



Peace Corps South Africa
An Introduction to Sepedi Language:

The term Sotho is used for the whole of the language group who call themselves Basotho. This language group is made up of three main Sotho sub-groups, i.e, the Northern, Southern and Western Sotho, which is also known as Setswana. The Sotho language structure is based on a system of noun classes and a system of concords. In order to help those who are willing to learn Sotho languages, lessons have been prepared; and the following lessons are specifically based on Sepedi language or Northern Sotho.

LESSON 1: A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

In Sepedi the alphabet “**a**” is pronounced as “a”. This letter is pronounced like the “a” in the English word “father”. Example, “**lefase**”, which means “the earth”.

The letter “**b**” is pronounced as “b”, and it is pronounced like the second “b” in the word “baby”. Example, “**molobi**”, which is “the loser”. Or “**bana**”, which means “children”.

“**C**” is non-existent in Sepedi.

“**D**” is pronounced as “j”, and it is pronounced like the “g” in the word “genre”. For example, “**dijo**”, which is “food”.

The letter “**e**” is pronounced as “e”, and it is pronounced like the “e” in the word “there”. Example, “**ema**”, which means “stop” or “stand up”.

The letter “**f**” is pronounced as “f”, and it is pronounced exactly like the “f” in the word “far”. For example, “**feela**”, which means “only”.

“**G**” is pronounced as “g”, and this letter is pronounced like the sound which is made when one hawks. For example, “**gana**”, which is “refuse”.

“**H**” is pronounced as “hhh”, and this letter is pronounced exactly like the “h” in the word “house”. For example, “**hema**”, which means “breath”. Or “**huma**”, which means “to be rich”.

“**I**” is pronounced as “e”, and this letter is pronounced like the “i” in the English word “is”. For instance, “*kitima*”, which means “run”.

“**J**” is also pronounced like the “g” in the word “genre”. For example, “*ja*”, which means “eat”.

“**K**” is pronounced as “k”, and it is pronounced like the “g” in the English word “go”. For example, “*koša*”, which means “song”.

“**L**” is pronounced as “lll” and it is pronounced like the “l” in the word “lion”. For example, “*lla*”, which means “cry”. Or “*lema*”, which means “plough”.

“**M**” is pronounced as “mmm”, and this letter is pronounced like the “m” in the word “many”. For instance, “*meno*”, which means “teeth”.

“**N**” is pronounced as “nnn”, and this letter is pronounced like the “n” in the word “need”. For example, “*noka*”, which is “river”.

The letter “**O**” is pronounced as “o”, and it is pronounced like the “o” in the word “ought”. E.g, “*ota*”, which means “to be skinny”.

“**P**” is pronounced as “p”. This letter is pronounced like the “b” in the word “buy”. For instance, “*palamonwana*”, which means “a ring”.

“**Q**” is also non-existent in Sepedi.

And then “**R**” is pronounced as “rrr”, and this letter is pronounced like the “r” in the word “preach”. Example, “*rera*”, which means “preach”.

“**S**” is pronounced as “sss”, and it is pronounced like the “s” in the word “sell”. Example, “*setlaela*”, which means “idiot”.

“**T**” is pronounced as “d”, and it is pronounced like the “d” in the word “democracy”. For instance, “*temo*”, which means “agriculture”.

“**U**” is pronounced as “ooh”, and it is pronounced like the “u” in the English word “put”. For instance, “*uta*”, which means “hide something”.

“**V**” is also non-existent in Sepedi.

“**W**” is pronounced as “w”, and it is pronounced like the “w” in the word “wow!”. For example, “*wena*”, which means “you” in singular.

“**X**” is pronounced as “x”, and this sound is non-existent in English. In Sepedi, there is only one word which has this letter, and that is “*nxae*”, or “*nxanxae*”, or “*nxase*”.

“Nxae”, “*nxanxae*”, or “*nxase*”, and this means “sorry”. This word is usually uttered when someone gets hurt, to show sympathy for that particular person.

And then, “y” is pronounced as “y”, and this letter is pronounced like “y” in the word “yoyo” or “yogi sip”. For example, “*yona*”, which means “it”, that is, the pronoun “it”.

And then, “Z” is also non-existent in Sepedi.

In addition to the sounds which are produced by individual alphabets, there are also some sounds which are produced when two or more alphabets are put together. Such sounds may also need a thorough scrutiny. The following are examples:

“*Ph*” is pronounced as “ph”, in Sepedi. These letters are pronounced like the “p” in the word “peach”. For example, “*bophelo*”, which means “life”.

“Ts” is pronounced as “ts”. These letters are pronounced like the “ts” in the word “mats”. For example, “*metse*”, which is “villages”.

We also have “tl” which is pronounced as “tl”. These letters are pronounced like the “cl” in the word “cluck”. For example, “*tlema*”, which means “tie”.

There is also the “th”. “Th” is pronounced as “th”, and these words are pronounced like the “t” in the English word “take”. For example, “*thuša*”, which means “help”.

We also have the “tlh”. “Tlh” is pronounced in Sepedi as “tlh”. These alphabets, when put together, are pronounced like the “cl” in the English word “sclerosis”. For example, “*tlhaologanyo*”, which means “understanding”.

We also have “tsh”. “Tsh” is pronounced as “tsh”. These letters are pronounced with an aspiration almost similar to the “ts” which we have already explained earlier on, but the “h” makes it slightly different from the “ts” sound; and this sound is non-existent in English. For example, “*ntsho*”, which means “black”.

And then we also have “t, s with a cap (š), plus h” (*tšh*). These letters, when put together, are pronounced like the “ch” in the word “church”. “Tšh” is pronounced as “tšh” in Sepedi. It is pronounced as “tšh”. And we have words such as “*ntšha*”, which means “take out”, or “*tšhaba*”, which means “run away”.

And then there is also another sound which is made by the alphabet “t, plus s with a cap (*tš*)”. “T, plus s with a cap (*tš*)” makes the sound “tš”. And these alphabets are pronounced like the “g” in the English word “engine”. For example, we have the word “*letsatši*”, which means “day” or “sun”.

LESSON 2: GREETINGS

Good morning / day / evening sir.	Thobela ntate / tate.
Good morning / day / evening madam.	Dumela mma / mme.
How are you?	O tsogile bjang? / Go bjang? (Le kae?)
I am fine and how are you?	Ke tsogile gabotse, wena o tsogile bjang? (Re gona re ka ra lena).
I am well.	Ke tsogile gabotse. (Re gona).
Good day ladies and gentlemen.	Dumelang bontate le bomma / bomme (Dumelang bomme le bontate).
Good day madam.	Dumela mma / mme / mohumagadi.
How are you? (plural).	Le tsogile bjang?
We are well and how are you?	Re tsogile gabotse / botse.
I am well.	Ke tsogile gabotse / botse.
Thank you.	Re a leboga.
Good day sir.	Thobela ntate / Tameng ntate.
Good day madam.	Dumela mme / mma.
How are you?	Le kae?
I am fine and how are you?	Re gona re ka ra lena.
I am fine.	Ke gona / Re gona.

N.B: (“*Dumela is not specific to any time of the day and men are expected to take off their hats or caps when greeting elders*”).

LESSON 3: INTRODUCING SELF OR SOMEONE

My name is Itumeleng.	Leina la ka ke Itumeleng.
My last name is Moeng.	Sefane sa ka ke Moeng.
What is your name?	Leina la gago o mang?
I am from Botswana.	Ke tšwa Botswana.
Where are you from?	O tšwa kae?
His name is Thabo.	Leina la gagwe ke Thabo.
His last name is Thuto.	Sefane sa gagwe ke Thuto.
Are you from America?	A / Naa o tšwa Amerika?
I am a volunteer.	Ke moithaopi.

LESSON 4: LEAVE-TAKING EXPRESSION

Good-bye.	Go lokile / Šala gabotse. (Šalang gabotse).
See you.	Ke tla go bona.
Have a good day.	Eba le letšatši le monate.
Good night.	Robala gabotse / O robale gabotse.
See you tomorrow.	Ke tla go bona gosasa / ka moswane.
See you later.	Ke tla go bona ka kgapele / kgapele.

LESSON 5: VOCABULARY 1 (VERBS)

To-	Go- <i><u>N.B: (The word after slash represents the verb in its past tense form).</u></i>
Able to, be	Kgona / kgonne
Advise, remind	Eletša / eleditše
Afraid of, be	Tšhaba / tšhabile
Answer	Araba / arabile
Arrive	Goroga / gorogile, Goba Fihla / fihlile
Ask	Botšiša / botšišitše
Ask for (polite way)	Kgopela / kgopetše
Away, go, travel	Tsamaya / tsamaile
Be, become	Ba / Bile
Begin	Thoma / thomile
Believe, agree	Dumela / dumetše
Boil	Bela / betše
Borrow	Adima / adimile
Bring	Tliša / tlišitše
Burn	Tšhuma / tšhumile
Bury	Boloka / bolokile
Buy	Reka / rekile
Call another person	Bitša motho e mongwe
Carry	Swara / swere
Climb	Namela / nametše
Close	Tswalela / tswaletše
Come	Tla / tlile
Come in	Tsena (ka gare) / tsene
Come out (emerge)	Tšwa / tšwile

Cook	Apea / apeile
Cry	Lla / llile
Dance	Bina / binne
Delay	Ditela / ditetše, Goba Diegiša / diegišitše
Destroy	Senya / sentše
Do	Dira / dirile
Drink	Nwa / nwele
Early, to be	Goseng, Go tla goseng
Eat	Ja / jele
Enter	Tsena / tsene
Explain	Hlalosa / hlalositše
Feel, Hear, Taste	Kwa / kwele
Finish	Fetša / feditše
Find	Hwetša / hweditše
Fix, prepare	Beakanya / beakantše, Goba Lokiša / Lokišitše
Forgive	Swarela / swaretše
To see	Bona / bone
Get up / Wake up	Tsoga / tsogile
Give	Fa / file
Go	Ya / Ile
Happy, be	Thaba / thabile
Help	Thuša / thušitše
Hold	Swara / swere
Injure	Gobatša / gobaditše
Keep	Boloka / bolokile
Kind, be	Loka / lokile
Know	Tseba / tsebile
Laugh	Sega / segile
Learn, study	Ithuta / ithutile
Listen	Theeletša / theeleditše
Like, love	Rata / ratile
Live	Dula / dutše
Need	Nyaka / nyakile
Open	Bula / butše
Pass	Feta / fetile
Pay	Lefa / lefile
Pick up	Topa / topile
Place, put	Bea / beile
Refuse	Gana / ganne
Return	Boa (Bowa) / boile
Say	Re / rile, Goba Bolela / boletše
Sell	Rekiša / rekišitše
Sick, to be	Lwala / lwetše, goba Babja / babjitše
Sit down	Dula fase / dutše

Sleep	Robala / robetše
Smoke; pull	Kgokga / kgokgile; Goga / gogile
Speak	Bolela / boletše
Spend the night	Lala / letše
Stay behind	Šala / šetše
Take	Tšea / tšere
Teach	Ruta / rutila
Tell	Botša / boditše
Tired, become	Lapa / lapile
Try	Leka / lekile
Understand	Kwešiša / kwešišitše
Use	Šomiša / šomišitše
Visit	Eta (Etela) / etetše
Want	Nyaka / nyakile
Wash (clothes)	Hlatswa / hlatswitše (clothes)
Bathe	Hlapa / hlapile
Watch	Lebelela / lebeletše (Bogela / Bogetše)
Work	Šoma / šomile, Goba Bereka / berekile
Write	Ngwala / ngwadile

LESSON 6: SOME USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

I am tired	Ke lapile.
I am sleepy	Ke swerwe ke boroko.
I am hungry	Ke swerwe ke tlala.
I am not hungry	Ga ka swarwa ke tlala.
Where are you going?	O ya kae?
When are you coming?	O tla neng? (O boa neng?)
Where is your home?	Legae la gago le kae? Goba, Ga geno ke kae? Goba (O dula kae?)
Where is Andrew?	Andrew o kae?
Edward is going to the post office	Edward o ya posong.
I do not go to the shop	Ga ke ye šopong.
I am learning Setswana; I study Setswana	Ke ithuta Setswana.
I don't take coffee	Ga ke nwe kofi.
I need some rest	Ke nyaka go khutša.
I eat; I am eating	Ke a ja.
He / She is not eating; He / She doesn't eat	Ga a je.
She does not study	Ga a ithute.
I bathe in the morning	Ke hlapa mesong (goseng).
I wake up very early	Ke tsoga mesong kudu.
It's becoming late (nightfall)	Go ba bošego.
It's time up	Nako e fedile; Goba E tšhaile (informal).

I am thirsty	Ke swerwe ke lenyoro.
I do not understand	Ga ke hlaologanye, Goba Ga ke kwešiše.
Speak slowly	Bolela ka go nanya / iketla.
Excuse me	Ntshwarele.
Speak quickly	Bolela ka pela.
Do you have a problem(s)?	A o na le bothata (mathata)?
Yes, I have a problem	Ee, ke na le bothata.
No, I don't have a problem	Aowa, ga ke na bothata.
Do you have any questions?	A o na le dipotšišo?
Ask	Botšiša.
Greet	Dumediša.
Please	Hle.
Thank you	Ke a leboga.
Again	Gape.

LESSON 7: VOCABULARY 2 (NOUNS)

Table	Tafola.
Chair	Setulo.
Plate	Sebjana / Poleiti.
Cup	Komiki.
Spoon	Llepola.
Knife	Mphaka.
Broom	Leswielo.
Bed	Malao / mpete.
Blanket	Kobo.
Clothes	Diaparo.
Pants	Borokgo.
Shoes	Dieta.
Pencil	Phensele.
Book	Puku.
Bag	Peeke.
Pen	Pene.
Window	Lefasetere.
Door	Lebati.

LESSON 8: PRONOUNS

I	Nna
You (singular)	Wena.
He / She	Yena.
We / Us	Rena.
You (plural)	Lena.
Them	Bona.

LESSON 9: CONNECTING WORDS

And	Le / e bile
But	Mme / eupša / empa / <i>“mara”</i> (informal)
Or	Goba
Is	Ke
As / Like	Bjalo ka (Go swana le)
Therefore	Ka fao
Because	Ka lebaka la gore / gobane

LESSON 10: NEGATION

	I	You (sing)	She / He	We	You (plu)	They
Present	Ke a nyaka.	O a nyaka.	O a nyaka.	Re a nyaka.	Le a nyaka.	Ba a nyaka.
	I want.	You want.	She / He wants.	We want.	You want.	They want.
Negative Present	Ga ke nyake.	Ga o nyake.	Ga a nyake.	Ga re nyake.	Ga le nyake.	Ga ba nyake.
	I do not want.	You do not want.	She / He does not want.	We do not want.	You do not want.	They do not want.
Past	Ke be ke nyaka / Ke nyakile.	O be o nyaka / O nyakile.	O be a nyaka / O nyakile.	Re be re nyaka / Re nyakile.	Le be le nyaka / Le nyakile.	Ba be ba nyaka / Ba nyakile.
	I did want / I wanted.	You did want.	She / He did want.	We did want.	You did want.	They did want.
Negative Past	Ke be ke sa nyake / Ga ka	O be o sa nyake / Ga wa nyaka.	O be a sa nyake / Ga a nyaka.	Re be re sa nyake / Ga ra	Le be le sa nyake / Ga la nyaka.	Ba be ba sa nyake / Ga ba

	nyaka.			nyaka.		nyaka.
	I did not want.	You did not want.	She / He did not want.	We did not want.	You did not want.	They did not want.
Negative Future	Nka se nyake.	O ka se nyake.	A ka se nyake.	Re ka se nyake.	Le ka se nyake.	Ba ka se nyake.
	I will not want.	You will not want.	She / He will not want.	We will not want.	You will not want.	They will not want.
Future	Ke tla nyaka.	O tla nyaka.	O tla nyaka.	Re tla nyaka.	Le tla nyaka.	Ba tla nyaka.
	I will want.	You will want.	She / He will want.	We will want.	You will want.	They will want.

N.B: When you add the negative indicator “ga” in the present statement the last letter in the verb (which is usually “a”), changes to “e” (applicable in negative present tense).

LESSON 11: THE VERB “to be” AND “to have”

I am reading.	Ke a bala.
You (singular) are reading.	O a bala.
You (plural) are reading.	Le a bala.
She / He is reading.	O a bala.
They are reading.	Ba a bala.
We are reading.	Re a bala.
	<i>N.B: The “a” is applicable in all pronouns and it represents “is”, “am” and “are”.</i>
The verb “to have” (-na le)	
I have a book.	Ke na le puku / buka.
You (sin) have a book.	O na le puku.
You (plu) have a book.	Le na le puku.
She / He has a book.	O na le puku.
They have a book.	Ba na le puku.
We have a book.	Re na le puku.

LESSON 12 : QUESTIONS AND COMMANDS

What is it ?	Ke eng?
When did you come?	O tlile neng?
Where are you from?	O tšwa kae?
How are you?	Go bjang? Goba O tsogile bjang? (<i>N.B: If it is in the morning</i>) (Le kae?)
Who are you?	O mang? / Ke wena mang?
Which one?	Efe?/ Sefe?/ Lefe? (<i>It depends on a noun.</i>)
Which ones?	Dife? / Afe? (Bafe?).
Why?	Ke ka lebaka la eng? / Gobaneng?
Commanding Expressions:	
Open the door.	Bula lebati / mojako.
Close the door.	Tswalela lebati.
Stand and talk.	Ema o bolele.
Stand.	Ema.
Get inside.	Tsena ka gare.
Come here.	Tlaa / Etla mo.
Keep quiet / Listen.	Homola / Theeletša.
Go back.	Boela / Eya morago.
Come to the front.	Etla mo pele.
Sit down.	Dula fase.

LESSON 13: EXPRESSING NEEDS

What do you want?	O nyaka eng?
I want a candle.	Ke nyaka lekgantlele / lekerese / kerese.
What do you need?	O nyaka eng?
I need money.	Ke nyaka tšhelete.
Where do you want to go?	O nyaka go ya kae?
I want to go home.	Ke nyaka go ya gae.
What do you want to do now?	O nyaka go dira eng gona bjalo / bjale?
I do not know.	Ga ke tsebe.
How do you feel?	O ikwa bjang?
My head still aches.	Hlogo ya ka e sa opa.
Why does she need a lot of money?	Ke ka lebaka la eng a nyaka tšhelete e ntši?
She needs to buy food and clothes.	O nyaka go reka dijo le diaparō.
Do you like coffee?	A / Naa o rata kofi?
No, I do not like coffee.	Aowa, ga ke rate kofi.
Where are you going tomorrow?	O ya kae gosasa?
I want to go to the shops in the morning.	Ke nyaka go ya dišopong / mabenkeleng e sa le mesong.

LESSON 14: FOOD ITEMS

Food.	Dijo.
Sorghum.	Mabele.
Mealie-meal.	Bupi.
Sugar.	Swikiri.
Salt.	Letswae.
Water.	Meetse.
Milk.	Maswi.
Tomatoes.	Ditamati.
Potatoes.	Matapola.
Eggs.	Mae.
Bread.	Borotho.
Coffee.	Kofi.
Tea.	Teye.
Soft porridge (made from sorghum / mealie-meal)	Motapa / motepa/ motogo.
Onions.	Dianyanese (Dieiye).
Orange.	Namune / Namone.
Apple.	Apolo / Apola.
Peanuts.	Ditokomane / Dimake.
Beans.	Dinawa.

LESSON 15: FAMILY

Grandfather.	Ntate mogolo / Rakgolo.
Grandmother.	Koko / Makgolo.
Father.	Tate / Tata.
Mother.	Mme / mma.
Sister; Brother.	Sesi; Buti / Kgaetšedi (<i>N.B: Said only to peers of opposite gender</i>).
(My) Older sibling.	Mogolwake.
(My) Younger sibling.	Nnake / moratho / monyanana.
Uncle (paternal).	Rangwane / Ramogolo.
Uncle (maternal).	Malome.
Aunt (paternal).	Rakgadi.
Aunt (maternal).	Mmangwane / Mmamogolo.
Cousin.	Motswala.
Parents.	Batswadi.
Child / children.	Ngwana / Bana.
Family.	

LESSON 16: ADVERBS OF TIME

Today.	Lehono / Mamohla.
Yesterday.	Maabane.
Tomorrow.	Gosasa / Ka moswane.
The day before yesterday.	Maloba.
Few weeks ago.	Dibeke tše mmalwa tša go feta.
This week.	Beke ye.
Last week.	Beke ya go feta.
Next week.	Beke e e tlogo.
This year.	Ngwaga wo / Ngwago.
Last year.	Ngwaga wa go feta.
Next year.	Ngwaga o o tlogo.
This month.	Kgwedi ye.
At the moment.	Gona bjalo.
Later on; earlier on (depending on context).	Kgapele / Ka nkgapele / Kgapela.
At night.	Bošego.
In the morning.	Mesong.
At noon (till sunset).	Mosegare (go fihla le dikela).
Around sunset.	Ge le dikela / Mathapama.

LESSON 17: DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday.	Mošupologo / Mantaga.
Tuesday.	Labobedi.
Wednesday.	Laboraro.
Thursday.	Labone.
Friday.	Labohlano.
Saturday.	Mokibelo.
Sunday.	Sontaga / LaMorena.

LESSON 18: NUMBERS

1	Tee.
2	Pedi.
3	Tharo.
4	Nne.

5	Tlhano.
6	Tshela.
7	Šupa.
8	Seswae.
9	Senyane.
10	Lesome.
11	Lesometee / Lesome-tee.
12	Lesomepedi.
13	Lesometharo.
14	Lesomenne.
15	Lesometlhano.
16	Lesometshela.
17	Lesomešupa.
18	Lesomeseswae.
19	Lesomesenyane.
20	Masomepedi.
21	Masomepeditee.
22	Masomepedipedi.
23	Masomepeditharo.
24	Masomepedinne.
25	Masomepeditlhano.
26	Masomepeditshela.
27	Masomepedišupa.
28	Masomepediseswae.
29	Masomepedisenyane.
30	Masometharo.

LESSON 19: COLOURS

White.	Tšhweu.
Black.	Ntsho.
Purple.	Phepholo.
Green.	Tala.
Yellow.	Kheri.
Red.	Khwibidu / Khubedu.
Pink.	Pinki.

LESSON 20: DAYS ACTIVITIES

I wake up at 6 am.	Ke tsoga ka 6 (six) mesong / Ke tsoga ka iri ya boselela mesong.
I bathe.	Ke a hlapa.
And then, I eat.	Ka ja.
I go to school.	Ke ya sekolong.
I spent the day at school.	Ke hlwile kua sekolong / Ke feditše letšatši kua sekolong.
We were doing a lot of things today.	Re be re dira dilo tše ntši.
There were visitors from the police.	Go be go na le baeng ba maphodisa / Go be go na le baeng ba go tšwa go maphodisa.
I was excited today.	Ke be ke thabile lehono.
When I come back from school, I rest.	Ge ke bowa (boa) sekolong, ke a khutša / Ge ke etšwa sekolong, ke a khutša.

LESSON 21: VOCABULARY 3 (NAMES OF PLACES)

<i>Places:</i>	<i>Mafelo.</i>
House.	Ntlo.
Classroom.	Tlelase / Phaphoši.
Toilet.	Thwaelete / Ntlwana ya boithomelo.
Kitchen.	Khiši.
School.	Sekolo.
Hospital.	Sepetlele.
Clinic.	Tlilniki.
Shop.	Šopo / Lebenkele.
Post Office.	Poso.
River.	Noka.
Field.	Tšhemo / Mašemo.
Church.	Kereke.
Bank.	Panka.
Customary court.	Kgoro ya tsheko.

LESSON 22: SOME WORDS WITH SIMILAR OR ALMOST SIMILAR SPELLINGS BUT DIFFERENT MEANINGS

Sorghum.	Mabele.
Human breasts.	Matswele.
To be tired.	Go lapa.
Family.	Lapa.

To pull. To smoke.	Go goga. Go kgokga.
To feel. To hear. To taste.	Go kwa. Go kwa. Go kwa.
To bury. To hide something.	Go fihla / (Go boloka). Go fihla selo se sengwe / (Go uta selo se sengwe).
How many are there? Where are they?	Ke tše kae? Di kae?

LESSON 23: ASKING FOR PRICES

How much is a bag of oranges?	Ke bokae mokotla wa dinamune? / Ke bokae lesaka la dinamone?
How much is it?	Ke bokae?
It is P4.50.	Ke P4.50.
How much is each orange?	(Naa) namune e tee ke bokae? (Ke bokae namune e tee?)
They are 75 thebe each.	E tee ke 75 thebe.
What is the total price?	Ka moka ke bokae? / Tšhelete ka moka ke bokae? (Tefelo ka moka ke bokae?)
The total price is P17.50.	Tšhelete ka moka ke 17 Pula 50 / Tefelo ka moka ke 17 Pula 50.

LESSON 24: WEATHER AND SEASONS

Today, it is cold.	Lehono go a tonya / go botšididi.
Today, it is hot.	Lehono go a fiša.
It is warm.	Go a ruthela.
It is sunny.	Go na le letšatši / Go letšatši.
It is windy.	Go na le phefo / diphefo / moya / ledimo <i>(N.B: It depends on context).</i>
Today, it is better.	Lehono go kaone.
Summer.	Selemo.
Winter.	Marega.
Autumn.	Lehlabula.
Spring.	Seruthwane.

