Setswana.

Question: Well, what effect does 'ga' have on the L.P. for Class 1 singular?

3. 'Ga' changes Class 1 L.P. 'o' to 'a'. Change into the Negative following the example:

Ex. Monna ó tla go bêreka. The man is coming to work.
S. Monna ga a tle go bêreka. The man is not coming to work.

1. Sam ó tla go ruta. Sam isn't coming to teach.
Sam ga a tle go ruta.
2. Ó ruta standard 3. He doesn't teach standard 3.
Ga a rute standard 3.
3. Ó kopa dibuka. He isn't asking for books.
Ga a kope dibuka.
4. Ó batla go thusa bana. He doesn't want to help children.
Ga a batle go thusa bana.

4. Change the following plural subjects into the singular. Follow the example:

Ex. Batsadi ga bá teng. The parents aren't here.
S. Motsadi ga á teng. The parent isn't here.

1. Bana ga bá teng. Ngwana ga a teng.
The children aren't here.
2. Bagwe ga bá teng. Mogwe ga a teng.
The sons-in-law aren't here.
3. Balwetsi ga bá teng. Molwetsi ga a teng.
The sick aren't there.
4. Basadi ga bá teng. Mosadi ga á teng.
The women aren't there.

N.B. There is also a common irregular negative formed by replacing 'teng' with 'yô'.
e.g. Batsadi ga ba yô.

B. 1. The word in Tswana for "when?" is "leng?". Study its use here in the sentences:

1. Lulu o ruta leng? When does Lulu teach? (Lulu (she) teaches when?)
2. Bese e tla leng? When does the bus come? (The bus (it) comes when?)
3. Têrêna e tswa Gaborone leng? When does the train come from Gaborone?
(The train (it) comes from Gaborone when?)
4. O ya.(ko) Palapye leng? When are you going to Palapye?
(You are going to Palapye when?)