This Lunyoro/Rutoro textbook is designed for Peace Corps volunteers, and contains 32 lessons. Lessons consist of sample phrases that the students are intended to master and dialogues and conversations built around the sample phrases and key vocabulary. Topics covered include learning names, meals and the ordering and buying of food, the weather, health, travel, and daily schedules. A list of Lunyoro/Rutoro verbs follows the lessons. (CLK)
UNYPRO/REPRO INSTRUCTIONS

PEACE CORPS

U. S. A. (Uganda)

by

Frederick K. Kamoga

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

1971
Preface

A few and simple language instructions in Lunyoro/Rutoro for Peace Corps Volunteers who will work in the areas where Lunyoro/Rutoro is spoken; to enable them to meet and communicate with all Ugandans in and around the areas to which they are posted.

It has been the responsibility of Mr. Frederick K. Kamoga of Makerere University, Kampala assisted by Miss Phoebe Amoti Bonabanna and Mr. Aston Katwoki the Lunyoro/Rutoro speakers. Typing has been done by Miss Frank Munyigwa.

This work has been undertaken at the request of Messrs. James Senkubugo and Stephen Newman; Director and Technical Coordinator for Peace Corps Training Programme 1971; in which this text has been used for the first time.

It has been worked on two weeks before the language programme.

DIRECTOR
UNITED STATES PEACE CORPS,
UGANDA.
HINTS TO THE STUDENT

i. Watch very carefully the way the Lunyoro/Rutoro speakers open their mouths, play with their tongues, throw out the words, shake parts of their bodies; as in some tribes shaking a part of the body can mean something.

ii. Try to repeat all that you hear from the Lunyoro/Rutoro speakers, so that you get used to the intonation of the language although, sometimes, you may still be unable to understand the meanings of the words you hear.

iii. Try to learn vocabulary which is very important in learning languages; as by it you will be able to express yourself regardless of grammar.

iv. Try to use all that you learn by talking to Lunyoro/Rutoro speakers.

v. Try to keep your voice level, when speaking, until you can speak with the native intonation.

vi. Try to notice how much smiling there is in the language, how much stammering, how much humming etc.
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A list of verbs in LUNYORO/ RUTORO follows
Singular
(A) Oraire ota?
(B) N'ndaire kurungi,
   Oraire ota?

(A) Osibire ota?
(B) Usibire kurungi

(A) Oli kurungi?
(B) 'Oli kurungi

(A) Oroho ota?
(B) N'oroho kurungi

(A) Amakuru garaha?
(B) Narungi

Plural
Kurair e mta?
Turair e kurungi,
Kurair e mta?
Usibire mta?
Tusibire kurungi
Huli kurungi?
Tuli kurungi
Muroho mta?
Tuloho kurungi
Anakuru garaha?
Narungi
English
Good morning
Good afternoon
Are you well?
We are well.
How are you?
I am quite well
thank you.
What is the news?
Good news (nothing)
The following terms will be used in your Lunyoro/Rutoro classes instead of their English equivalents. Please become familiar with them during the next few days.

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**LUNYORO/RUTORO LANGUAGE TRAINING**

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| Timanyire amakuru      | I do not know the meaning of the word ( .................) |
| gekiganbo ( .............) |                                                                 |
| Ekiganbo ( .............) | What is the meaning of the word ( .................)? |
| nikiimanyisaaki?       | How do you say ( .............)? |
Learn the following passage for the practice of your pronunciation.

LUNYORO / LUNYORO INSTRUCTIONS.

LESSON I

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

1. Have your students just repeat after you the following sentence.
2. Don't tell them what the words mean, but get each of your students pronounce them correctly.

Ibara lyawe niive oha? What is your name?
Ibara lyawe niwe oha? What is your name?

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Let your students go through the following vocabulary as you demonstrate.

Ibara name
Oha who
Lyawe your
Ibara lyawe your name
niwe you are

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

When each of your students is able to pronounce the sentence well - then you answer it by using your own name. Thus:

Ibara lyange niyowe (........) my name is (........).
Ibara lyange niyowe (........) my name is (........).

1
TO THE INSTRUCTOR

i. Ask each of your students ibara lyawe niwe oho?
What is your name? and see that they all answer correctly as each of them says ibara lyange ni nyowe (........) my name is (........).

ii. Have all students, one by one, ask you your name.

iii. Correct their pronunciation as they recite the questions about names and the answers.

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Have your students recite the words you use for figures from 1 - 10, then go on to the following dialogue.

DIALOGUE

(A) Oraire ota? Good morning.
(B) Ndabanta, oraire ota? Good morning.
(A) Oroho ota? How are you?
(B) Idoho kurungi Quite well I thank you.
(A) Amakuru garaha? What is the news?
(B) Lusinge Nothing.
(A) Ibara lyawe niwe oho? What is your name?
(B) Ibara lyange ni (........) My name is (.............)

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Before you go on to Lesson II; make sure that your students can freely use that dialogue.

2
LUHYORO / RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 2

M.1 Ibara ly'amuntu onu nuwe (......)  This person's name is (.....)
     Ibara lye nuwe (......)  His name is (........)

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

1. Point to each of your students as you recite  1bara
   ly'onuntu onu nuwe (......)  (This person's name is (.....)
   Using his actual name.

2. Let each of them recite that phrase as they point to each
   other.

3. Teach them this vocabulary:

   Onu    this (person)
   Omuntu  person
   Ibara   name

M.2 Ibara ly'onuntu onu nuwe oha?  What is this person's name?
     Ibara lye nuwe oha?  What is his name?

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

1. Ask these questions as you point to one of your students
   when they try to answer by using the phrase they have learnt
   in M.1

2. Let each of them answer those questions before you let them
   ask you the same questions.
LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

DIALOGUE

(A) Ibara lyawe niiwe oha?  What is your name?
(B) Ibara lyange ni nyowe (......).  My name is (........).
(A) Ibara lyomuntu onu nuwe oha?  What is this person's name?
(B) Ibara lye nuwe (......).  This person's name is or his name is (........).

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Sing the following phrases with your students:

Ibara lyange ni nyowe (......).  My name is (........).
Ibara lyawe niiwe (........).  Your name is (........).
Ibara lye nuwe (........).  His name is (........).
LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 3

M-1

Sali    Nangwa, ibara lyange tindi Sali   No, my name is not Sali.
Musoke Nangwa, ibara lyange tindi Musoke. No, my name is not Musoke.
Okello Nangwa, ibara lyange tindi Okello. No, my name is not Okello.
Hassan Nangwa, ibara lyange tindi Hassan. No, my name is not Hassan.

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Recite these phrases together with your students as you shake your heads, implying that you mean negative.

Say to your students, "Gambira abeegi bawe. My name is. Ibara lyange nyo Aston (giving your actual name) go on.------------------------------------------ my name is not ---------
(giving a wrong name).

M-2

Sali    Ibara lyawe niwe Sali? Is your name Sali?
Musoke Ibara lyawe niwe Musoke? Is your name Musoke?
Okello Ibara lyawe niwe Okello? Is your name Okelio?
Hassan Ibara lyawe niwe Hassan? Is your name Hassan?
LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Have your students ask you questions from M-2 when you use phrases from M-1 for answers. Then go on to M-3.

M-3

Sali  Nangwa, ibara ly'omuntu onu tali Sali.
Musoke  Nangwa, ibara ly'omuntu onu tali Musoke.
Okello  Nangwa, ibara ly'omuntu onu tali Okello.
Hassan  Nangwa, ibara ly'omuntu onu tali Hassan.

M-4

Sali  Ibara ly'omuntu onu nuwe Sali?
Musoke  Ibara ly'omuntu onu nuwe Musoke?

C-1-2

(A)  Ibara lyawe niiwe (......)?  Is your name (......)? (wrong one)

(B)  Nangwa, ibara lyange tindi (...... ......).
     Ibara lyange ni nyowe (.....).
     No, my name is not (..............).
     My name is (.............) (correct one).
HUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

1-2

(A) Ibara ly'omuntu, ohu luwe (..............) Is this person's name (..............)? (wrong one)

(B) Nangwa, ibara ly'omuntu omu tali (..............) No, this person's name is not (..............).

Ibara lye nuwe (..............) His name is (..............) (correct one).

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Sing the following phrases with your students:

Nangwa, ibara lyange tindi (..............) No, my name is not (..............)
Nangwa, ibara lyawe tali (..............) No, your name is not (..............)
Nangwa, ibara lye tali (..............) No, his name is not (..............)

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Have your students learn off by heart:
1. the words you use for figures from 1-10.
2. North - South - East & West
LUNYORO/HUTORÓ INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 4.

DIALOGUE FOR BREAKFAST IN THE HOTEL

Ebyökulya
Nogonza

(A) Nogonza ebyökulya?

waitu
Ego

(B) Ego waitu
By'omulingó' ki?
Haroho

(C) Haroho byökulya
by'omulingó' ki?
Amahuli
Obusera
Ebijuma

(A) Haroho ebijuma;
obusera n'amahuli
Ndetera caali

(B) Caali ndetora
amahuli

food
you want

would you like some food?
Sir
yes

Yes Sir.
What kind?
there is

What kind of food is there?

eggs
porridge
fruit

There is fruit, porridge and eggs.
Bring me please.

Please bring me (some) eggs
VOCABULARY:

Ihuli  egg
Amahuli  eggs
Leeta  bring (bring for)
Ekijuma  a piece of fruit
na  and.

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

I. You may give your students as many different kinds of food as they may need to know.

ii. Teach them the phrases you use for "Bring for me", "Bring for us", "Bring for him" and "Bring for us".

iii. Keep on having your students recite again and again words for the "FIGURES" and words for the "DIRECTIONS".
LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 5

M-1

Mwamerica
Oli Mwamerica?
Are you an American?

Mwafirika
Oli Mwafirika?
Are you an African?

Mujungu
Oli Mujungu?
Are you a European?

Muhindi
Oli Muhindi?
Are you an Indian?

M-2

(Ego) ndi Mwamerika
(Yes) I am an American.

M-3

Oli Mwafirika?
Are you an African?

M-4

(Nangwa) tindi Mwafirika
(No) I am not an African.

C 1-2-3

(A) Ibarâ lyawé niiwe cha?
What is your name?

(B) Ibarâ lyange ni nyowe
My name is (.............).

(A) Oli Mwafirika?
Are you an African?

(B) Tindi Mw’afirika,
I am not an African,
Ndî Mw’amérika
I am an American.

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LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

TO THE STUDENTS

Try to recite the following phrases after your instructor:

Ndi mwa Amerika. I am an American.
Oli-mwa America. You are an American.
Omuntu enu mwa Amerika, This person is an American.
Tuli = a Amerika. We are Americans.
Muli ba America. You (Plural) are Americans.
Ba America. They are Americans.

Then your instructor will help you to be able to sing:

(If you) Ndi I am Tindi I am not
(Iwe) Oli You are Toli You are not
(Uwe) Ali He/she is Tali He/she is not
(Itwe) Tuli We are Tituli We are not
(Inywe) Muli You(pl) are Timuli You are not
(Bo) Bali They are Tibali They are not
LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON .6

PLAYS FOR FOR\ING UP VOCABULARY

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Assign some of your students to play imaginary roles as you ask the rest, Ogu nooha? Who is that?

1st PLAY - SCHOOL (Name of Actors)

QUESTION: Ogu nooha? Who is that?

ANSWER: Nimukuru W'isomero It is the Headmaster.

Misomesa It is a teacher.

Mugenyi It is a visitor.

Muzire It is a parent.

Mwagi It is a student.

2nd PLAY - PUBLIC TRANSPORT (Names of Actors)

QUESTION: Ogu nooha? Who is that?

ANSWER: Muvugi wa baasi He is a bus driver.

Mutanzi wa He is a ticket seller.

Magenzi He is a passenger.

Mugabi watikiti He is a conductor.

Ma poliisi He is a policeman.
LUNYORO/FUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

3rd PLAY - FOOD (Names of Actors)

QUESTION: Ogu nooha? Who is that?

ANSWER: Mucumbi He is a cook.

Muhereza He is a waiter/waitress.

Mukinjaagi He is a butcher.

Mufumbwa She is a housewife.

Mubungirwa He is the host.

4th PLAY - CLOTHING (Names of Actors)

QUESTION: Ogu nooha? Who is that?

ANSWER: Musubuzi He is a merchant.

Mubazizi w'engoye He is a tailor.

Mugorozzi w'engoye He is a laundry man.

Muguzi He is a customer/buyer.

5th PLAY - HOSPITAL (Names of Actors)

QUESTION: Ogu nooha? Who is that?

ANSWER: Mufumu/Omusahu He is a doctor.

Mufumu/Omusahu He is a nurse.

Murwaire He is a patient.

Mufumu wamaino. He is a dentist.
LUNYORO/RUTORØ INSTRUCTIONS

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

As you are assigning some students to play, let the whole class know the names of the actors before starting any play.

TO THE STUDENT:

Vocabulary:

Omucumbi (na) a cook.
Omuhereza (na) a waiter.
Omusubuzi (na) a merchant.
Omubazizi (na) a tailor.
OMuzaire (na) a parent.
Omwegi (na) a student.
Omugenyi (na) a visitor.
LUNYORO/HUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 7

CONVERSATION 1

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Have your students use this conversation very well in twos before you go farther - help them in the pronunciation.

(A) Ntahemu
(B) Linda ho kake
(B) Tahamu 'waitu'

(A) Webale 'mukuri'
(B) Oikarre ha ntebe
(A) Webale
(B) Odirwe ota 'waitu'

(A) Odirwe ota 'mukuri'
(B) Oli kurungi?
(A) Ndi kurungi
(B) Oroho ota?
(B) Ndi kurungi

(A) Oli kurungi muno?
(B) Ego kurungi muno
(B) Obwire obumazire ota kiro kimu?
(A) Kurungi muno
(B) Omuka muliyo kurungi?
(A) Tuluiyo kurungi
(B) Amakuru garaha?

May I come in?
Wait a little.
Come in 'Sir'.
Thank you 'Madam'.
Please sit on the chair.
Thanks.
Good evening 'Sir'.
Good evening 'Madam'.
Are you alright?
I am alright.
How are you?
I am quite well thank you.
Are you absolutely well?
Yes, I am absolutely well.
How did you pass time today?
Very well.
Are you well at home?
We are well.
What is the news?
(A) Busingo
(B) Waitu ibara lyawe niiwe oha?
(A) Ibara lyänge ni nyowe (...)
(B) Ibara lyomukuru ogu-nuwe oha?
(A) Ibara lye nuwe (........)
(B) Ngonza ebyokulya?
(A) Égo caali, haraho byokulya ki?
(A) Haraho ebijuma, ebitakuli, amahuli, enyama nemigaate.
(B) Caali ndeterayo enyama.
(A) Haraho bijura byamulingoki kiro kinu?
(B) Haraho enanaasi, emiyembe emicunguwa nebindi.
(A) Caali ndeterayo emiyembe
(A) Ngenzire
(B) Kale waitu
(B) Ogoroobe
(A) Ogoroobe

Nothing.
What is your name Sir?
My name is (............)
What is that master's name?
His name is (............)
Would you like some food?
Yes please, what kind of food is there?
There is fruit; potatoes; eggs; meat; and bread.
Please bring me some meat.
What kind of fruit is there today?
There are pineapples; mangoes; oranges; et cetera.
Please bring me mangoes.
I am off now.
Right Sir.
Good bye.
Good bye.
LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 8

M-1

AMERICA. Nduga omu America I am from America.
TANZANIA Nduga omu Tanzania I am from Tanzania.
RUSSIA Nduga omu Russia I am from Russia.
ENGLAND Nduga omu Bungereza I am from England.

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Have each of your students say phrases of the key words on the left hand side—then go on to the question form in 7-2.

M-2

Koruga omunsi ki? What country are you from?

C.1

(A) Koruga omunsi ki? What country are you from?

(B) Nduga omu/ninduga omu (.............). I am from (.............).

NOTE VOCABULARY

Nsi country
Ruga to come or go from
Kiki? what
LUNYORO/KTORO INSTRUCTIONS

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Try to mimic as closely as possible from your instructor the following phrases:

(i) Ninduga omu Amerika
Noruga omu Amerika
Omuntu omu naruga omu Amerika.
Itwe nituruga omu Amerika
Inywe nimuruga omu Amerika
Abantu banu nibaruga omu Amerika

I come from America.
You come from America.
This person (he) comes from America.
We come from America.
You (pl) come from America.
These people (they) come from America.

(ii) Nàuga omu Amerika
Oruga omu Amerika.
Oruga omu Amerika.
Turuga omu Amerika.
Muruga omu Amerika.
Baruga omu Amerika.
**LUNYACO/RUKACO INSTRUCTIONS**

**LESSON 9**

**BUILDING UP ON VOCABULARY**

**TO THE INSTRUCTOR**

In this lesson you may use a collection of pictures, some pictures you can draw on the blackboard or go with your students to the place where you can find a good collection of objects. Have your students point to or touch each object as they say; Kinu kiki? What is this?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) SCHOOL - Things</th>
<th>(2) PUBLIC TRANSPORT - Things</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>QUESTION:</strong></td>
<td><strong>QUESTION:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinu kiki?</td>
<td>Kinu kiki?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANSWER:</strong></td>
<td><strong>ANSWER:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitabu</td>
<td>It is a bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalaamu</td>
<td>It is a bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meza</td>
<td>Daasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubaaho twokhundikaho</td>
<td>Tikiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntebe</td>
<td>Sanduko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiwewa kya booka</td>
<td>Kirereke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwino</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is a book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is a pencil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is a table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is a blackboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is a chair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is a piece of chalk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is ink.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CLOTHING - Things

QUESTION: Linu kiki?
ANSWER: Liteteyo
" " Nizibaho
" " Nabada
" " Saati
" " Sapeko
" " Sunuli

HOSPITAL - Things

QUESTION: Linu kiki?
ANSWER: Kubazi
" " Katoka yirwarro
" " Nhinzolo
" " Kitabu
" " Katimba k'emibu

FOOD - Things

QUESTION: Linu kiki?
ANSWER: Byokulya
" " Nkubi
" " Maizi
" " Mata
" " Pisora
" " Sukadili
" " Kigiko
" " Muhyo
" " Salmami
" " Kuno
LUHYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Have your students question and answer one another, using the question (Kinu'iki?).

TO THE STUDENT

Recite these:

1. siringi cawé, silingi ìbiri, silingi isatu, silingi ìna, silingi ìtaane, silingi mukaça, silingi musanjũ, silingi nunaana, silingi mwendo, silingi ìkumi.


3. Amasiriñuka, Amatemba, Oboñucaizooba, Obuñweizooba.
TO THE INSTRUCTOR

See that each of your students is able to say what part of America he/she is from before you go on to U-2.

What part of America are you from?

DIALCOCUL

(A) Ibara lyawe niwe cha? What is your name?
(B) Ibara lyawe ninyowe(....). My name is (.....).

(A) Noruga mw'ihangaki? What country are you from?
(B) Ninduga (....). I am from (.....).

(A') Oruga mukicwekaki eky'Amerika? What part of America are you from?
(B') Ninduga (.....). I am from the (.....).
LWY0Box/AUCA00 INSTRUCTIONS

M-3
Minduga murubuga' Nairobi
Minduga mu Washington.
Minduga mu Kampala.
Minduga mu California.
Minduga mu Maryland.

I am from Nairobi, City.
I am from Washington.
I am from Kampala.
I am from California State.
I am from Maryland.

M-4
Noruga akha?
Noruga murubugaki?
Noruga mwihangaki?

What are you from?
What city are you from?
What state are you from?

C 1-2
(A) Noruga mwihangaki?
(B) Minduga mw'amerika.

What country are you from?
I am from America.

(A) Noruga mukiwekeki eky'amerika?
(B) Minduga numatemba.

What part of America are you from?
I am from the North.

(A) Noruga mwihangaki?
(B) Minduga mu California.

What state are you from?
I am from California.

(A) Noruga murubugaki?
(B) Minduga (........).

What city are you from?
I am from (.........).

VOCABULARY

Orubug, city.
COMMON HEALTH PROBLEMS/CONVERSATIONS

I.

(A) Mozoka ojwahire. Orwaire?
You look tired. Are you ill?

(B) Ningira nkwasirwe ekihinzi.
I think I have caught a cold.

(A) Nopinyira?
How can you tell?

(B) Omumiro nigunsarra.
My throat is sore.

II.

(A) Kotaruku zooka kurungi.
You don't look very well.

(B) Kyamazima ndukwehurra kurungi.
It is true I don’t feel very well.

(A) Habwaki otahumuraho habwedakika ntaito?
Why don't you rest for a few minutes?

(B) Ningira mahumunaho.
I think I will.

VOCABULARY

Kujwaha be tired.
Kurwara be ill.
Ekihinzi a cold.
Kukwatwa orufu catch disease (to)
Omumiro throat.
Kusarra sore.
Mazima true.
Kwehurra feel (to)
Kuhumura rest (to)
Kutekereza think (to).
TO THE INSTRUCTOR

For practising these conversations; have your students hold them in turn: two by two.

DRILL

Iwe nozooka ajwahire. Urwaire?

You look tired are you ill?

Uwe nozooka ajwahire. Urwaire?

He looks tired is he ill?

Bo nibazooka bajwahire. Barwaire?

They look tired are they ill?

Inywe nimuzooka mujwahire. Urwaire?

You look tired are you ill?

DRILL

Iwe noruga rubajuki orwamerika?

What direction of America are you from?

Uwe naruga rubajuki orwamerika?

What direction of America is he from?

Inywe nimuruga rubajuki orwamerika?

What direction of America are you from?

Itwe nituruga rubajuki orwamerika?

What direction of America are we from?

Bo nibaruga rubajuki orwamerika?

What direction of America are they from?

Nyowe ninduga rubajuki orwamerika?

What direction of America am I from?

Onu naruga rubajuki orwamerika?

What direction of America is this person from?

Banu nibaruga rubajuki orwamerika?

What direction of America are these people from?
LUNYORO/AUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Have your students practice this drill as much as possible while you give them cut-word, until you are sure that they give this question freely in all three persons; singular and plural, then go to the next drill.

DRILL

Nyowe ninduga mumasirimuka g'amerika.

Iwe noruga mumasirimuka.

Uwe narugamumasirimuka.

Itwe nituruga mumasirimuka.

Inywe nimuruga mu masirimuka.

Onu narugamumasirimuka.

Mugati onu narugamugat.

Benu ninjargamugat.

I come from the Southern part of America.

You come from the South.

He comes from the South.

We are from the South.

You are from the South.

This person is from the South.

This person is from the Centre.

These people are from the Centre.
M-1
(Nyowe) Tindukuruga India:
(Iwe) Torukuruga India
(Uwe) Torukuruga India.
(Inywe) Torukuruga India.
(Bo) Tabarukuruga India.
I am not from India.
You are not from India.
He is not from India.
You are not from India.
They are not from India.

M-2
(Iwe) Noruga India?
(Inywe) Muruga, India?
(Mukuru wihangha) Mukuru wihangala Kenya aruga India?
Are you from India?
Are you (pl) from India?
Is Kenya President from India?

C-1
(A) Noruga India?
(B) Tindukura India?
(A) Banu ni baruga Indihi?
(B) Ninaruga mw'ihangali?
(B) Ninaruga Amerika.
Is the old man Kenyatta from Uganda?
Are you from India?
I am not from India.
Are these people from India?
What country are they from?
They are from America.
Is the old man Kenyatta from Uganda?

Omugurusi Kenyatta tarukuruga mu Uganda, naruga Kenya.
The old man Kenyatta is not from Uganda, he is from Kenya.
LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 13

M-1
(Nyowe) Hati nyikara hanu.
(Tawuni) Hati nyikara mu tawuni enu.
(Kuli) Hati nyikara kuli.
(Ihanga linu) Hati nyikara mwihanga-linu.

M-2
(Ñkaha) Hati ńoikara nkaha?
(Uwyo) Hati ńaikara nkaha?
(Kuruga) Māругa nkaha?

L-1
(A) Noruga nkaha?
(B) Ninduga mu California.
(A) Hati oikara kuli?
(B) Nangwa, tīnyikara kuli hati. Nyikara hanu.

WHERE, DO YOU LIVE NOW?
WHERE DOES HE LIVE NOW?
WHERE IS HE FROM?
WHERE ARE YOU FROM?
I AM FROM CALIFORNIA.
DO YOU LIVE THERE NOW?
NO, I DO NOT STAY THERE NOW.
I LIVE HERE NOW.

VOCABULARY

Kwikara Live (stay)
LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 14

USEFUL PHRASES ON WEATHER

M-1
Ekiro kisemiro. The weather is nice.
Iguru lisemire. The sky is clear.
Obwire bubihire. The weather is bad.
Haiguru aliyo obicu. The sky is cloudy.
Ekiro nikifuka. It is cold today.
Hati nihookya. It is hot today.
Nihagenda nihasemqra. It is clearing up.
Ebicu nibimuka. It is clouding up.
Enjura neegwa. It is raining.

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Make sure that your students can give these phrases in Lunyoro/Rutoro when you read to them the English part — then go on to the question M-2.

M-2
Obwire buli buta aheeru? What is the weather like outside?

M-3
Hati Sabiti. Today is Sunday
Hati Baraza. Today is Monday
Hati Kyakabiri. Today is Tuesday
Hati Kyakasatu. Today is Wednesday
Hati Kyakana. Today is Thursday
Hati Kyakatano. Today is Friday
Hati Kyamukaaga. Today is Saturday

M-4 Kiro kyakaingaha? What day is it?
Lesson 15

Play: Doctor and Patient

Saasa = to hurt

Dr. Nosaa na nkaa? = Where do you hurt?
Rara
Ekiro

Patient: Ndante ntagwijaigira.

Omutwe
Enda
Onubiri
Gwoonn

Omutwe, enda onubiri gwoon nibingaasa.

Onuswija.

Dr. Onie onuswija?
Kumanya
Onuka
Kusibora

I did not sleep all night, doctor.

head.

stomach.

body.

whole.

My head, stomach and the whole body hurts.

fever.

Do you have a fever?

know.

can.
LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

Patient: Nakumanyire nta musahu, tinyina kooma kokuleng a omuswija?

Doctor: Banza ojulemu otsantayawe.

Patient: Ka’o mufumu. Omuswija?

Doctor: Lo’o oise omwiswija. Mokyora.


Patient: How could I know, doctor? I don’t have a thermometer at home.

Doctor: Take off your shirt first.

Patient: O.K. Doctor.

Doctor: Oh, you have a fever.

Patient: Help me, doctor.

Doctor: What did you eat or drink yesterday?

LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

Patient: Chai n'omigaante byonka.
Omuswija gwange guli haiguru?
Manamu.

Doctor: Tihele muno.
Mira
Obujuma.
Genda obyame
Mira obujuma obwa 'Quinine' bubiri, hati, nabubiri bundi otakakizire.

Patient: Webale Mu'mumu.
Kira.

Doctor: Nyenkyo obworacba otakakizire, ogaruke.

Only some tea and bread.
Is my fever very high?
really.

Not really.
Take.
pills.
go to bed.

Take two of these quinine pills right away and two before going to bed.

Thanks Doctor.
to recover

If you have not recovered by tomorrow, come back.

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Have your students pronounce the sentence patterns as correctly as possible when playing.

DRILL
Nyowe:
Iwe
Uwe
Itwe,
Inywe
Bo

Ntakakizire
Qtakakizire
Itakakizire
Tutakakizire
Mutakakizire
Batakakizire

If I have not recovered.
LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 16

DIALOGUE

Oha? Who?
Ibara lyawe. Your name.

(A) Ibara lyawe niwe oha?
(B) Ibara lyange niinyowe (....).

Oli.

(A) Oli mw'afrika?
(B) Tindi mw'afrika ndi mw'ameriika.

Tindukuruga mu Afrika.

(A) Torukuruga mu Afrika.
(B) Tindi mu Afrika ndi mu Amerika.

Nduga omu Afrika.
Beitu.
Nduga mu Afrika.

Tindukuruga.

Beitu ngidh'gu mu amerika.
Omurubugaki?
Oruga.

(A) Noruga mu rubugaki?
Kuruga.

Nduga mu (....).

You are.
Are you an African?
I am not.
I am not an African, I am an American.

Not from Africa.
Aren't you from Africa?
I am from Africa.
But I am not from (....).
I am not from Africa.
But I am from America.

In what city?
you come from.
What city are you from?
I come from (....).
(B) Nduga mu (....)
Ruha
Kicweka kya Amerika.
Oruga

(a) Oruga 'mukicwekaki eky 'Amerika? 
Butaruka izooba
Mu kicweka kya Amerika

(B) Nduga mu buturuka izooba bw!Amerika.
Hati
Mwihangaki?
Oikara

(a) Hati oikara mwihangaki?
Omu ihanga Uganda
Nyikara

(B) Nyikara omu Uganda.
Kiha
Mukicwekka kya Uganda

(a) Oikara mukicwekaki ekya Uganda?
Nyikara
Hagati ya Uganda

(B) Nyikara hagati ya Uganda.

I am from (New York)
which,
part of America,
you come from.

What part of America are you from?
of Eastern.
in part of America.

I am from the Eastern part of America,
now
in what country?
you stay.

In what country do you stay now?
in country Uganda
I stay

I live in Uganda
which
in the part of Uganda.

In which part of Uganda do you stay?
I stay
in the centre of Uganda
I stay in the centre of Uganda.
LUNYORO/NUGORO INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 17

M-1

Kalamu  | Enu kalamu yange.
Kizibaho | Kiu kizibaho kyange.
Sigara  | Enu sigara yange.
Meeza   | Enu meeza yange.
Kibiri ti| Kiu kibiriti kyange.
Mkaito  | Zinu makinle zange

This is my pencil.
This is my jacket.
This is my cigarette.
This is my table.
This is my box of matches.
These are my shoes.

M-2

Kalamu  | Enu kalamu yohn?
Kizibaho | Kiu kizibaho kyohn?
Sigara  | Egi sigara zohn?
Meeza   | Egi meeza yohn?
Kibiri ti| Kiu kibiriti kyohn?

Whose pencil is that?
Whose jacket is that?
Whose cigarettes are those?
Whose table is that?
Whose box of matches is that?

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Have some of your students ask questions from M-2 when others use phrases from M-1 for replies.
LUNYONY/RUTOYO INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 13

CONVERSATION II

(A) Oraire ota (Sir)?

(B) Oraire ota.

(A) Oroho kurungi?

(B) Ndoho kurungi.

(A) Obyamire ota?

(B) N'obusinge!

(A) Omuka nuliyon kurungi?

(B) Tuliyo kurungi muno.

(. ) Otahayo ota busumi bun?

(B) Kurungi muno.

(A) Nogenda nkaha hati?

(B) Nyingenda mu maduuka.

(A) Kukorayoki?

(B) Kwegurrayo ebintu.

(A) Nogenda kugura bintu byamuliingoli?

(B) Nyingenda kugura enoye omubazi-'gurukubya nebindi.

(A) Oragaru ka saaha zingaha?

(B) Ninyij kugaruuka nka haasha nukaaga nekiwecka.

Good morning (Sir).

Good morning.

Are you all right?

I am all right.

How did you sleep?

Peacefully! Thank you.

Are you well at home?

We are very well.

How have you been this long time past?

Very well thank you.

Where are you going to now?

I am going to the stores now.

To do what there?

I am going to buy things for myself.

What kind of things are you going to buy?

I am going to buy clothes, perfumes, etcetera.

At what time will you return home?

I shall return home at about half past twelve.
(A) Omukatale naho, kurabayo?
Will you go through the market as well?

(B) Ninsebora kurabayo.
Perhaps I will go through there.

(A) Nogenda k'uryeeki?
What are you going to buy there?

(B) Ninyija kugendayo, k'uryeeki ebyokulya.
I will go there to buy (some) food.

(A) Oramgura byokulya byanulingoki?
What kind of food will you buy?

(B) Ndaagura obihiema, ebitakuli, obicooli n'ebitqoko.
I will buy some beans, potatoes, maize and bananas.

(A) Oli mu 'German'?
Are you German?

(B) Nangwa tindi mu 'German'.
No, I am not German.

(A) Ihanga lyawe oli muki?
What is your nationality?

(B) Ndi (.....).
I am (......).

(A) Noruga rubajuki orwa (.....)?
What direction of (......) are you from?

(B) Hinduga (.....).
I am from (......) of (......).

(A) Noruga mu rubuga (.....)?
Are you from city of (wrong one)?

(B) Nangwa tinduka rubuga mu rubuga rwa (.....).
No, I am not from city of (......).

(A) Noruga ru rubugaki?
What city are you from?

(B) Ninduga mu rubuga rwa (Kampala).
I am from city of (correct one).
LUHYORO/NUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

(A) Ogu naawe naruga kampala?
Is that person from Kampala as well?

(B) Nangwa, uwe tarukuruga mu Kampala.
No, he is not from Kampala as well.

(A) Naaruga mwihangaki?
What country is he from?

(B) Naaruga Kampala.
He is from Kampala.

VOCABULARY

Kubyecma  sleep
Uhiro    a day
Ebhiro bingi many days
Lutuka  store
Kugaru  to buy
Kugurar  to buy for
Kwadurro  to buy for oneself
Ma 'German'  German
Orugaye  cloth
Sabburi  etc.
Nka  about
Naawe / Nakyo  as well
Obuundi  perhaps
Obinsha  teams
Eticooli  maize
Osubazi ogurukuboye  perfume
Ihanga  nation
TO THE STUDENT

TIME
Saaha emu 7.00
Saaha ibiri 8.00
Saaha isatu 9.00
Saaha ina 10.00
Saaha itaano 11.00
Saaha mukaaga 12.00
Saaha musaanju 1.00
Saaha munaana 2.00
Saaha mwenda 3.00
Saaha ikumi 4.00
Saaha ikumi nenu 5.00
Saaha ikumi naibiri 6.00
Nyenkyara kara morning
Nyamugana day
Umwihangwe mid-day
Rwebogyo afternoon
eOrwebagyo evening
Ekiro night
Omwitunbi mid-night
TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Draw a simple picture of cycle on the board, putting dots in places of figure - then point to the first on your right and say "Saaha". Have your students repeat. Go on one hour at a time all the way through the day time (Nyanusana) and then the night time (Ikiro).

Then say "Saaha zingaha" to one of your students as you point to a dot. If he does not understand a question, he should repeat that question so that you can answer it. Go on asking Saaha zingaha?, or Hati saaha zingaha? until they can name all the hours quickly.
A **Lesson 20**

**AT THE GROCERY STORE/CONVERSATION**

I

(A) Ebitakuli nibigura bita? How much are the potatoes?
(B) Timpuliire/ogambireki? I beg your pardon.
(A) Ebitakuli nibigura bita? How much do the potatoes cost?
(B) Siringi emu buli kilo. One shilling a kilo.

II

(A) Nakugondeza ensahu yobotunguru, neratiri yamagita. I would like a bag of onions and a pound of butter.
(B) Ngonza ebijuma 'Applua' endimo na 'plums'. Do you need fruit – apples, lemons, plums?
(A) Rundi ekisanduko kya 'Cherrics' n'omuganda gwa 'grapes'. Perhaps a box of cherries and a bunch of grapes.
(B) Binu byona ndabikuteera nukisanduko hamu nebindi ebyoguzire. I will put all this in a box with your other groceries.

III

(A) Nyeberwe kugura omuceeri. I forgot to buy some rice.
(B) Ngonza ogurukwinganaha? How much do you want?
(A) Orasoboro kumuganda kilo ibiri? Would you please get me two kilos?
(B) Kale. Ysahu yakilo ibiri. All right. A two-kilo bag.
LUNYORO/AUTO-10 INSTRUCTIONS

IV

(A) Tonwetaaga amata rundi omwisi?

Don't you need milk or cream?

(B) Ego, katutwale painta y'omwisi hamu nabibiri byakana byamata.

Yes, let us get a pint of cream and two quarts of milk.

(A) Tusobora kutunga endenga yabibiri byakana.

We can get a two-quart container.

(B) katutwale nomwisi ogurukukake.

Let us get some sour cream too.

(A) Caali mpayo ecupa ibiri amata.

Please give me two bottles of milk.

(B) Amata gaitu goona gali mubasahu byobupapura

All of our milk is in cartons.

(A) Obusahu byobupapura burungi, baitu.

Cartons are all right, but

Nakugondeze ecupa.

I prefer bottles.

(B) Obusahu byobupapura nibukira, kandi ecupa nisasulirwa.

Cartons are more convenient, and there is a deposit on bottles.

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Use each of these five conversations as a play for two students; when one of them acts as a grocer and another one as a customer.
**LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS**

**LESSON 21**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M-1</th>
<th>Twimuka</th>
<th>we get up.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imuka</td>
<td>Twimuka</td>
<td>we get up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jwara</td>
<td>Tujuara</td>
<td>we get dressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lya</td>
<td>Tulya ekyaneyenya</td>
<td>we eat breakfast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genda</td>
<td>Tugenda omukitebe</td>
<td>we go to the class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yega</td>
<td>Twega</td>
<td>we learn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turuka</td>
<td>Tuturuka mukitebe</td>
<td>we come out from the class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lya Ekyamusana</td>
<td>Tulya ekyanusana</td>
<td>we eat lunch.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TO THE INSTRUCTOR**

See that your students can pronounce very well the cue words in column 1. Have them recite the words for the pronunciation as you demonstrate the meaning by actions. Do not start reciting sentences in the column 2 before you are sure that your students have understood the meaning of the cue words.

If the students still don't understand, write the meaning on the blackboard and erase them immediately, then go on to L-2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L-2</th>
<th>Hanyuma: Hanyuma mukoroki?</th>
<th>Then what do you (pl) do?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kiki: Hanyuma kili ekimukora?</td>
<td>Then what do you (pl) do?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LUHORO/AUTORO INSTRUCTION

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Ask each student the question you have been reciting in M-2 while he goes through all the sentences which are in M-1. Then let them ask one another as it is in M-1.

C-1

(A) Twinuka
(B) Hanyuma kiki ekimukara
(A) Hanyuma tujware.
(B) Hanyuma mukóraki?

We get up.
Then what do you do?
Then we put on.
Then what do you do?
M-1

I get up at 6.00 a.m.

I go to the class to learn at 7.00 a.m.

I eat breakfast at 8.00 a.m.

I return to the class at 9.00 a.m.

I learn until 1.00 p.m.

I eat lunch at 1.00 p.m.

I rest for one hour.

I return to class again at 2.30 p.m.

I learn until 5.30 p.m.

I eat dinner at 5.30 p.m.

I read books before I go to bed at 9.00 p.m.
LUNYORO/RURORO INSTRUCTIONS

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Have all of your students master these daily activities as they try to recite after you - then ask each of them the question from M-2.

M-2

1. What do you do daily?
2. Until what time do you learn language?

Buli kiro okoraki?
Oyega ofulimi kuhikya?
Sacha zingcha?

VOCABULARY

Kuhikya
Ekyanyenkya
Ekyanusana
Ekyeikiro
Genda obyaane

until
breakfast
lunch
dinner
go to bed
LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 23
TRYING TO BUY ORANGES AND TOMATOES

(A) Koowe, Waitu.
(B) Kabale.

(A) Nogonzaki kiro kinu?
(B) Kiro kinu, nakugondeze emicunguwa.

(A) Kiro kinu emicunguwa etembe re.
(B) Oguza emicunguwa inga, habwa siringi emu?

(A) Ninguza emicunguwa ikumi habwa siringi emu.
(B) Kale, nguza emicunguwa ya siringi ibiri.

(A) Kandi ekindi nogonzaki?
(B) Ningonza enyaanya obwiracca iroho.

(A) Nogonza enyaanya zasente zingana)
(B) Ningonza enyaanya zasiringi emu yonka.

(A) Weble muino.
(B) Buli kiro uwo okolego.

Welcome, Sir.

Thanks.

And what do you want today?

Today, I would like some oranges.

Oranges are very high today.

How many oranges do you sell for a shilling?

I am selling ten oranges for a shilling.

Well, sell me oranges for two shillings.

And what else do you want?

I like some tomatoes if there are some.

You want tomatoes for how much?

I want tomatoes for only one shilling.

Thank you very much.

You are welcome.
VOCABULARY

Omuhendo - price
Kiro kinu - today
Omucunguwa - orange
Ekyonuhendo - expensive
Guza - sell
Kuguza - sell to
Kukiraho - more
Kugonza - like
Kakuba / Oba - if
LUNYONO/ENGLISH INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 24

M-1

(Enkitabu) Kinu kitabu kyangwe
(Enkitabu) Binu bitabu byangwe
(Omukono) Gunu'nuukono gwange
(Emikono) Enu mikono yangwe
(Eriiso) Linu'eriiso lycange
(Amaiso) Gunu 'maiso gine
(Ekalaamu) Enu kaleamu yangwe
(Ekalaamu) Zinu kalaamu zange
(Orulimi) Runu rulimi rwange

This book is mine.
These books are mine.
This hand is mine.
These hands are mine.
This eye is mine.
These eyes are mine.
This pencil is mine.
These pencils are mine.
This tongue is mine.

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Have your students recite these sentences as you give them cues - then go on to M-2

M-2

(Enkitabu) Enkitabu ekinyakukuli
(haihi eki kyohe?) Whose book is that (near you)?
(Enkitabu) Enkitabu ekinyakukulis
(haihi ebi byoha?) Whose books are those (near you)?
(Omukono) Ogu omukono
ogunyakukuroho gwoho? Whose hands is that (on you)?
(Emikono) Ogi mikono yoooh? Whose hands are those?
(Eriiso)  Efi riiso lyosha?  Whose eye is that?
(Amaiso)  Ago yaiso gohe?  Whose eyes are those?
(Ekalamu)  Egi kalama noche?  Whose pencil is that?
(Skalamu)  Ezo kalama noche?  Whose pencils are those?
(Orulimi)  Oru rulimi muoche?  Whose tongue is that?

TO THE INSTRUCTOR:

Have your students sit in twos and let one of them ask questions from U-2 when another student uses sentences from U-1 for answers.
UNIT 3: LIGHTS, HOTELS, FOOD

LESSON 25

TAKING A TRIP BY CAR/CONVERSATION

I

(A) Oragenda korugendo kiro' chino?
Are you (pl) taking a trip today?

(B) Ego, nitugenda ; asindi.
Yes, we are going to Masindi.

(A) Kiro kirungi kyorugendo.
It is a good day for the trip.

(B) Nseneriirwe onusana nigujwa.
I am glad the sun is shining.

II

(A) Kuruga hanu kuhika hasindi mairo' pinga?
How far is it from here to Masindi?

(B) Ziri mairo nka kikuri nentano.
It is about 150 miles.

(A) Kitwara kaswiri kuhika yo hamatoa?
How long does it take to get there by car?

(B) Kitwara nkébsaah:i iriri nekicweka.
It takes about two hours and half.

III

(A) Ntuburwayo mwanyaki kuhika ha sitenseni ya peteroli enda?
How far is it to the next gas station?

(B) Haro ho emu mairo ibiri kuruga hanu.
There is one - two miles from here.

(A) Haliyo' ekikaro kyokuliramu (Hoteeri)
Is there a place to eat there?

(B) Ego, haro ho (Hoteeri) hadini nasitenseni.
Yes, there is a restaurant near the station.
LUNYOGO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Let your students converse in twos while you are trying to correct their pronunciation.
**LUNYORO/RUTUGO INSTRUCTIONS**

**LESSON 26**

**TO THE INSTRUCTOR**

Have your students study the words for the following set of time by going through the sentences. See that they can try to give time from the figures without referring to the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>Saaha emu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.05</td>
<td>Saaka emu nedakiika itaano.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.10</td>
<td>Saaha iibiru nedakiika ikumi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.15</td>
<td>Saaha ištatu nedakiika ikumi naitaano.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.20</td>
<td>Saaha ina nedakiika nakumi abiri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.25</td>
<td>Saaha itaano nedakiika nakumi abiri naitaano.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.30</td>
<td>Saaha itaano nekiweska.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.35</td>
<td>Saaha mukae ga nedakiika asatu naitaano.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>Saaha musaju nedakiika nakumi ana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>Saaha mwenda nedakiika nakumi ataano.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>Saaha ikumi nedakiika ana naitaano.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TO THE STUDENT**

1. **VOCABULARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ikumi</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ndakiika</td>
<td>minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasigaire</td>
<td>remain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhirukunafo</td>
<td>to be sufficient</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Lumyoro/Kutoro Instructions

### II. Learn

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ikumi</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Mkaaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Abiri</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Naanju</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Isatu</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Kinaana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Ana</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Kyenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Ataano</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Kikumi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 27

M-1

Ba Peace Corps abakozi baimuka kara. Peace Corps personnel saaha ikumi naibiri ezanyenkya. get up early at 5:00 p.m.

Balya okyanyenkya saaha ibiri. They eat breakfast at 6:00 a.m.

Hanyuma bagenda omu kitebe ha saaha ibiri nekiwewa ezanyenkya. Then they go to the class at 8:30 a.m.

Omu kitebe basona beega endini. In the class they learn ezimu, ezinizo, wo, Luganda, some languages, that is Lunyoro/Rutoro, Ranyankore/Lugiga, Runyankore/Lukiga, etc.

M-2

Ba Peace Corps abarakik buli hiro? What do Peace Corps do daily?

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Let your students ask one another the questions from II-2 when others recite all sentences from II-1. This will help them in their fluency.

VOCABULARY

Nyenkya kara early in the morning.

Ezimu some.
M-1

(Imuka) Ömukirege saaha sing'cha kiro kinu?

(Lya' Ekyanyenkyya) Ekyanyenkya okirirege saaha zingaha kiro kinu?

(Ruga Omuka) Omuka orugireyoga saaha zingaha?

(Hika omu Kitebe) Omukitebe ohikireyoga saaha zingaha kiro kinu.

What time did you get up today?

What time did you eat breakfast today?

What time did you leave home?

What time did you get to class today?

M-2

(Imuka) Kiro kinu nyimukirege saaha ikumi naibiri nekiicweka ezanyekya.

(Lya' Ekyanyenkyya) Kiro kinu ndirége ekanyekya

(Ruga Omuka) Kiro kinu ndugirege saaha ibiri ndalika ikumi naitaano ezanyekya.

(Hika omu Kitebe) Kiro kinu mpikirege omu kitebe saaha ibiri nedalika ana naitaano ezanyekya.

Today I got up at 6.30 a.m.

Today I ate breakfast at 7.30 a.m.

Today I left home at 8.15 a.m.

Today I arrived in class at 8.45 a.m.

TO THE INSTRUCTOR

Have your students ask me another these questions in twos. See that they recite these sentences very well, fluently and in very good pronunciation.
LUKYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 29

M-1

(Imuka) No, I did not get up at 7.00 but I got up
Nangwa t'innukirege s'aah a
enu ny'innukirege s'aah i'ibiri.
at 8.00 a.m.

(Lya No, I did not eat
Ekyanyenkyya) breakfast at 8.00 but I ate at 9.00
Nangwa' tindirege
kyanyenkya s'aah ibiri,
Ndire' s'aah isatu.

(Kuruga No, I did not leave
Omuka) home at 9.00 but I left
Nangwa omuka t'indugireyoga
home at 10.00
saah a isatu, ndugireyo
saah a ina.

(Kuhika nu No, I did not arrive
Kitebe) in the class at 10.00
Nangwa t'ipikirege omu
but I arrived at 11.00
kitebe saah a ina, mpikireyo
saah a itaan.

M-2

(Imuka) Did you get up at 7.00?
O'mukiregeha saah a onu?

(Lya Did you eat breakfast
Ekyanyenkyya)pro Kamukirege
saah a ibiri? 8.00?

(Ruga Omuka) Did you leave home at
Omuka orugireyoga ha
9.00?
saah a isatu?

C-1

(A) Did you get up at 7.00?
O'mukirege hasaah a onu?

(B) No, I did not get up at 7.00
Nangwa, t'innukirege
but I got up at 8.00
hasaah a onu, bai tu
ny'innukirege ha saah a ibiri.
LUNYOKO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

(A) Ekyanyenkya okiriire saaha ibiri?
Did you eat breakfast at 8.00?

(B) Nangwa, okyanyenkya tinkirire saaha ibiri, baiitukiriirege saaha isatu.
No, I did not eat breakfast at 8.00 but I ate breakfast at 9.00.

DRILL (I)

(Nyowe): Tiindiirege ekyanyenkya.
I did not eat breakfast.

(Iwe): Iwe tiiiriirege ekyanyenkya.
You did not eat breakfast.

(Uwe): Uwe tiiiriirege ekyanyenkya.
He did not eat breakfast.

(Itwe): Itwe tituiliirege ekyanyenkya.
We did not eat breakfast.

(Iwe): Toiiirege ekyanyenkya.
You did not eat breakfast.

(Bo): Bo tiiqiirege ekyanyenkya.
They did not eat breakfast.

(Onuntu): Onuntu onu tiiiriirege ekyanyenkya.
This person did not eat breakfast.

DRILL (II)

(Nyowe) Habwaki ijo otagenzirege onu kitiibe? Why didn't you go to the class yesterday?

(Uwe) Habwaki uwe otagenzirege onu kitiibe ijo? Why didn't he go to the class yesterday?

(Nyowe) Habwaki nyowo otagenzirege onukitebe ijo? Why didn't I go to the class yesterday?
LUNYORO/AUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

(Inywe) Habwaki inywe nutagenzirege omukitebe ijo? Why didn’t you go to the class yesterday?

(Bo) Habwaki bo batagenzirege omukitebe ijo? Why didn’t you to the class yesterday?

(Itwe) Habwaki itwe tutagenzirege omukitebe ijo? Why didn’t we go to the class yesterday?
SAMPLE OF FRIE CONVERSATION

(A) Okaijadi hanu?

(B) Hatu haheireho ameeki abiri nyizire.

4. Nokoraki?

(B) Ninjyegaa: Nuyoro/Rutoro.

(A) Omazire kasuniki noyega?

(B) Mazire babiti abiri ninyega.

(A) Okaija kukoraki: Mikano linu?

(B) Okaija, kwegesa mwisemero lya siniye.

(A) Nogenda kwegesa yaki?

(B) Ningenda kwegesa rungeroza.

(A) Nogenda kwegesa nukicwoksiki ekya Uganda?

(B) Ningenda kwegesa omumutenba ga Uganda.

(A) Habwangi oyea Nuyoro/Rutoro?

(B) Habwakuba ningona kubaza nabantu shatamanyire Rungeroza.

When did you come here?

I came here two months ago.

What are you doing now?

I am learning Nuyoro/Rutoro.

For how long have you been learning?

I have been learning for two weeks.

What did you come to do in this country?

I came to teach in a secondary school.

What are you going to teach?

I am going to teach English.

In what part of Uganda are you going to teach?

I am going to teach in the northern part.

Why do you learn Nuyoro/Rutoro?

Because I want to speak with people who do not know English.
LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

TO THE STUDENT

NOTE VOCABULARY

Mbabwakuba  because
Orungereza  English
Baza na  speak to
Kunananya  to know
LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 51

M-1

(Enyama) Hakynamusana kiro kini nitwija kulya enyama.

(Entoon) Hakynamusana kiro kini nitwija kulya entoon.

(Enitakuli) Hakynamusana kiro kini nitwija kulya entitakuli.

(Emigaate) Hakynamusana kiro kini nitwija kulya emigaate.

(Emboga) Hakynamusana kiro kini nitwija kulya emboga.

(Amata) Hakynamusana kiro kini turanywa amata.

Today at lunch we will eat meat.

Today at lunch we will eat banana.

Today at lunch we will eat potatoes.

Today at lunch we will eat bread.

Today at lunch we will eat cabbage.

Today at lunch we will drink milk.

M-2

(Kiki?) Hakynamusana turalyanksi?

(Nywa) Hakynamusana turanywanksi?

What shall we eat at lunch?

What shall we drink at lunch?

C-1

(A) Ekyamusana turalyanksi?

(B) Ekyamusana kiro kini turadlya enyama.

(A) Hakynamusana turanywanksi?

(B) Kiro kini hakynamusana turanywa amata.

What shall we eat at lunch?

Today at lunch we will eat meat.

What shall we drink at lunch?

Today at lunch we shall drink (some) milk.
LUNYORO/HUNYORO INSTRUCTIONS

TO THE STUDENT

Learn Vocabulary:

- Znyana
- Ebittoki / Ebitoki
- Eritakuli / Ebitakuli
- Omugaate / Emigaate
- Esboga
- Aanta

meat, banana(s), potatoe(s), bread, cabbage, milk.
LUNYORO/RUTORO INSTRUCTIONS

LESSON 32

1-1

(Enyonyi) Nyizire hanu m'enyoni. I came here by plane.
(Egaali yomwiika) Nyizire hanu m'egaali yomwiika.
(Bbaasi) Nyinzire hanu m'ebangai. I came here by bus.
(Matoka) Nyizire hanu m'ebatoka. I came here by car.
(Amaguru) Nyizire m'amaaguru. I came here on foot.

2-2

(Ota) Oizire ota hanu? How did you come here?
(Kampala) Kampala okujayo ota? How did you come to Kampala?
(Nkahá) Orugire nkaha? Where did you come from?

C-1

(A) Oizire ota hanu? How did you come here?
(B) Nyizire nonyonyi. I came here by plane.
(A) Orugire nkaha? Where did you come from?
(B) Nduugire mw'Amerika. I came from America.
**LUNYORO/RUZORO INSTRUCTIONS**

**TO THE STUDENT**

**Learn more Figures:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Kikumi n'iki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Kikumi n'ike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>Kikumi n'aka n'iteamo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>Kikumi n'aka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Dikumi bibiri.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>Kikumi bica.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>Rukaaga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>Runacna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td>Rwenda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>Rukumi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Rukumi u a rwenda nsaanju naumu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A LIST OF VERBS IN LUNYORO/LUTORO

Ku-sobora  to be able
Ku-ikiriza  to accept
Ku-nyageerra  to accuse
Ku-hingisa  to alter
Ku-biihiza  to annoy
Ku-garukamu  to answer
Ku-hika (mukiikaro?)  to arrive, reach
Ku-zooka  to appear
Ku-kaguza  to ask a question
Ku-siimuka  to awake
Ku-oga  to bathe
Ku-zaara  to bear fruit, children
Ku-osergerez  to beg
Ku-tandika  to begin
Ku-ikirize  to believe
Ku-ruma, kwo-kya  to bite, sting
Ku-nyegeerra (omurro)  to blow (fire)
Ku-duura, Kwe-haisamza  to boast
Ku-cumba, ku-hikya gamukire  to boil
Ku-rabukya  to be bright
Ku-atika  to be broken
Ku-zaara  to become blind
A LIST OF VERBS IN LUNYARO/LUTORO

Ku-zaarwa to be born
Ku-teera amatu to box the ears
Kw-ata to break
Kw-leeta to bring
Kw-ombeka to build
Kw-oky to burn
Ku-ziika to bury
Ku-etc to call
Kw-rolerra to care for
Kw-etweka to carry
Ku-baka to catch hold of
Kw-iba to cheat
Ku-fitama to chew
Ku-komamu to choose
Ku-teerq mungaro to clap the hands
Ku-ge, eza to clean
Ku-tamba to climb up
Ku-soroza to collect
Ku-hikira to become complete
Ku-ramara to become crooked
Ku-garukayo to go back
A LIST OF VERBS IN LUNYORO/RUTORO

Kwe-ija fundi kugenda to come or go out
Ku-singura to conquer
Ku-tekerereza to consider
Ku-cumba to cook
Ku-lpprra to cough
Ku-cwamgamoza to cross over
Ku-tomera to crush
Ku-rra to cry
Ku-Hingishibwa to be changed
Ku-lima to cultivate
Ku-kiza to cure
Ku-tema to cut down
Ku-zina to dance
Ku-kehya to decrease
Ku-rwanirra to defend
Ku-keterereza to delay
Kw-chokona to deny
Ku-hwerekereza to destroy
Ku-lima to dig
Ku-habura to direct
Ku-baganizamu to divide
A LIST OF VERBS IN LUNYORD/AUTORORD

Ku-kora
   to do

Ku-kurita
   to drag

Ku-teera omisitale
   to draw a line

Ku-taha amaizi
   to draw water

ku-roota
   to dream

ku-binge
   to drive away

ku-ome
   to get dry

Ku-tahanguka
   to become disordered

Ku-seesa
   to empty out

Ku-malirra
   to end

Ku-taahamu
   to enter

Ku-cwa (munkomo)
   to escape

Ku-gwa (ebyokukaguzibwa)
   to fail (exams)

Ku-sphrrra
   to explain

ku-gwa (kuruga mumutu)
   to fall (from a tree)

Ku-boha
   to fasten, bind shut

Ku-tiina
   to fear

Ku-liisa, Ku-gabira
   to feed

Ku-rwaña
   to fight

Ku-seberra
   to find

Ku-sara
   to finish
**A LIST OF VERBS IN LUNYORO/RUTORO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ku-hwa</td>
<td>to be finished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-boha</td>
<td>to fix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-taho amababi fundi ebyakya</td>
<td>to flourish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-harruka</td>
<td>to fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-kuba</td>
<td>to fold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-hondeta</td>
<td>to follow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-tanga</td>
<td>to forbid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-ebwa</td>
<td>to forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-ganyira</td>
<td>to forgive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-tunga</td>
<td>to get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kw-nga</td>
<td>to get ripe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kw-imuka</td>
<td>to get up, sit of from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kw-kira</td>
<td>to get well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-genda</td>
<td>to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-genda rundi ku-garuka</td>
<td>to go or come back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-sisikera</td>
<td>to go bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-ramukya</td>
<td>to greet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-se</td>
<td>to grind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-linda</td>
<td>to guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-turuka</td>
<td>to get out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-temba rundi ku-sirimuka</td>
<td>to go up or come down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## A LIST OF VERBS IN LUNYORDORUTORO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ku-kora kubi</td>
<td>to harm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-noba</td>
<td>to hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-hurra</td>
<td>to hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-konyera</td>
<td>to hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-seremba</td>
<td>to hide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-teera</td>
<td>to hit, beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-kwata</td>
<td>to take hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-saliza</td>
<td>to hurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-teraniza</td>
<td>to join</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-cwamu</td>
<td>to judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-guruka, Ku-harruká</td>
<td>to jump, fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-samba</td>
<td>to kick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-ita</td>
<td>to kill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-mghya</td>
<td>to know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-kerererwe</td>
<td>to be late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-seka</td>
<td>to laugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-egasa</td>
<td>to teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-leka, Ku-genda</td>
<td>to leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-imukyá</td>
<td>to lift up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-hemba (a.ururu, u. ra)</td>
<td>to light (a fire or lamp)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-gonzo</td>
<td>to like, love</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### A List of Verbs in LUNYORD/RUTORD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ku-huliriz</td>
<td>to listen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-serra</td>
<td>to look for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-yugyayugya</td>
<td>to loosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-bilirirwa</td>
<td>to lose (act)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-yu</td>
<td>to lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-naaba engero</td>
<td>to wash hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-sirimura</td>
<td>to lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-kora</td>
<td>to make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-swera omukani</td>
<td>to marry a wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-swera</td>
<td>to marry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-lenga</td>
<td>to measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-agirisa</td>
<td>to melt (intr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-feerwa</td>
<td>to miss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-tabura</td>
<td>to mix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-ragiro</td>
<td>to order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-ajumika</td>
<td>to overturn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-gira ibanja</td>
<td>to owe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-saliza</td>
<td>to pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-rabaho</td>
<td>to pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-sasyra</td>
<td>to pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-koma</td>
<td>to pick up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A LIST OF VERBS IN LUNYORD/RUTORD

Kw-egoka
Ku-zaama
Ku-seesa
Ku-saba
Ku-sika
Ku-sindika
Kw-egoka
Ku-honda (oburo)
Kw-iinaho
Ku-jwara
Kw-ihamu
Ku-zinya
Ku-kungara
Kw-imubya
Ku-hika
Ku-somo
Ku-tunga
Kw-ijuka
Kw-enga
Kw-sijukya
Ku-somererwa

to place

to play

to poor

to pray

to pull up

to push

to put

to pound corn (millet)
to put away

to put on (clothes)
to put out

to put out (light)
to querrel

to raise

to reach

to read

to receive

to recollect

to refuse

to regret

to rejoin
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oku-saga</td>
<td>to remain over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kw-ikara (mukákero?)</td>
<td>to remain (in a place)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kw-ijuka</td>
<td>to remember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kw-ijukye</td>
<td>to remind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-humura</td>
<td>to rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-garuka</td>
<td>to return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-garra</td>
<td>to return give back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kw-okya</td>
<td>to roast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-junda</td>
<td>to rot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwe-hinguliririza</td>
<td>to be round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kw-iiruka</td>
<td>to run away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-june</td>
<td>to save</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-gamba</td>
<td>to say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-nogana</td>
<td>to scatter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kw-ngura</td>
<td>to scratch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-segra</td>
<td>to search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-rora</td>
<td>to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-rora ngana</td>
<td>to see one another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutuma</td>
<td>to send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-guza</td>
<td>to sell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-baziira</td>
<td>to sow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## A List of Verbs in Luyoro/Autoro

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbal Form</th>
<th>English Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ku-chikyachikya</td>
<td>to shake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-gwa</td>
<td>to shave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kw-orska</td>
<td>to chew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-zira</td>
<td>to sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-dikira</td>
<td>to sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kw-ikarra</td>
<td>to sit down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-byama</td>
<td>to sleep, lie down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-nuka</td>
<td>to smell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-boy</td>
<td>to smell nice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-salirwa</td>
<td>to be sorry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-baza</td>
<td>to speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-kosasa</td>
<td>to spend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kw-anjurra</td>
<td>to spread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kw-unemra</td>
<td>to stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kw-ise</td>
<td>to steal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kw-kara</td>
<td>to stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kw-shinguliiriza</td>
<td>to surround</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-singorre</td>
<td>to sweep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-zimba</td>
<td>to swell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-takeetaza</td>
<td>to think, suppose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-hunguza</td>
<td>to throw away</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A LIST OF VERBS IN LUNYORO/RUTORG

Ku-boña
Ku-jwah:
Ku-kwata
Ku-genda
Ku-lengaho
Ku-twara
Ku-twora
Kw-qlinda
Ku-juramu
Ku-roza
Ku-someu
Ku-tagura
Ku-tagura múbucweka zweke
Ku-gamba
Ku-tekereza
Ku-hinduka
Ku-sikura
Ku-kingura
Ku-kozesə
Ku-lindiriza
Ku-rubatarubata

to tie

to become tired

to touch

to travel

to try

to take

to take away

to take care

to take off (clothes)
to taste

to teach

to tear

to tear in pieces

tell

to think

to turn

to uncover

to unfasten; open

to use

to wait

to walk about
A LIST OF VERBS IN LUNYORO/RUTORÖ

Ku-gonza  to want
Ku-hunirra to wonder
Ku-ogya  to wish
Ku-zaagaza, ku-suuma to wipe
Ku-ramya  to worship
Ku-handiika to write