Theme 4: Question words, Weather, Seasons and Time

Question words

| Question words | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Who? | Mang? |
| What? | Eng? |
| Why? | Goreng? |
| When? | Leng? |
| Where? | Kae? |
| How? | Jang? |
| How much is it? | Ke bokae? |
| Weather | |
| What will be the weather today? | Bosa bo tla nna jang gompieno? |
| What will be the weather tomorrow? | Bosa bo tla nna jang ka moso? |
| It's cold. | Go tsididi. |
| It's warm. | Go bollo. |
| It's raining. | Pula e a na. |
| It's snowing. | Go na letlha. |
| It's foggy. | Go mouwane. |
| Seasons | Co modwano. |
| Winter | Mariga |
| Summer | Selemo |
| | |
| Spring | Dikgakologo Letlhafula |
| Autumn | Letinaruia |
| Time | Ka naka mana? |
| What time is it? | Ke nako mang? |
| It's five o'clock. | Ke five o' clock. |
| Five fifteen | Ke kota past five. |
| Five-thirty | Ke half past five. |
| At four forty-five | Ka metsotso e 45 past. |
| At five ten | Ka ten past five. |
| Four-fifty | Ke ten to five. |
| It's midnight. | Ke bosigogare. |
| It's noon. | Ke motshegare. |
| Ten minutes ago. | Metsotso e e lesome pele ga |
| | jaanong. |
| In half an hour | Ka ura e e sephatla. |
| Since nine p.m. | Go tsweng nine bosigo. |
| After seven p.m. | Morago ga seven bosigo. |
| Before eight a.m. | Pele ga 8 phakela. |
| When does it begin? | Go simolola ka nako mang? |
| He's on time. | O ka nako. |
| He's late. | O morago ga nako. |
| Earlier. | Pele. |
| Later | Morago. |
| Before | Pele. |
| After | Morago. |
| Soon | Jaanong-jaana. |
| On Wednesdays | Ka la Laboraro. |
| Each month | Ka kgwedi le kgwedi. |
| Each week | Ka beke le beke. |
| Since yesterday | Go tsweng maabane. |
| Since yesterday Since May | Go tsweng Matsheganong. |
| Since May Since last week | Go tsweng hiotsnegariong. Go tsweng beke e e fitileng. |
| Since last week Since last month | |
| | Go tsweng kwedi e e fitileng. |
| Next year | Ngwaga e e tlang. |

COMMENTS:

Time in the olden times was measured by the sun (*letsatsi*). The Batswana people observed the natural cycles of changes of the day and events which accompanied these changes. For example, the early dawn was described by the redness in the east and in terms of visibility, e.g. *Ka mahube a naka tsa dikgomo* (With the redness of the horns of the cattle). The position of the sun played an important factor in naming time as well. The traditional concept of African time was changed by the Western concept of clock time.

| A: Tourist B: Setswana speaker | Theme 4: Question words, Quantities, Weather and Time |
|--|---|
| A: Wena o mang? | Who are you? |
| B: Ke Kedibone. | I am Kedibone. |
| A: Kedibone mang? | Kedibone who? |
| B: Ke Kedibone Matshepe. | Kedibone Matshepe. |
| A: Kedibone, ke kopa dijo tse dinnyane. | Kedibone, may I have some food? |
| B: Go siame. O ya go lebelela motshameko leng? | Alright. When will you go to watch the match? |
| A: Ke tla o lebelela ka moso ka uri ya botlhano. | I will watch it tomorrow at 5 o'clock. |
| B: Bosa bo tla nna jang ka moso? | How will the weather be tomorrow? |
| A: Go tla nna bollo. Ke nako mang jaanong? | It will be warm. What is the time now? |
| B: Ke motshegare. | It is noon. |
| A: Mmawee! Ke siilwe k nako. | e O dear! I am late! |