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Lesson 1 (Basic greetings)

Greeting people, responding, saying "yes" and "no".

COURSE INFO:

Welcome to 20 minute Setswana, the language course aimed at independent learners, business owners as well as teachers. Our 15 -20 minute lessons will help you step by step to get a good grip on the language of Setswana. These PDF transcriptions will help you to understand how and why phrases are built. For more info visit www.20minsetswana.co.za

LESSON NOTES (part 1) * (note – the bold letters are an indication of emphasis)

ENGLISH	SETSWANA	NOTES
ARE YOU READY ?	A o siame?	A = an interrogative particle used to turn statements into questions. Example: O siame. - You are fine. A o siame? - Are you fine? Siame is the perfect of go siame – to be right/good/fine.
YES	Ee.	"Ee" - yes and "Nyaa" – no are used as in English.
NO	Nyaa	Note the difference in sound: "A" – shorter "aa" – prolonged sound
HOW ARE YOU ?	O kae ? O tsogile jang ?	O kae? Literaly = "Where are you?" O tsogile jang? Literally = "How did you get up?"
I AM WELL I AM FINE / SO SO	Ke teng. Ke tsogile.	Literally: "I am here." Literally: "I got up." Idiomatically: "I am fine."
I AM VERY WELL	Ke tsogile sentle. Tsothe di apere tshiamo.	Literally: "I got up good." Literally: "All is covered in goodness."

LESSON NOTES (part 2)

ENGLISH	SETSWANA	NOTES
I AM NOT FINE / WELL	Ga ke a tsoga .	Literally: "I did not get up." Negative of "Ke tsogile."
I AM IN TROUBLE (also used in the sense of things are going really bad)	Ke mo mathateng .	Literally: "I am in troubles/problems." Mathata = problems. Mo mathateng = in problems.
AND YOU?	Wena o tsogile jang ?	"How are you?"
I AM TIRED	Ke lapile .	Go lapa = to get/become tired Lapile = to be tired
I AM BUSY	Ke tshware gile .	Go Tshwarega – to catch / to hold Tshwaregile = to be caught up in
I AM IN A HURRY	Ke itlhaganetse .	Go itlhaganela = to hurry (up) Itlhaganetse = to be in a hurry
I AM LATE	Ke thari .	Go nna thari – to be late

GRAMMAR NOTES

NOUN

a person, place, or thing. Can be the subject or object of a sentence. Ex: cat, horse, mother, South-Africa...

PRONOUN

a word that replaces or stands for ("pro" = for) a noun. Ex: you, he, she, it...

VERB

an action word. Ex: sit, laugh, run...

ADJECTIVE

a word that describes or modifies a noun. Answers the questions "how many," "what kind," etc. Ex: happy, red, dangerous...

ADVERB

a word that describes or modifies a verb. Ex: carefully, quickly, wisely... Also sometimes modifies an adjective. ("She was very tall." 'Very' is an adverb modifying 'tall,' which in turn is an adjective, modifying 'she'.) Adverbs usually, but not always, end in "-ly". (However, not every word ending in "ly" is an adverb: "friendly," for example, is an adjective.)

PREPOSITION

(Literally "pre-position") a word that indicates the relationship of a noun (or noun phrase) to another word. Examples of prepositions are to, at, with, for, against, across.

THE TIP OF THE WEEK WILL HELP GUIDE YOU IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING A NEW LANGUAGE.

TIP OF THE WEEK

The "under achieve" concept.

Rather than disappointing yourself, set a goal so low that it's impossible to miss.

The smart thing to do is to be realistic about how long it will take the average person to achieve basic conversation skills in a new language.

From experience I would say about a year or so... (if taken seriously)

<http://answers.yahoo.com> - In general, a good immersion program should make you relatively fluent at ordinary conversations in about 6 months.

Short term and long term memory

In order to overcome the limitation of short-term memory, and retain information for longer, information must be periodically repeated or rehearsed — either by articulating it out loud or by mentally simulating such articulation. While short-term and working memory persists for only about 20 to 30 seconds, information can remain in long term memory indefinitely.

As long-term memory is subject to fading in the natural forgetting process, maintenance rehearsal (several recalls/retrievals of memory) may be needed to preserve long term memories. Individual retrievals can take place in increasing intervals in accordance with the principle of spaced repetition. This can happen quite naturally through reflection or deliberate recall (also known as recapitulation)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_language_acquisition

