<p style="text-align:center"><strong>Basic Math Vocabulary - Somali</strong><br><strong>Ereybixinta Xisaabta Aasaasiga ah</strong></p>

1) **about / qiyaastii**
not an exact answer
Examples: 4.9 is about 5, $3.02 is about $3.00.

2) **afford / awoodaa**
how much money you can pay for something
Example: I can afford to spend $25 on dinner tonight, but I can't afford to spend $40.

3) **after / ka dambeysaa**
the next number in a sequence
Examples: 3 is after 2, 10 p.m. is after 9 p.m.

4) **a little over / tiro in yar ka badan**
a larger number
Example: 102 is a little over 100.

5) **a little under / tiro in yar ka yar**
a smaller number
Example: 98 is a little under 100.

6) **all together / isku dar ahaan**
the total of all the numbers
Example: 2, 3 and 4 all together total 9.

7) **almost / wax yar uun ka yar**
a little less than
Example: $4.98 is almost $5.00.

8) **average / celcelis**
the total of a set of numbers divided by the number in the set
Example: The average of the set (4, 5, 6) is 5, because the total of 15 divided by 3 is 5.

9) **change from a x-dollar bill / baaqiga ka soo hadhaya lacag doolar ah oo la bixiyay**
the amount left when you subtract the cost from a bill
Example: If you buy something for $7.50 and pay with a $10 bill you will get $2.50 change.

10) **cheaper / ka raqiisan**
less than another price
Example: The $10 book is cheaper than the $12 book.

11) **cheapest / ugu raqiisan**
the lowest price compared to others
Example: If book A is $9.00 and book B is $12.00 and book C is $6.00, then book C is the cheapest.

12) **closest to / ugu dhow**
the best answer from a group of numbers when there is no exact answer
Examples: If the temperature is 2° and your answer choices are 0°, 10°, and 20° then the temperature is closest to 0°.

13) **combined / la isku daray**
added together
Example: If 2 and 3 and 7 are combined the total is 12.

14) **cost / kharash**
how much money is needed
Example: If you buy a $10 book and there is 6% tax then the cost is $10.60

15) **count by 2s / u tiri 2 ku dar ahaan**
count from 2 skipping one number between
Example: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, etc.

16) **count by 3s / u tiri 3 ku dar ahaan**
count from 3 skipping two numbers in between
Example: 3, 6, 9, 12 etc.

17) **decrease / hoos u dhac**
to become smaller
Example: The temperature decreased by 10°, from 70° to 60°.

18) **difference / faraq**
the result of subtracting a number from another number
Example: The difference between 7 and 4 is 3.  7 - 4 = 3.

19) **distance / masaafo**
the space between 2 points or how far you can travel in a given time
Examples: The distance between Minneapolis and Chicago is 422 miles.
If you drive 60 mile per hour for 4 hours you will travel 240 miles.

20) **divide / u qaybi**
cut in equal sized parts
Example: He divided the candy between the 2 children. He gave half to one and half to the other.

21) **double / laban-laab**
multiply by 2
Example: When you double 5 you get 10.

22) **estimate / qiyaas**
an approximate answer, an answer that is not exact
Example: 487 + 505 is about 1000.

23) **every x years / intaas oo sannadoodba hal mar**
happening at regular intervals
Example: We vote for president every 4 years.

24) **fewer / ka yar**
    less than, a smaller amount
    Example: 27 is fewer than 30.

25) **highest / ugu sareeya**
    the largest number
    Example: In the set 3, 7, 10, and 13 the highest number is 13.

26) **increase / korodh**
    to become bigger
    Example: After working for a year his pay increased from $8.50 to $9.50 per hour.
             He got a $1.00 increase in his pay.

27) **integers / abyooneyaasha togan**
    positive whole number, counting numbers
    Example: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.

28) **largest / ugu weyn**
    the biggest number
    Example: In the set 3, 7, 10, and 13 the largest number is 13.

29) **left over / soo hadhay**
    the remainder from division or subtraction
    Examples: If you subtract 9 from 11, 2 is left over.
              If you divide 14 by 4, you get 3 with 2 left over.

30) **less than / ka yar**
    a smaller number
    Example: 98 is less than 100.

31) **lowest / ugu yar**
    the smallest number
    Example: In the set 3, 7, 10, and 13 the lowest number is 3.

32) **math sign / astaan xisaabeed**
    symbol that indicates a math operation
    Example: − subtraction, + addition, × multiplication, ÷ division

33) **minus / ka jar**
    subtracted from
    Example: 5 minus 2 is 3.

34) **more expensive / ka kharash badan, ka qaalisan**
    a bigger price
    Example: A $20,000 car is more expensive than a $16,000 car.

35) **most expensive / ugu kharash badan, ugu qaalisan**
    the biggest price
    Example: If book A is $9.00 and book B is $12.00 and book C is $6.00, then Book B is
    the most expensive.

36) **multiply / ku dhufo**
   adding a number to itself a number of times
   Example: Multiplying 2 x 3 is the same as adding 2+2+2.

37) **number sentence / weedh tiro**
   a symbolic expression of a basic math problem
   Example: If N is the number of students in class, and M is the number of men and W is the number of women, then N = M + W.

38) **operation / xisaab-fal**
   the four basic math processes: addition, subtraction, multiplication, division
   Example: Adding 2 + 2 is one operation, multiplying 2 x 2 is a different operation.

39) **plus / lagu daray**
   added together
   Example: 2 plus 2 is 4.

40) **product / taran**
   the result of multiplying two numbers
   Example: When you multiply 3 x 4 the product is 12.

41) **quotient / qayb**
   the result of dividing two numbers
   Example: When you divide 6 by 2 the quotient is 3.

42) **remainder / baaqi**
   the amount left over after division
   Example: If you divide 14 by 4 you get 3 with a remainder of 2.

43) **s with numbers (10s, 30s, 40s) / -meeyo, -laal, -naan oo tiro ka horeyso**
   the numbers in that set of ten
   Example: The temperature is in the 60s. It's 60 to 69 degrees.
   She's in her twenties. She's 20 to 29 years old.

44) **split / u kala qaybi**
   to divide or cut into pieces
   Example: He split the money into two parts and gave half to his son and half to his daughter.

45) **sum / wadar**
   the total when numbers are added
   Example: If you add 3 plus 5, the sum is 8.

46) **times / lagu dhuftay**
   to multiply
   Example: 3 times 5 is 15.

47) **times as much / lagu dhuftay intaas oo jeer**
   to multiply by a number
   Example: John make $8 per hour, but Mary make $16. Mary makes 2 times as much as John does.

48) **total amount / wadarta qadarka**
   all the numbers added together
   Example: I bought a book for $12, a pen for $5 and the sales tax was $1.19. The total amount I spent was $18.19.

49) **total cost / wadarta kharashka**
   price per unit times the total number of units
   Example: If you buy 5 pounds of hamburger at $2.00 per pound, the total cost is $10.00.

50) **triple / saddex-jibaar**
   three times
   Example: My grandson is 20 years old and I'm 60 years old. I'm triple his age.

51) **twice / labo-jibaar**
   two times
   Example: Her son is 30 years old and she is 60 years old. She is twice his age.

52) **whole number / tiro idil**
   a counting number or a negative number
   Example: the temperature was -10° F. on Sunday, but it was 5° F. on Monday.