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## Lesson 3 (Basic greetings continue)

Where are you are from?

### 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 Sestwana. These PDF transcriptions will help you to understand how and why phrases are built. For more info visit [www.20minsetswana.co.za](http://www.20minsetswana.co.za)

## LESSON NOTES \* (note – the bold letters are an indication of emphasis)

ENGLISH	SETSWANA	NOTES
Hello	Dumela – singular greeting form Dumelang – plural greetings form	
How are you?	O tsogile jang ? - singular Le tsogile jang ? - plural	
How are you?	O tsogile jang mogaetsho? - singular Le tsogile jang bagaetsho? - plural	Bagaetsho = my people (This word is mostly used between people that come from the same town/place as a way of expressing familiarity. It will make you sound more authentic)
Where is he / she?	O kea?	O – pronoun for he / she / you
Where are they	<b>Ba</b> kae?	Ba – pronoun for they
Where are you ( plural )	<b>Le</b> kae?	Le – pronoun for you (plural)
Where do you come from?	O <b>tswa</b> kae?	Tswa = come Kae = where?  literally - “You come where?” (the word “from” gets lost when translated directly but is obviously implied)
I come from ...	Ke tswa <b>kwa</b> ...	Kwa = there literally - “I come there ” (the word “from” gets lost when translated directly but is obviously implied)

# LESSON NOTES

ENGLISH	SETSWANA	NOTES
And you? / What about you?	Wena? or Le wena?	Le = and (not to be confused with the pronoun “le”)
You come from ( singular ) You come from ( plural )	O tswa kwa Le tswa kwa	O = you (singular form) Le = you ( plural form )
He / she	O tswa kwa	O = He / She
it comes from	E tswa kwa	E = animals or objects
We come from	Re tswa kwa	Re = Plural form Re literally mean “We”
They come from	Ba tswa kwa	Ba = Plural form o
me too	Nna gape	Nna – objective case pronoun of “Ke” Gape = too / also
you too You too ( plural )	wena gape lona gape	Wena = objective case of “o” Lona = objective case of “le”
Him / Her too It too	Ênê gape Yone gape	Ênê = objective case of “o”(him/her) Yone = objective case of “e”
Us too	Rona gape	Rona = objective case of “re”
Them too	Bona gape	Bona = objective case of “ba”
South Africa	Afurika borwa	Borwa = south

# LESSON NOTES

ENGLISH	SETSWANA	NOTES
I come from the United states of America	Ke tswa kwa Moseja America	Moseja = overseas
London	Lontoni	An example of English words being borrowed to add to the vocabulary
I am south african	Ke MoAfrika-borwa	Mo = refers to the personalization of the noun making it an adjective. eg: Ke Motswana – I'm a Setswana person
I am American	Ke MoAmerika	

## GRAMMAR NOTES

### Understanding the phonetic spelling and borrowing from English and Afrikaans:

Writing phonetically is writing things how they sound instead of how they are spelled.

*Eg: Riting fonetikly is riting fings how they sound insted of how they r speld.*

Spelling what you hear in Setswana:

- convocation  
Khon – who – khei – shene
- London  
Lont - oni
- cotton  
Kho – tone
- Television  
te-le-bi-shene

The actual word for table in Setswana – lobati lwa bojelo ( literally “ door of dining “ )

- Tafole from “tafel” ( the Afrikaans word for table )

### MORE INFO :

Seeing as Setswana is a relatively new language, put into writing by Prof Robert Moffat in 1820, there are many words that either don't exist or are unknown by the average native speaker. Even though new words are added to this language, often words are borrowed from “new world vocabulary” in English and Afrikaans. Imagine for example a computer and all it's technical terms.

### English to Setswana

brush	>	boratšhe
box	>	lebôkôsô
stamp	>	setêmpê
engine	>	enjini
fork	>	fôrôkô
book	>	buka
envelope	>	enfôlôpô
ruler	>	rula
pen	>	pênê
watch	>	watšhe
corner	>	khôna
bell	>	bêlé
bicycle	>	baesekele
plate	>	poleite

### Afrikaans to Setswana

kosyn	>	koseine
koerant	>	kuranta
venster	>	fensetere
tafel	>	tafole
skool	>	sekolo
mat	>	mmata
glas	>	galase
hemp	>	hempe
stoel	>	setulo
papier	>	pampiri
pen	>	pene
koppie	>	kopi
kous	>	kausu
stoof	>	setôfô
kerk	>	kereke
skêr	>	sekêrê
verf	>	fêrêfê

Note that Setswana words can't end in consonants

## TIP OF THE WEEK

### KEEP MOVING

It's very important to keep moving with the language you are learning.

Staying stuck on 1 lesson for too long makes you lose momentum and gives you the feeling that you are not learning anything and not progressing.

Be careful not to fall into the trap of trying to master 1 word, but missing out on 100 other words that actually empowers you to communicate with native speakers.

Too many people, when starting a new language, feel the need to grasp every little detail of every little word before moving on and feel inadequate when forgetting vocabulary. When in fact moving on is the key to remembering and understanding, seeing as daily vocabulary repeats itself... well... daily!

In other words during these lessons and in the real world you will have plenty of repetition to help you increase your level of understanding as well as storing new words in your long term memory. Especially when we start with the dialogues ( **Soon to come** )



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