

Dikarolo tsa thanodi

Thanodi eno e tlametswe go go thusa go kwala le go bua Setswana kana Seesimane botoka fa o le moithuti wa Setswana kana Seesimane. Ditsebe tseno di tlahlosa bontsi jwa dikarolo tsa thanodi eno, tse di tlaa go thusang go tokafatsa mokwalo le mopeleto wa gago. Tsweetswee lebelela 'Ditirwana tsa thanodi' mo ditsebeg SP17–18 tsa karolo ya go ithuta go godisa bokgonikakaretso jwa thanodi jo bo kwa godimo.

Matshwao a dialefabete a go thusa go phetha thanodi; modumopuo o mo go ona o beilwe go tswa mo mothalong wa dialefabete mo tsebeg e nngwe le e nngwe.

Mafokomagalo a ntshofaditswe go go thusa go a bona bonolo.

Dipolelwana le dipolelo di tshalositswe kwa bofelong jwa matseno go tlamela ka kitso e e tseneletseng ya puo.

Dintlthaleletso tsa puo di neetswe mo o bonang letshwao leno. Di neelana ka tshgetsotlaleletso ya puo.

Matswa, kana mafoko a a bopilweng go tswa mo mafokomagolong, le mafoko a a amanang a a tswang mo mafokong a legoro le le lengwe a neetswe kwa bofelong jwa matseno go aga tlotlofoko.

act → armour		2 English–Setswana
A	act <i>noun</i> (acts) 1 something somebody does ♦ kगतò, tirò 2 a pretence ♦ ipaya e kete, itira, iketsisa ♦ She is only putting on an act. <i>O a iketsisa fela.</i> 3 one of the main divisions of a play or opera ♦ karolò ya motshamekò 4 a law passed by a parliament ♦ molò	anthology <i>noun</i> (anthologies) a collection of poems, stories, songs, etc., in one book ♦ buka ya mabòkò kgotsa dipina
B		
C		
D		anthropology <i>noun</i> the study of human beings and their customs ♦ ditshutò tsa ngwaò ya batho le mekgwa ya bòne
E		■ anthropologist <i>noun</i> ♦ moithuti wa batho le ditso tsa bòna
F		
G		
H	action <i>noun</i> (actions) 1 doing something ♦ tirò, kगतò 2 something done ♦ sengwe se dirilwe 3 a battle; fighting ♦ ntwa, thabanò ♦ He was killed in action. <i>O bolailwe mo ntsweng.</i> 4 a lawsuit ♦ tshékò	antonym /ant-on-imi/ <i>noun</i> (antonyms) a word that is opposite in meaning to another ♦ leganetsi, lelatodi OPPOSITE synonym ♦
I		
J		
K	■ out of action not working or functioning ♦ go sa dire	apply <i>verb</i> (applies, applying, applied) 1 put one thing on another ♦ tshasa 2 start using something ♦ simolodisa 3 make a formal request ♦ kopa semmusò ♦ He has applied for a job. <i>O kopile tirò semmusò.</i> 4 concern; be relevant ♦ ama, mabapi le ♦ This rule does not apply to you. <i>Molò ò ga o ame.</i>
L	■ take action do something ♦ tsaya kगतò	appropriate /a-proh-ree-at/ <i>adjective</i> suitable ♦ tshwanèla, siametsè
M		■ appropriately <i>adverb</i> ♦ jaaka seémò se leta
N	alternative <i>adjective</i> available instead of something else ♦ kemisetso	approximate /a-pròks-im-at/ <i>adjective</i> almost exact or correct but not completely so ♦ go batlile go tshwana
O	■ alternatively <i>adverb</i> ♦ boemong jwa moo	■ approximately <i>adverb</i> ♦ ka bo
P	■ alternatives (one of two or more possibilities ♦ nngwe ya dikgòngalò	
Q	■ no alternative no choice ♦ go se na boikgèthèlò	arm ¹ <i>noun</i> (arms) 1 either of the two upper limbs of the body, between the shoulder and the hand ♦ letsògò 2 a sleeve ♦ letsògò la seaparò 3 the raised side part of a chair ♦ letsògò la setulò
R	Do not confuse with alternate . If there are alternative colours it means that there is a choice of two or more colours, but alternate colours means that there is first one colour and then the other.	■ armful <i>noun</i> ♦ go ka tshwarwa ka diatlà
S		
T		
U		arm ² <i>verb</i> (arms, arming, armed) 1 supply somebody with weapons ♦ fa mongwe dibetsa 2 prepare for war ♦ baakanyetsa ntwa
V	announce <i>verb</i> (announces, announcing, announced) make something known, especially by saying it publicly or to an audience ♦ itsise phatlalatsa, gasa	■ armed <i>adjective</i> 1 (carrying weapons) ♦ tshwere dibetsa 2 (carrying something useful) ♦ na le, tshwere
W		
X	■ announcement <i>noun</i> 1 (statement) ♦ kitsisò 2 (act of announcing) ♦ kgasò	armour <i>noun</i> 1 a protective covering for the body, formerly worn in fighting ♦ seaparò sa itshireletso sa ntwa 2 a metal covering on a warship, tank, or car to protect it from missiles ♦ tshipi e e sireletsang mo marumong le dimmaisele
Y	■ announcer <i>noun</i> ♦ mogasi	■ armoured <i>adjective</i> ♦ sireleditswe mo dimmaiseleng
Z	annoy <i>verb</i> (annoys, annoying, annoyed) 1 make a person slightly angry ♦ kgopisa, tena 2 be troublesome to somebody ♦ bogisa, tshwenya	
	■ annoyance <i>noun</i> ♦ kgopisègò	
	annual <i>adjective</i> 1 happening or done once a year ♦ ga ngwaga le ngwaga 2 calculated over one year ♦ thakantswe mo ngwageng ♦ our annual income <i>dipoèlò tsa rona tsa ngwaga.</i>	
	■ annually <i>adverb</i> ♦ gangwe mo ngwageng	

Bontsi jwa maina bo neelwa moo lefoko le tsayang bontsi.

Fa lefokolegolo le amana le le lengwe, kaelotsheka e go isa kwa go lona gore o kgone go ipopela ka moo o tshaloganyang matseno ka teng.

Popego ya madiri kana ditlhongwa di neelwa ka botlalo go bontsha ka moo lediri le fetogang ka teng.

Dikaedi tsa kapodiso di bontsha ka moo mafoko a a bofitha a kapodisiwang ka teng ka go dirisa thulaganyo e e bonolo ya go peleta sešwa.

Mafoko a dikarolopuo tse di farologaneng a neelwa kwa thoko go natlafatsa bokao.

Matchwao a puo a bontsha gore o mo lethakoreng lefe la thanodi.	Setswana – English 3	tu! → zipi	Mafokokaelo a go thusa go bona lefoko le o le batlang bonolo. Lefoko le le mo molemeng ke la nthla mo tsebeng. Lefoko le le mo mojing ke la bofelo mo tsebeng.
Dikarolopuo di kwalwa ka botlalo go dira gore thutapuo e tlhologanyege.	tu! <i>ideophone</i> ♦ used to refer to the fact that there is silence	utolola (utolola) <i>verb</i> ♦ disclose ◊ O ne a gana go utolola kitsō. <i>She refused to disclose the information.</i> ◊ Ba ne ba utolola sephiri sa gagwê. <i>They disclosed her secret.</i>	A B C
Fa lefokolegole le na le bokao le diphetolelo tse di fetang bongwe, dinomoro di aroganya phetolelo e nngwe le e nngwe gore o kgone go tlhophisa phetolelo e o e batlang.	tumanosi <i>noun</i> (Cl.9 n- plural Cl.10 din-) ♦ vowel ◊ Ditumanosi tsa mo Setswaneng ke a, e, i, o le u. <i>The vowels in Setswana are a, e, i, o, and u.</i>	watšhe <i>noun</i> (Cl.9 n- plural Cl.10 din-) ♦ watch ◊ Go lebêga fa watšhe ya me e ême. <i>My watch seems to have stopped.</i>	D E F
Makaelagongwe a neetswe mo mafokong a bo-tlhokwa go thusa go oketsa kitso ya tlotlofoko.	tumêlô <i>noun</i> (Cl.9 n- plural Cl.10 din-) ♦ 1 mokgwa wa go tlhōka go nna kगतलhanong le mogopolô mongwe ♦ belief ◊ O ile kwa ntlong ya gagwê ka tumêlô ya gore o tlaa mo adima madi. <i>He went to her house in the belief that she would lend him the money.</i> ♦ 2 seémô sa go nna le tshêpô mo sengweng gantsi se le mašetla go feta motho, jaaka Sekeresete ♦ religion ◊ Tumêlô ya gagwê ga e mo letle go dira jalo. <i>Her religion does not allow her to do that.</i>	wêbosaete <i>noun</i> (Cl.9 n- plural Cl.10 din-) ♦ website ◊ Wêbosaete ya bōna ga e bereke. <i>Their website has crashed.</i>	G H
Dikao tsa dipolelo tse di feletseng e bile di le maleba le kgole e e rileng mo dipuong tsotlhe di bontsha lefokolegole le le dirisitsweng sentle go na le bokao jwa lefokolegole.	ubula <i>verb</i> ♦ snatch ◊ O ne a ubula bêkê mo go nna a bo a sia. <i>She snatched the bag from me and ran off.</i> SYNONYM tsubula	wee! <i>interjection</i> ♦ used to show impatience when calling somebody	I J
	usa <i>verb</i> ♦ drop ◊ O se ka wa usa digalase tseo. <i>Don't drop those glasses.</i> SYNONYM diga	wetsa <i>verb</i> ♦ finish ◊ Ke tlhōka mafoko a le mararo fêla go wetsa lelepa. <i>I need three more words to finish the puzzle.</i> SYNONYM fetsa	K L
	utlwa <i>verb</i> ♦ 1 nna le temogô nngwe e tsêna ka letlalô, segakolodi, jalo jalo ♦ feel ◊ Bana ga ba lebege ba utlwa seramê jaaka bagolo ba se utlwa. <i>Children don't seem to feel the cold as much as adults do.</i> ♦ 2 tlêlwa ke temogô nngwe ya modumô o tsêna ka ditsêbê ♦ hear ◊ Ga gona opê yo o neng a kgōna go utlwa se a neng a se bua. <i>No one could hear what he said.</i> ♦ 3 nna le temogô nngwe e tsêna ka leganô ♦ taste ◊ Utlwa morô o, o bo o mpolêlêla gore a o batla go okediwa letswai. <i>Taste this soup and tell me if it needs more salt.</i> ♦ 4 dumalana le sengwe kgotsa ôbamêla molao kana ditaêlô ♦ be obedient ◊ Bana ba ba a utlwa. <i>These children are obedient.</i>	wetsho <i>noun</i> (Cl.10 din- singular Cl.9 n-) ♦ my dear ◊ Nna le letsatsi le le monate, wetsho. <i>Have a good day, my dear.</i>	M N
	utlwala <i>adjective</i> ♦ audible ◊ Mminô o utlwala o sa le kgakala. <i>The music is audible from a distance.</i>	yōna ¹ <i>pronoun</i> (Cl.4 me- singular Cl.3 mo-) ♦ they ◊ Yōna e mentsi mme rona re mmalwa. <i>They are many and we are few.</i>	O P
	utlwisisa <i>verb</i> ♦ understand ◊ A o kgōna go utlwisisa gore ke eng a sa batle go mmōna? <i>Does she understand why he doesn't want to see her?</i>	yōna ² <i>pronoun</i> (Cl.9 n- plural Cl.10 din-) ♦ it ◊ Yōna e timetse. <i>It is lost.</i>	Q R
		yosi ¹ <i>quantitative</i> (Cl.4 me-) ♦ alone ◊ Megala e le yosi ga e ka ke ya e tshwara. <i>Ropes alone cannot hold it.</i>	S T
		yosi ² <i>quantitative</i> (Cl.9 n-) ♦ alone, only ◊ Ga o ka ke wa ja nama yosi. <i>You cannot only eat meat.</i>	U V
		yotlhe ¹ <i>quantitative</i> (Cl.4 me-) ♦ all ◊ O tlhatswitse metsetô yotlhe. <i>She washed all the nappies.</i>	W X
		yotlhe ² <i>quantitative</i> (Cl.9 n-) ♦ all ◊ O jelê nama yotlhe. <i>She ate all of the meat.</i>	Y Z
		yunibesithi <i>noun</i> (Cl.9 n- plural Cl.10 din-) ♦ university ◊ O tsaya ngwaga a ikhuditse pele fa a ya yunibesithi. <i>She's taking a year off before going to university.</i>	
		zipi <i>noun</i> (Cl.9 n- plural Cl.10 din-) ♦ zip ◊ Zipi ya me e senyegile. <i>My zip is broken.</i>	
		Mafokomgolo a a tshwanang ka mokwalo mme a farologana ka bokao (makwalwatswana) a bontshitswe ka dinomoro tse di tlhatlosotsweng. Tshedimosetso ka ga dithlopha tsa maina e neetswe dithlophaina le dithlogo tsa maina mo bongweng le mo bontsing go dira gore thutapuo e tlhologanyege.	

Note: * Ela tlhoko gore tse di tseentsweng mo ditsebeng tseno di tlhophilwe go supa dikarolo tsa thanodi; ga se ditsebe tota tsa thanodi.

Dictionary features

This dictionary has been designed to help you write and speak better Setswana if you are a learner of Setswana, or better English if you are a learner of English. These pages explain most of the features of this dictionary, which will help you improve your writing and spelling. Please refer to the 'Dictionary activities' on pages SP19–20 of the Study section to develop good general dictionary skills.

Alphabet tabs help you navigate your way around the dictionary; the letter you are on is highlighted on the alphabet strip on every page.

Headwords are bold to help you find them easily.

Phrases and sayings are explained at the end of an entry to provide in-depth language understanding.

Additional language notes provide extra language support.

Derivatives, or words that are formed from the headword, and related words from the same word family are given at the end of an entry to build vocabulary.

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E	► <i>verb</i> (acts, acting, acted) 1 do something; perform actions ♦ tsaya kगतó, dira 2 perform a part in a play or film, etc. ♦ tsaya karoló mo motshamekong 3 function; have an effect ♦ dira, nna le seabé		
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	armour <i>noun</i> 1 a protective covering for the body, formerly worn in fighting ♦ seaparó sa itshireletso sa ntwá 2 a metal covering on a warship, tank, or car to protect it from missiles ♦ tshipi e e sireletsang mo marumong le dimmisaele		
	► armoured <i>adjective</i> ♦ sireleditswe mo dimmisaeleng		

Noun plurals are given where the word takes a plural.

If a headword is linked to another, a cross-reference takes you to it so that you can build your understanding of the entry.

Verb forms or inflections are given in full to show how the verb changes.

Pronunciation guides show how to pronounce difficult words by using an easy respelling system.

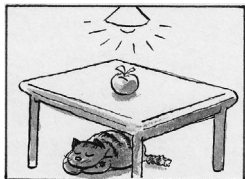
Words with different parts of speech are given separately to make the meanings clear.

Setswana–English 3	tu! → zipi	
<p>tu! <i>ideophone</i> ♦ used to refer to the fact that there is silence</p>		A
<p>tumanosi <i>noun</i> (Cl.9 n- plural Cl.10 din-) ♦ vowel ◊ Ditumanosi tsa mo Setswaneng ke a, e, i, o le u. <i>The vowels in Setswana are a, e, i, o, and u.</i></p>	<p>utolola (utolola) <i>verb</i> ♦ disclose ◊ O ne a gana go utolola kitsō. <i>She refused to disclose the information.</i> ◊ Ba ne ba utolola sephiri sa gagwē. <i>They disclosed her secret.</i></p>	B C D
<p>tumelō <i>noun</i> (Cl.9 n- plural Cl.10 din-) ♦ 1 mokgwa wa go tlhōka go nna kgathlanong le mogopolō mongwe ♦ belief ◊ O ile kwa ntlong ya gagwē ka tumelō ya gore o tlaa mo adima madi. <i>He went to her house in the belief that she would lend him the money.</i> ♦ 2 seemō sa go nna le tshēpō mo sengweng gantsi se le mašetla go feta motho, jaaka Sekeresete ♦ religion ◊ Tumelō ya gagwē ga e mo letle go dira jalo. <i>Her religion does not allow her to do that.</i></p>	<p>watšhe <i>noun</i> (Cl.9 n- plural Cl.10 din-) ♦ watch ◊ Go lebēga fa watšhe ya me e éme. <i>My watch seems to have stopped.</i></p>	E F G
<p>ubula <i>verb</i> ♦ snatch ◊ O ne a ubula bèkē mo go nna a bo a sia. <i>She snatched the bag from me and ran off.</i> SYNONYM tsubula</p>	<p>wēbosaete <i>noun</i> (Cl.9 n- plural Cl.10 din-) ♦ website ◊ Wēbosaete ya bōna ga e bereke. <i>Their website has crashed.</i></p>	H I J
<p>usa <i>verb</i> ♦ drop ◊ O se ka wa usa digalase tseo. <i>Don't drop those glasses.</i> SYNONYM diga</p>	<p>wee! <i>interjection</i> ♦ used to show impatience when calling somebody</p>	K L M N O
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<p>utlwisisa <i>verb</i> ♦ understand ◊ A o kgōna go utlwisisa gore ke eng a sa batle go mmōna? <i>Does she understand why he doesn't want to see her?</i></p>	<p>yōna¹ <i>pronoun</i> (Cl.4 me- singular Cl.3 mo-) ♦ they ◊ Yōna e mentsi mme rona re mmalwa. <i>They are many and we are few.</i></p> <p>yōna² <i>pronoun</i> (Cl.9 n- plural Cl.10 din-) ♦ it ◊ Yōna e timsete. <i>It is lost.</i></p> <p>yosi¹ <i>quantitative</i> (Cl.4 me-) ♦ alone ◊ Megala e le yosi ga e ka ke ya e tshwara. <i>Ropes alone cannot hold it.</i></p> <p>yosi² <i>quantitative</i> (Cl.9 n-) ♦ alone, only ◊ Ga o ka ke wa ja nama yosi. <i>You cannot only eat meat.</i></p> <p>yotlhe¹ <i>quantitative</i> (Cl.4 me-) ♦ all ◊ O tlhatswitse metsetō yotlhe. <i>She washed all the nappies.</i></p> <p>yotlhe² <i>quantitative</i> (Cl.9 n-) ♦ all ◊ O jelē nama yotlhe. <i>She ate all of the meat.</i></p> <p>yunibesithi <i>noun</i> (Cl.9 n- plural Cl.10 din-) ♦ university ◊ O tsaya ngwaga a ikhuditse pele fa a ya yunibesithi. <i>She's taking a year off before going to university.</i></p> <p>zipi <i>noun</i> (Cl.9 n- plural Cl.10 din-) ♦ zip ◊ Zipi ya me e senyegile. <i>My zip is broken.</i></p>	<p>Translations are indicated by a grey diamond to help you find them quickly.</p> <p>Headwords with the same spelling but different meanings (homographs) are shown with superscript numbers.</p> <p>Noun class information is given for the noun class and its prefix for both singular and plural nouns to build understanding of grammar.</p>

Note: that the entries on these pages have been selected to illustrate features of the dictionary; they are not actual pages from the dictionary.

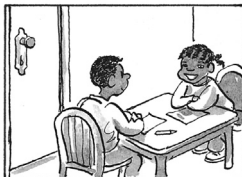
Prepositions

A preposition is a word that you use in English before a noun or pronoun, and it tells you how, when or where something happens. There are two kinds of preposition in Setswana – those that are used to link nouns, pronouns or phrases with other words within a sentence, called 'dithuanyi'; and those expressed by the locative, called 'dipopi'. In Setswana the locatives are: -e, -o, -se, -le, -lo, -bo, -go, -kwa, and -ng. Have a look at these examples.



The light is **above** the table. /
Lesedi le **fa godimo** ga tafole.

The cat is **under** the table. /
Katse e **mo tlase** ga tafole.



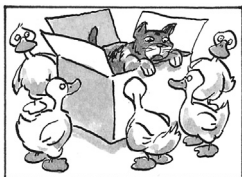
Vusi sits **near** (or **by**) the door. /
Vusi o dula **gaufi** le mojako.

Anne sits **opposite** Vusi. /
Anne o dula **go lebagana** le Vusi.



The bus is **behind** the bicycle. /
Bese e **kwa morago** ga
baesekele.

The car is **in front of** the
bicycle. / *Koloi e **kwa pele** ga
baesekele.*



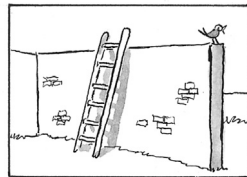
The cat is **in** (or **inside**) the
box. / Katse e **mo teng** ga
lebokoso.

The box is **among** the ducks. /
Lebokoso le **mo gare** ga dihudi.



The bank is **next to** the shop. /
Banka e **gaufi** le lebenkele.

The man is **outside** the bank. /
Monna o **kwa ntle** ga banka.



The ladder is **against** the wall. /
Llere e **ikaegile** ka lebota.

The bird is **on top of** the wall. /
Nonyane e **mo godimo** ga lobota.

These prepositions describe movement or direction.



The helicopter is flying **over**
the sea. It is flying **into** some
clouds. / *Helikopotara e foja **fa**
godimo ga lewatle. E fofela **go ya**
marung mangwe.*



She is walking **through** the
field, **past** some trees, **towards**
the house. / *O tsamaela **kwa**
masimong, a **feta** dithhare
dingwe, **go ya kwa** ntlong.*



The goat is going **from** the gate
to the tree. / *Podi e **tswa mo**
hekeng go ya sethareng.*

Dikai tsa Ditlhangwa tsa tirisano / *Transactional text exemplars*

LEKWALO LA SEMMUSO

Kwala leina (kgotsa maemo) le aterese ya motho yo o mo kwalelang fa.

Dirisa **Rre/Mme** fa o sa itse leina la motho yo o mo kwalelang. Dirisa leina le maemo a motho yo o mo kwalelang fa o di itse (sekao, Rre T Bakwena, Ng. J Smit, Mme Anne Brown).

Feleletsa lekwalo la semmuso ka **Weno**. O itse leina la motho kana o sa le itse, dirisa **Weno**.

Motseleganyi
The Daily Express
Tselakgolo
Mahikeng
2735

Mme/Rre
Ke kwala jaana ke kopa go tla go dira kwa kantorong ya lona ka maitlhomamo a go rafa maitemogelo a tiro.

Ke ithutela go nna mmegadikgang mme ke eletsa go itse go le gontsi tebang le tiro e e dirwang ke babegadikgang. Ke dirile mo makasineng wa sekolo dingwaga tse pedi tse di hulereng mme ke rata thata go kwala diathikele tsa tlhotlhomisi.

Re solofelwa go wetsa tiro ya go rafa maitemogelo magareng ga 23-27 Lwetse. Re tshwanetse go tsenya matsogo malatsi a le matlhano mmogo le go ithuta ka go lebelela jaaka babegadikgang ba semeletse ba le mo tirong.

Ke solofela fa lo tlaa kgona go nthusa. Fa go le jalo, lo tlaa letsetswa ke mongwe go tswa kwa sekolong sa me go dira dithulaganyo tse di maleba mo nakong e e maleba.

Weno

Boipelo Batlharo

Boipelo Batlharo

56 Third Avenue
Mahikeng
2735
24 Phukwi 2019

Kwala aterese y fa.

Kwala lethha fa.

Dirisa puo e e tlhomameng e bonolo.

Saena lekwalo.

FORMAL LETTER

56 Third Avenue — Write the address here.
 Mahikeng
 2735

24 July 2019 — Write the date here.

Write the name (or position) and address of the person you are writing to here. — The Editor
The Daily Express
 Main Road
 Mahikeng
 2735

Use **Sir/Madam** if you don't know the name of the person you are writing to. Use the name and the person's title if you know this (for example, Mr T Bakwena, Dr J Smit, Ms Anne Brown). — Dear Sir/Madam
 I am writing to find out whether it would be possible for me to complete my "work experience" at your office. — The body of the letter goes here.

I hope to become a journalist when I have finished studying and I would like to find out more about the work that journalists do. I have been working on the school magazine for the last two years and I enjoy writing and researching articles.

We are required to complete our work experience during the week of 23-27 September. If possible we should spend five whole days doing real work and observing people at work.

I very much hope that you will be able to assist me. If so, the school will contact your newspaper to confirm the arrangement nearer the time.

Always end a formal letter with **Yours sincerely** or **Yours faithfully**. Use **Yours sincerely** if you know the name of the person, and **Yours faithfully** if you don't. — Yours faithfully

Boipelo Batlharo — Sign the letter.
 Boipelo Batlharo

KAROLO YA METSWEDI / REFERENCE SECTION

Diphologolo tsa legae / Domestic animals

