This guide is designed for Luganda (Ganda) language training of Peace Corps workers in Uganda, and reflects daily communication needs in that context. It consists of an introduction on use of the materials and a series of topical instructional units addressing specific language competencies. Each unit includes the targeted competency and a behavioral objective, text or dialogue, several grammar and vocabulary exercises, and grammar and cultural notes. Unit topics include greetings and leave-takings, introductions, food and drink, daily activities, health, friendship, home, transportation, health and parts of the body, climate and clothing, and typically difficult Luganda expressions for non-Bantu speakers. Appended materials include verb lists and topical vocabulary lists. (HSE)
LUGANDA
SELF-INSTRUCTING
LEARNER'S MANUAL

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Under U.S. Peace Corps Contract

# PC 294 - 1002

CHIP INTERNATIONAL INC.
OCTOBER 1994

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2
BASIC LUGANDA SELF INSTRUCTING LEARNER'S MANUAL

Preliminaries

This manual is intended for those people who come from English speaking areas. It targets those who have no prior knowledge of Luganda, and its main objective is to aid those, who are determined and ready to take on the challenge of getting initiated in a new and unique language and culture, to accomplish an intermediate level.

There are several assumptions which must be made from the beginning.

1. Although the basic method of approach is competency based, the arrangement and presentation of specific aspects of the language is governed by the principle of a gradual movement from simple structures to more and more complex ones. This arrangement governs the choice of vocabulary, phrases and sentence structure.

2. The grammatical structures are not taught explicitly, but rather are discovered from conversational exercises. The student receives explanations on specific structures at the end of specifically difficult structures.

3. There are some cultural explanations which are aimed at making the learning of the language more realistic and easily applicable to different situations.

4. The repetitions, activities, questions and exercises are supposed to help stimulate the learners participation and genuine interest in the lessons learnt.

5. There will be some tapes which could be used with this manual.

6. The questions and exercises must be done and corrected before one proceeds to the next unit.

7. At the end of each unit, a list of vocabulary items is given. This list includes both the items used within the unit as well as other related words.

Dr. Kasalina Matovu, Makerere University, October 1994

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INFORMATION ON THE LUGANDA SELF-INSTRUCTING LEARNERS MANUAL

The first Luganda Manual, written in 1992 by Wynnie Babirye under a Peace Corps / Makioiki Language Services Contract PC 291 - 1002 was found to be a bit complex for self learning and could only be used by PCTs or Volunteers with a lot of assistance from the language trainer. After being used and tested in two training cycles (1992 & 1993) and with the current shift in Peace Corps Language Programs of encouraging trainees to take more control in their language learning and arming would be volunteers with strategies for language learning in the field, there was a need to come up with a resource manual that could be used in Training by the trainee with minimal assistance from a language trainer and carry over into the field for self-learning.

In the 1994 Uganda Pre-service Training budget, CHP International provided a budget for writing a Generic Manual in Luganda that could be used in PST and also in the field by trainees and volunteers with the above in mind, and knowing that as the Makioiki Language Coordinator since 1991 for Peace Corps Uganda, I had to look further than my group of language trainers. I approached Dr. Kasalima Matovu who is a well known linguist and writer of Luganda Language Resource Manuals for Beginners at Makerere University. After a series of meetings and a lot of discussions, a draft plan for writing this manual was laid down. The following were the guiding assumptions that were initially agreed between myself and Dr. Matovu.

1. The Resource Manual will be a competency based one.

2. The manual will agree as much as possible with the curriculum used in a Pre-Service Training.

3. There will be a lot of activities, exercises and cultural explanations to create interest and stimulate learning.

4. The manual will, in every unit or competency, move from simple to complex concepts without losing meaning, context and cultural importance.

After a lot of discussions we also agreed that it was important for Dr. Matovu to attend a language trainers workshop whose goals were heavy on Competency Based Curriculum principles and application, classroom teaching techniques and language assessment and evaluation. Dr. Matovu's attending the Training of Trainers served a double purpose of not only familiarizing herself with Competency Based Curriculum but also getting acquainted with the language trainers who she was going to use to introduce parts of the manual during Pre-Service Training for Pre-Testing.
After the T.O.T. we laid down a time line for Dr. Matovu to complete segments of the manual and pre-test with first draft to be finished by the end of PST 1994.

The manual was completed at the end of Pre-Service Training and about 35% of it was pre-tested in the same PST and feedback sought from trainees and the Luganda trainers who used parts of it. I gave back the first draft to Dr. Matovu who responded to the feedback given. The second draft was retyped and used during the first Language In-Service Training in December 1994 which was based on an immersion design. The feedback received during this IST was incorporated in this current issue of the manual. The major additions was to include pictures in the manual that would stimulate the learners interest.

I have recommended that this manual be translated into the other four languages that are usually offered during PST for Peace Corps Uganda.

The current Luganda Manual consists of the following formats in each competency.

1. Dialogue(s)
2. Pronunciation Drills & Exercises.
3. Grammar Explanations
4. Comprehension Exercises
5. Activities for enhancing vocabulary
6. Grammar activities (e.g. matching games, translation, exercises etc.).
7. Cultural Explanations.

Throughout the manual, Dr. Matovu emphasized simple concepts first which spiraled into complex ones the more the learner became comfortable with the language and are able to express themselves. A lot of translation into English, instant explanations of any new concept introduced makes this Luganda Manual an ideal tool for use in class with a trainer and for self learning in the field.

We hope that this attempt to develop a "User Friendly" manual will benefit those wanting a practical approach to Competency Based Curriculum.

Simon Njue,
Language Coordinator,
December 1994.
BASIC LUGANDA MANUAL

Table of Contents

Preliminaries ........................................................................................................ ii

TOPIC I  Introduction ...................................................................................... 1
          Another way of Introducing Self ......................................................... 7

TOPIC II Morning greetings .............................................................................. 8
          Plural form of morning greetings ....................................................... 13

TOPIC II Afternoon greetings ........................................................................... 19

TOPIC III Leave taking ..................................................................................... 25
          Another way of Introducing Self and other ....................................... 28

TOPIC IV Polite Forms ..................................................................................... 31

TOPIC V Formal and extended introductions .................................................. 37

TOPIC VI Food and drinks ............................................................................... 42
          The Prepositions of Luganda .............................................................. 47
          Table, Meal Manners ........................................................................... 50

TOPIC VII Purchasing food items ................................................................. 52

TOPIC VIII Life and general activities ............................................................ 65

TOPIC IX  Health/Friendship/Home ................................................................. 72

TOPIC X  Transportation ................................................................................ 86

TOPIC XI  Heath (Eby’obulamu) ..................................................................... 96
          Parts of the body .................................................................................... 98

TOPIC XII Climate and clothing ..................................................................... 104

TOPIC XIII Aspects of typically difficult Luganda expressions
          for non-bantu speakers ....................................................................... 105

APPENDIX I ..................................................................................................... 126

APPENDIX II .................................................................................................... 129
TOPIC I

INTRODUCTION

NZE KASALINA = I am Kasalina

COMPETENCY: Introduction of self and others.

OBJECTIVE: By the end of this you should be able to introduce yourself simply.

Introductions:

1. Look at your teacher closely, or listen carefully

   Nze - Nze - Nze - Nze
   Ggwe - Ggwe - Ggwe - Ggwe
   Ye - Ye - Ye - Ye

2. You may repeat after your teacher now.

   Nze Kasalina
   Ggwe Simon
   Ye Susan.

   Question: Nze ani?
   Answer: Ggwe Kasalina
   Question: Nze ani?
   Answer: Ggwe Simon
   Question: Nze ani?
   Answer: Ggwe Susan.
ACTIVITY I

Can you guess, at the meaning of the new words you have just learnt?

Now look at these

Listen carefully

Question: Nze Susan?
Answer: Nedda, Ggwe Kasalina

Question: Ggwe Kasalina?
Answer: Nedda, Nze Simon

Question: Ggwe Simon?
Answer: Nedda nze Susan.

Nedda, Nedda, Nedda, Nedda.

Question: What is nedda?

ACTIVITY II

You may start making simple questions like:

"Who are you"

Question: A. Ggwe ani?
Answer: B. Nze Kasalina

Question: A. Ye ani? (Y'ani')
Answer: B. Ye Susan

Question: A. Nze Ani? (Nz'ani)
Answer: B. Ggwe Simon.

Now answer these questions.

Nze ani?  ------------
Ggwe ani?  ------------
Ye ani?  ------------
Nze Simon?  ------------
Ggwe Kasalina?  ------------
Ye Moses?  ------------

Say:
Nedda  -  Nedda  -  Nedda  -  Nedda
Yee  -  Yee  -  Yee  -  Yee
Revision Exercise I

Write down/say out the meaning of all these words in English.

Nze .................
Ggwe ............... 
Ye ..................
Ani ................
Nedda ..............
Yee ................

A VISIT AT A HOME

You can now listen to this simple conversation: between a host and a visitor.

A = the host, B = the visitor.

B: Knock, Knock
A: Wanji?
B: Nze
A: Ggwe ani?
B: Nze Kasalina
A: Yingira
B: Kale

Pronounce these after your teacher.

Wanji? Wanji? Wanji? Wanji?
Yingira, Yingira, Yingira, Yingira.
Question

Can you guess as to the meaning of the words Wanji, and Yingira? Act the conversation out with your teacher or friend, you will get the meaning easily.

Write down/say out the meaning of the following words.

Ani?  
Yee  
Ye  
Nedda  
Wanji  
Yingira  
Nze  
Ggwe  

Say these words out and try to get the right pronunciation. Listen to the tape and try to get the right pronunciation for these forms.

STRUCTURAL INFORMATION

Note that when you say:
Nze Kasalina
Ye Susan
Ggwe Simon

These structures can be literally translated into English as:

I Kasalina
He/She Susan
You Simon

Note however that in English, there should be an appropriate form of the verb to be in similar structures as those above.

E.g.

I am (Kasalina)
He/She Susan
You are (Simon)

This verb to be is absent in the Luganda structures. However, it exists in other structures as will be shown later on.
Nle Kasuwu
G'gwe Suron?
CULTURAL NOTES:

Unlike many other cultures, the Baganda are not very much used to introducing themselves at the first encounter with other people. When two or more people meet each other for the first time, the first thing which is likely to done is to greet each other.

After the greeting, the "modern" ones may introduce themselves as shown above, and would expect the other person to introduce him/herself before being asked to do so.

It is usually children who are asked bluntly: Ggwe ani? These children who are regarded as being "socially lower" than adults are then expected to answer, but they are not expected to ask for the name of the other person, especially if he/she is more senior than them.
ANOTHER WAY OF INTRODUCING SELF, etc

ERINNYA LYANGE NZE KASALINA
My name is kasalina

Erinnya + lyange = Erinnya lyange
Erinnya + lyo = Erinnya lyo
Erinnya + lye = Erinnya lye

Erinnya lyange nze Kasalina
(Name my I am Kasalina
Erinnya lyo ggwe Simon
(your)
Erinnya lye ye Susan
(his)

Pronounce carefully

E + ri + nnya
E + ri + nnya
lya + nge - lyange - lyo - lye
lya + nge - lyange - lyo - lye

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ani</th>
<th>Who</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nze</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ggwe</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye</td>
<td>He/She</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nedda</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erinnya</td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyange</td>
<td>My (for names)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyo</td>
<td>Your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lye</td>
<td>His/Her name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erinnya lyange</td>
<td>My name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erinnya lyo</td>
<td>Your name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erinnya lye</td>
<td>His/Her name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13
TOPIC II

MORNING GREETINGS

WASUZE OTYANNO?
How did you sleep?

COMPETENCY: Greeting in the morning.

OBJECTIVE: By the end of this, you will be able to greet properly.

SETTING: A young boy encounters an adult woman in her compound.

Listen carefully:

Conversation: (This greeting is between: A = an adult mature woman,
B = a young boy.)

A: Ggwe ani bambi?
B: Nze Sam nnyabo
A: Um Um Um
B: Um Um
A: Wasuze otyanno Sam
B: Bulungi nnyabo
A: Um Um
B: Wasuze otyano nnyabo?
A: Bulungi
B: Um Um
A: Um Um

Now say these words slowly with you teacher’s help.

Wa + su + ze (wasuze)
O + tya + nno (otyanno) (Otyanno)
Nnya + bo (Nnyabo) (Nnyabo)
Bu + lu + ngi (Bulungi) (Bulungi) (Bulungi)
Ba + mbi (Bambi) Bambi

Wasuze otyanno?
Wasuze otyanno nnyabo?
Bulungi
Bulungi nnyabo.
Questions

Guess at what the following words mean and say/write out the meanings

Ggwe 
Wasuze 
Otyanno 
Nnyabo 
Bulungi 
Ani 
Bambi 
Um Um 
Wasuze otyanno 
Wasuze otyanno 
Bulungi 
Bulungi nnyabo 
Ggwe ani 
Nze Sam 
Yee, Nze Sam 
Ggwe Kasalina?
Nedda, Nze Susan 
Bulungi Kasalina

Now listen to this conversation which takes place when Simon meets Kasalina for the first time.

A: Nze Kasalina
B: Um ... Nze Simon
A: Um ...
B: Um ...
A: Wasuze otyanno Kasalina?
B: Bulungi Simon
A: Um ...
B: Wasuze otyanno?
A: Bulungi
B: Um ...
A: Um ...
B: Weebale emirimu
A: Kale
B: Um ...
A: Naawe weebale
B: Kale
A: Um ...
B: Um ...

16
ACTIVITY I

Match the following words to their English equivalent:
Some of them have been done for you.

Nze  O.K./alright
Wanjir You
Wasuze Well/fine
Bulungi How
Otyarwo You slept/spent the night
Kale Sir
Ggwe Yes?
Yee You too
Naaue No
Nedda Work/job
Emirimu Thank you
Yee He/she
Weebale Madam
Nnyabo I
Ssebo Yes

Further work

Listen to the tape and try to get the correct pronunciation of the greeting form.

ACTIVITY II

Listen to these vocabulary items and try to remember 3 items at first.

Omukyala a lady/wife
Omwami a chief/husband
Omwana a child
Omusomesa a teacher
Omulenzi a boy
Omuwala a girl
Omuyizi a student
Omusawo a doctor
Omukozi a worker
Omufumbo a married person
Plurals

Abakyala ---------------- wives/ladies
Abaami ---------------- chiefs/husbands
Abaana ----------------
Abasomesa ---------------
Abalenzi ---------------
Abawala ---------------
Abayizi ---------------
Abasawo ---------------
Abakozi ---------------
Abafumbo ---------------

Question

Do you still remember these?

Wasuze ---------------- you slept
Bulungi --------------- well/fine
Otyango --------------- how
Kale --------------- alright
Namawe --------------- and you too
Emirimu --------------- jobs/work
Weebale --------------- thank you
Nnyabo --------------- madam
Seebo --------------- sir
Bambi --------------- (a symbathetic term frequently used)

Fill in/say the right Luganda forms.
Two of them have been done for you

i) A wife ---------------- Omukyala
ii) A husband -------------- Omwami
iii) A child ---------------
iv) The teacher ---------------
v) A boy ----------------
vi) A student ---------------
vii) A girl ---------------
viii) A doctor ---------------
ix) A worker ---------------
STRUCTURAL NOTE

Simple introduction to the idea of noun classes and Pluran forms as reflected within the noun class structure.

In Luganda, the items which exist in life have been categorised into specific classes. There are, for instance classes of human beings, classes of non-living things, classes of elongated objects, classes of living things, classes of huge giant things etc. In each case there is usually a specific prefix which indicates the type of class to which the noun belongs. Thus, for human beings there is the (o-mu/a-ba) forms: the former is the singular marker, whilst the latter marks the plural form. (A-ba-)

Note further that many simple nouns in Luganda have the following structures:

O - mu - sajja (a man)
A - ba - sajja (men)
O - mu - kyla (a wife)
A - ba - kyla (wives)
O - mu - yizi (a student)
A - ba - yizi (students)
O - mu - sawo (a doctor)
A - ba - sawo (doctors)
PLURAL FORM OF MORNING GREETING

MWASUZE MUTYANO?
How did you (pl) sleep?

OBJECTIVE: By the end of this unit you should be able to use the plural form of greeting properly

SETTING: (A gentleman meets a group of ladies gathered together). When more than one person is being greeted, then we change the form of the greeting appropriately.

Listen to this conversation

A = a gentleman
B = a group of ladies

A: Mwasuze mutyanno bannyabo?
B: Bulungi ssebo
A: Umm ...
B: Wasuze otyanno ssebo?
A: Bulungi
B: Umm ...
A: Umm ...
A: Abeeka bali batya?
B: Bali bulungi ssebo
A: Umm ...
B: Ate mmwe?
A: Tuli bulungi
B: Umm ...
A: Umm ...
A: Mwebale emirimu
B: Kale
A: Umm ...
B: Naawe weebale
A: Kale
B: Umm ...
A: Umm ...
Exercise and practice for activity I

Listen again to the conversation and write down point to:

a) The words you have recognised.
b) The words you do not recognise at all
c) Write down the meaning of those words you have been able to guess at.

A NOTE ON THE STRUCTURE

(Introducing the verb to be)

Look at these forms.

Omukyala a-li bulungi
The lady is well/tine
Omwana a-li Kampala
The child is at Kampala
Omusomesa a-li Makerere
The teacher is at Makerere
Abayizi ba-li Ntebbe
The students are at Ntebbe
Abaana ba-li ka
The children are at home

O li bulungi
A li bulungi
ndi bulungi
tuli bulungi
muli bulungi
bali bulungi

Question:

Try to get the meaning of the above

In Luganda, the verb to be is sometimes reflected as (-li) as the forms above show.

Note However, the in English, the verb to be changes according to the situations e.g. I am (not, I is)
You are (not. you is)
She/he is (not, she/he are)
They are (not. they am)

However in Luganda the (li-) form remains stable.
Pronunciation Exercise

Pronounce these words clearly and distinctly: Your teacher should help you here:

Mwa + su + ze (Mwasuze) (Mwasuze)
Mwe + ba + le (Mwebale) (Mwebale)
Mu + tya + nno (Mutyanno) (Mutyanno)
Ba + nnya + bo (Bannyabo) (Bannyabo)
Sse + bo (Ssebo) (Ssebo)
Bu + lu + ngi (Bulungi) (Bulungi)
A + bee + ka (Abeeka) (Abeeka)
Ba + li (Bali) (Bali)
Ba + tya (Batya) (Batya)
Tu + li (Tuli) (Tuli)
E + mi + ri + mu (Emirimu) (Emirimu)
Naa + we (Naawe) (Naawe)
Ka + le (Kale) (Kale)
Ba + mbi (Bambi) (Bambi)

ACTIVITY II

Fill in the appropriate information, and then exchange with your colleague.

A: Mwasuze mutyanno bannyabo  B:

A: Umm Umm  B: Wasuze otyanno
A: Bulungi  B: Umm Umm
A: Abeeka bali batya  B: 

A: Umm Umm  B: Ate mmwe?
A: Tuli bulungi  B: 

A: Umm Umm  B: Kale
A: Kale mweraba  B: Nammwe mweraba
A: Kale  B: Um Um
A: Umm Umm
ACTIVITY III

Match the following words appropriately. Some of them have been done for you.

Bulungi  Alright
Mutyanno  And you (plural)
Abeeka  Work/job
Mwasuze  You slept
Bali  How (plural)
Tuli  And
Wasuze  and you (singular)
Otyanno  Fine/well
Weebale  We are
Emirimu  Madame
Bannyabo  Sirs
Ba ssebo  They are
Ate  You (plural) slept
Ate mmwe  The people at home
Naawe  How (plural form) are you
Kale  Thank you

Practice Exercise

Now listen to the tape and try to get the right pronunciation.
Make a list of all the words you can remember in Luganda and their English equivalent. Do not worry about the correct spelling.

Now Listen to the tape, and try to fill in the missing words in the blanks provided to you.

A NOTE ON THE STRUCTURES.

The greeting structure takes the following form.

1. There is the initiator who poses the question "How did you sleep?" (literally) or how was your night? Then the respondent must answer positively (fine/well) even if the night was not terribly good. Then the initiator must make an agreement sound, "Um", which gives the respondent the opportunity to pose, exactly the same question to the initiator who also answers positively. After which the initiator says "Um" and the respondent also answers likewise. The "Um" sounds must be of the right tone. Sometimes another form - "Yee" is used instead of "Um". Both are truly acceptable.
If we were to put the Luganda morning greeting into English, this is how it would go: (literally).

A: You slept how?
B: Fine
A: Um ... Um
B: You slept how?
A: Fine
B: Um
A: Um
A: How are the people at home
B: They are well/fine
A: Um
B: And you (pl)
A: We are fine
B: Um
A: Um
B: Thank you for doing the work you do
A: Alright
B: Um
A: And you too, thank you
B: Alright
A: Um
B: Um

A CULTURAL NOTE

Put like that, this greeting is certainly very different from the one you are used to. But you must always remember that many African cultures were governed by the principle of a need to share in all that which had happened to a person whether good or bad. If you met somebody in the morning it was very important that you ask him/her how her night was. This made the other one feel that people cared about him/her, and that they genuinely were concerned about what state of condition he was in night and day. The principle of sharing is very important. It is reflected in most of the cultural expressions we shall look at. This principle dictates that there should always be reciprocity between the people who are exchanging news after salutations.
TOPIC III

AFTERNOON GREETINGS

OSIIBYE OTYANNO

How have you spent the day

COMPETENCY: Greeting in the afternoon

OBJECTIVE: By the end of this, you will be able to greet and respond to greetings in the afternoon.

SETTING: This greeting takes place between two adult people of opposite sex.

(A = Lady  B = Gentleman)

A:  Osiibye otyanno ssebo
B:  Bulungi
A:  Umm
B:  Osiibye otyanno nnyabo
A:  Bulungi
B:  Umm
A:  Umm
A:  Weebale emirimu
B:  Kale
A:  Umm Umm
A:  Naawe weebale
B:  Kale
A:  Umm
B:  Umm

Question

Identify the new word which did not mean anything to you at all

Is it osiibye?

What do you think it meant? Now ask your teacher and your colleagues what you would say if you were supposed to greet several people in the afternoon.
MUSIIBYE MUTYANNO

How have you (pl) spent the day?

ACTIVITY 1

Write/say out with your friend the full afternoon greeting and record it if possible.

Now listen to your teachers recording and fill in the gaps as required.

Pronounce these words and say what they mean.

O + sii + bye  (Osllibye)
O + tya + nno  (Otyanno)
Nnya + bo       (Nnyabo)
A + bee + ka    (Abeeka)
Wee + ba + le   (Weebale)
E + mi + ri + mu (Emirimu)

More Vocabulary

Verbs

A
Kulaba  To see
Kulya   to eat
Kuyiga  to learn
Kugenda to go
Kujja   to come
Kuwandiika to write
Kuseka  to laugh

B
Osiibye  you spent
Otyanno  now
Ssebo    sir
Abeeka   the people left at home
Weebale  thank you
Nnyabo   madam
Wa       where
Musibye  You (plural) have spent the day
Mutyanno How (plural)
Nnyabo   madame/ladies
Bassebo  sirs/gentlemen
Kaakati  now
More nouns

Emmere       Food
Caayi        Tea
Amata        Milk
Eka          Home
Ennyamba     House
Ennyama      Meat
Enva         Sauce
Ki           What

ACTIVITY II

SETTING: An exchange of information between Kasalin and a friend.

Listen to this conversation/watch your teacher.

A: Kasalina okola ki kaakati?
B: Kaakati ng‘enda Kampala, ate ggwe okola ki?
A: Nze ng‘enda ka
B: Owandiika ki kaakati?
A: Mpandiika Luganda
A: Weebale kukola
B: Kale
A: Um
B: Nawe weebale
A: Kale
B: Um
A: Um

A NOTE ON THE STRUCTURE

In Luganda there are two types of pronouns, unlike in many other European languages. Pronouns are words like, I, you, he, she, it, they etc. You have already been introduced to many of them. These are the ones which we usually find in the introduction structure. e.g.

Nze ---------- I
Ggwe ---------- You
Ye            He/She
Question

Do you still remember how we used them? Now, these ones have got their plural counterparts which are:

Ffe --------- we
Mmwe --------- you (pl)
Bo --------- they

ACTIVITY III

Here is a table which you should match with the English equivalent:

Ggwe You (pl)
Nzé he/she
Bo we
Ffe I
Ye they
Mmwe you

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

In addition to those pronouns which are referred to as emphatic pronouns, Luganda has the more commonly used pronouns which must be fixed on to the verb. These are:

n I
a he/she
o you
tu we
mu you (pl)
ba they.

These pronouns are always fixed to the verb form. Note for instance:

Verbs

Kukola to do, work nkola, akola, okola
Kusoma to read nsoma, asoma, osoma
Kufumba to cook nfumba, afumba, ofumba
Kuva to come from nva, ova, ava
Kuganda to go ng'enda, agenda, ogenda
Kiwandiiika to write mpandiika, owandiika, wandiika
Kulya to eat ndya, alya, olya
Kunywa to drink nnywa, onywa, anywa
Kuluma to hurt, to pain, to bite etc - nnuma, aluma, oluma
Practical Exercise

Work out the meaning of the following in English.

i) Akola Makerere
ii) Nsoma Luganda
iii) Ofumba chips
iv) Tuva mu America
v) Ngenda Kampala
vi) Balya Amatooke

SOUND CHANGES.

In Luganda, the addition of the first person pronoun (n) onto the verb stems, results into several sound changes: e.g. \((n + l > \text{nd}), (n + g > \text{gg}), (n + y > \text{ny/ni})\), \((n + w > \text{mp}), (n + k > \text{nk}), (n + m > \text{mm})\). etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Verb Conjugation (A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tugenda</td>
<td>We are going/ we go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balya</td>
<td>We are eating/or we eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngenda</td>
<td>I am going/or I go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onywa</td>
<td>You are dringing/or you drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muwandiiika</td>
<td>You are writing/you write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpandiika</td>
<td>I am writing/I write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awandiika</td>
<td>He/she is writing/or he/she writes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nfumba</td>
<td>I am cooking/or I cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ova</td>
<td>You are coming from/come ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nva</td>
<td>I come from/coming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuva</td>
<td>We came from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakola</td>
<td>They are working/work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akola</td>
<td>He/she is working/works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mukola</td>
<td>You (pl) are working/work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nsoma</td>
<td>I am reading/read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosoma</td>
<td>They are reading/read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nnywa</td>
<td>I am drinking/drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ndya</td>
<td>I am eating/eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Njagala</td>
<td>I want/love/like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayagala</td>
<td>She wants/loves/likes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyagala</td>
<td>You want/love/like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twagala</td>
<td>We want/love/like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwagala</td>
<td>They want/love/like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nnina</td>
<td>I have/am having</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alina</td>
<td>He/she has/is having</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Olina - You have/you are having
Tulina - We have/we are having

With the help of a Luganda speaker, try to find the English equivalent of the following sentences.

i) Tugenda Ntebbe  ---------------
ii) Balya omugaati  ---------------
iii) Ngenda kusoma Luganda  ------
iv) Onywa soda pepsicola  -----------
v) Muwandiiika bbaluwa  ---------------
vii) Afumba caayi  ---------------
vii) Tuva mu Bungereza  ---------------
viii) Nva mu Bufaransa  ---------------
ix) Akola Makerere  ---------------
x) Basoma Luganda kaakati  ------

ACTIVITY I

Indicate by pointing what these pronouns refer to:

Nze, N, Ggwe, Ye, O, Bo, A, Ffe, Tu, Mmwe, Mu- Ba-.

Now answer these questions:

Nze ani?  ........................
Nva mu America?  ---------------
Ggwe ani?  ........................
Ova mu Uganda?  ........................
Ye ani?  ........................
Ava mu Bufaransa  ........................
Ffe b’aani? Mmwe ba  ........................
Tuva mu S.A.  ........................
Mmwe baani? Ffe ba  ........................
Muva mu Kenya  ........................
Okola Makerere  ........................
Nkola Mu London  ........................
Match the meaning of the following with the English forms and complete the pattern.

Osiibye otyanno?
Bali batya?
Oli otya?
Wasuze otya nno?
Musiibye mutyanno?
Ali atya?
Tuli bulungi
mwebale emirimu
Oli otya?
Muli bulungi
Muli bulungi
Bali bulungi?
Nedda
Weebale

Thank you
No
Are they well?
Are you well?
Are you well (sing.)?
We are well
How have you spent your day?
How did you sleep?
How are they?
Thank you for working
How is she/he?
How have you (pl) spent the day?
How are you?
We are fine

Listen to the tape and note the intonation.
TOPIC IV:
LEAVETAKING

WERABA
Good bye

OBJECTIVE: By the end of this unit, you will be able to politely excuse yourself after a visit.

SETTING: This conversation takes place in the home of a friend of Mrs Mukasa whom she has not seen for sometime.

Listen to this conversation:

A: Knock, Knock
B: Ani?
A: Nze
B: Ggwe ani?
A: Nze Mukyal Mukulu
B: Yingira nnyaabo
A: Kale nnyaabo
B: Nsanyuse okukulaba!
A: Nange nsanyuse
B: U m
A: U m
B: Eradde nnyo nnyabo?
A: Eradde nnyabo
B: U m
A: U m
B: Wasuze otyanno nnyabo
A: Bulungi nnyabo
B: U m m
A: Wasuze otyanno nnyabo
B: Bulungi
A: U m
B: U m
A: Abeeka bali batya?
B: Bali bulungi
A: U m
B: Ate mmwe?
A: Naffe tuli bulungi
B: U m
A: U m
A: Weebale emirimu
B: Kale
A: Um
B: Naawe gyebale
A: Kale
B: Umm
A: Umm
A: Omwami ali atya
B: Ali bulungi
A: Um
B: Ate owuwo?
A: Naye ali bulungi
B: Um
A: Um
A: Caayi wuuyo bambi
B: Weebale nnyo nnyabo
A: Kale
            (She finishes her cup of tea)
B: Weebale kufumba
A: Kale
B: Um
A: Um
B: Munnange nkulabyeko, ka ngende.
A: i - i lindako
B: Nedda kangende nnyabo
A: Kale weeraba nnyabo
B: Kale nnyabo
A: Um
B: Naawe weeraba
A: Kale
B: Um
B: Um

**Activity I**

Watch /listen to your teacher carefully and try to find out if there are some words which you already know. Write down those words you know. Now, make a rough percentage of the number of the words you do not know, and cannot even guess at all. What percentage is it?

Pronounce these words slowly with your teacher.

1. Nze mukyalá Mukasa
2. Yingira nnyabo - yingira nnyabo
3. Nsanyuse - nsanyuse - nsanyuse
4. Nsanyuse okukulaba
5. Nsanyuse okukulaba
6. Nange - nange - nange
7. Nange nsanyuse - nange nsanyuse
8. Abeeka bali batya?
9. Nkulabyeko - nkulabyeko - nkulabyeko
10. Bali batya?
11. Bali batya?
12. Kängende - kängende - kängende
13. Ate mmwe? Ate mmwe
14. Naffe - Naffe - Naffe - Naffe
15. Naffe tuli bulungi
16. Lindako lindako lindako
17. Naawe - Naawe - Naawe - Naawe
18. Naawe gyebale - naawe gyebale
19. Omwami - omwami - omwami
20. Omwami ali atya? - omwami ali atya
21. Owuwo - owuwo - owuwo
22. Eradde - eradde - eradde

Vocabulary

Mukyala Mukasa - Mrs Mukasa
Mwami Mukasa - Mr. Mukasa
Yingira nyabo - Enter madam
Nsanyuse - I am pleased
Okukulaba - To see you
Nange - and I too
Nkulabyeko - "I have finished seeing you" or
(I have come to the end of my visit)
Kängende - Let me go or I am now ready to go
Ate mmwe? - and you (pl)?
Nammwe - and you (pl) too
Naye - and he/she too
Naawe - and you too
Nabo - and they too
Lindako - "Please wait a little bit"
Naawe gyebale - and you too thank you to the
(ie work you do)
Omwami - husband/chief
Munngange - my dear friend
Bambi - a sympathetic term
Nnyo - Very (abd empaic word)
Caayi wuuvo - There is the tea
Weebale kufumba - Thank you for the cooking meal
Owuwo - Yours.
Eradde? - Is it peaceful?
ANOTHER FORM OF INTRODUCING SELF AND OTHER

(especial in less formal situations)

A: Nze bampita Kasalina
B: O - O - Nange bampita Joseph

Practice

Bampita Bampita Bampita Bampita
Bakuyita Bakuyita Bakuyita Bakuyita
Bumuyita Bumuyita Bumuyita Bumuyita

Conversation between A and B

Q. A: Ggwe bakuyita ani
A. B: Nze bampita Kasalina
Q. A: Ate oyo bamuyita ani?
A. B: Bamuyita Joseph
Q. A: Omukyala wo bamuyita ani?
A. B: Bamuyita Christine

Match these

Oyo
Bampita
Bakuyita
Bamuyita
Oono

This one (near me)
They call him
They call you
They call me
That one not too far away

ACTIVITY II

What do the following mean

Ba
Yita
N
Ku
Mu

What is the difference?

Ba  tu
O  Ku
a Marcus

Question

How is your pronunciation now? Work harder.

Pronunciation Exercise

Pronounce these vowels of Luganda with your teacher’s help.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>aa</th>
<th>aa</th>
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<tr>
<td>(the four)</td>
<td>(children)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>ee</td>
<td>ee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mmere</td>
<td>mmere</td>
<td>mmere</td>
<td>meeri</td>
<td>meeri</td>
<td>meeri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(food)</td>
<td>(ship)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siika</td>
<td>siika</td>
<td>siika</td>
<td>siika</td>
<td>siika</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pull)</td>
<td>(fry something)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>oo</td>
<td>oo</td>
<td>oo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kola</td>
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<td>kola</td>
<td>koola</td>
<td>koola</td>
<td>koola</td>
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<tr>
<td>(work)</td>
<td>(uproot)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>uu</td>
<td>uu</td>
<td>uu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sula</td>
<td>sula</td>
<td>sula</td>
<td>suula</td>
<td>suula</td>
<td>suula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(stay at)</td>
<td>(throw away)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACTIVITY II

Now pronounce the luganda words below and then note the correct forms in English:

| soma | laba | seka | fumba | leeta |
| (read) | (see) | (laugh) | (cook) | (bring) |
| tuula | siika | seera | koola | saala |
| (sit) | (fry) | (overcharge) | (weed) | (prayer) |

A

Baana
bana
mmere
meeri
sula
suula
kola
koola

children
the four
food
ship
stay at
throw away
work/do
uproot /weed
sika pull
siika fry something

Now supply the luganda form

You ...........................................

children .....................................

the four .....................................

you ...........................................

throw away ....................................
pull .......................................... 

wife - husband ................................

work .......................................... 

uproot ........................................

stay/live at ...................................

throw away ....................................


STRUCTURAL NOTE

In English the following situations obtains:

Subject Pronouns                   Object pronouns

I      me
You     you
He      him
She     her
We      us
They    them

In Luganda, the situation appears as follows:

Subject Pronouns                   Object pronouns

n       (I)             n    (me)
a     (he/she)      mus  (him/her)
o     (you)          ku   (you)
tu    (we)          tu    (us)
ba    (they)        ba   (they)
mu   (you[pl])    ba   (you[pl])

Now note carefully how these object pronouns are used:

atugamba    (he + us + tells >         he tells us
            (we + you + help >        we help you
            nkusomesa   (I + you + teach >  I teach you
            bandaba   (they + me + see >  they see me
etc. We shall have more exercises on this later.

**TOPIC V**

**POLITE FORMS**

**ONSENYIWE SIGENDEREDDE**

Please forgive me I didn’t mean to

**COMPETENCY:** Use of polite forms

**OBJECTIVE:** By the end of this unit, you will be able to use these forms properly

Note some of the polite forms used in Luganda.

- Weebale - Thank you
- Ngolabye - Sorry for you
- Kulika - Congratulations
- Weeraba - Good bye
- Nga Kitalo - What a terrible thing
- Mpayo - Please give me
- Kang’ende - Let me go
- Onsonyiwe - Please forgive me
- Sigenderedde - I did not mean to ...

**Conversation**

**A visit to a sick friend**

A: Visitor  B: Sick person

A: Munnange oli otyanno kaakati?
B: Gyendi
A: Um
B: Ggwe oli otya?
B: Bulungi
A: Um
B: Um
A: Nga olabye n’obulwadde munnange
B: Ndabye n’abwo
A: Um
B: Um
A: Kiki ekkuluma ennyo kaakatl
B: Omusuija, omutwe, n'olubuto
A: i - i - ng'olabye munnange!
B: Ndabye naye nja kuba bulungi
A: Olina eddagala?
B: Yee nnina
A: Ate emmere, oyagala okulya?
B: Nedda saagala kulya mmere
A: Ate okunywa, oyagala caayi?
B: Nedda saagala caayi naye nywa
    obutunda ne sooda n' amazzi
A: Bakukuba empiso?
B: Yee buli lunuku nfuna empiso emu
A: Yii - yi ng'olabye munnange
B: Ndabye
A: Um
B: Um
A: Kaakati oyagala kunywa ki?
B: Njagala knywa lucozade
A: Kale ka ng'ende ndeete lucozade
B: Kale weebale nnyo munnange
A: Kale bami, ojja kuba bulungi
B: Kale, weeraba
A: Kale
B: Um
A: Nawe weeraba
B: Kale
A: Um
B: Um

Vocabulary

1. omuti  ------  a tree
2. embwa  ------  a dog
3. kkapa  ------  a cat
4. embuzi  ------  a goat
5. ente  ------  a cow
6. embizzi  ------  a pig
7. okusula  ------  to stay a a place
8. Kkubera  ------  to help
9. kwogera  ------  to talk
10. kutambula  ------  to walk
11. enyumba  ------  a house
12. amaka  ------  a family
13. edduuka  ------  a shop
Now try to pronounce these words on your own first. Then your teacher will help you.

1. abalimi ———— farmers
2. omulimi ———— a farmer
3. kufumba ———— to cook
4. omufumbi ———— a cook
5. kuzannya ———— to play
6. ennyaanya ———— tomatoes
7. enva ———— sauce
8. caayi ———— tea
9. amata ———— milk
10. amazzi ———— water
11. amazi ———— feaces (a crude word)
12. sukaali ———— sugar
13. omunnyo ———— salt
14. enkuba ———— rain
15. emiti ———— trees

**ACTIVITY I**

Listen carefully to the conversation above and do the following:

a) Underline or say out all the words which you have recognised
b) Underline or say out all the words which you have never heard of before

c) Underline or say out the the words whose meaning you can guess at

**ACTIVITY II**

Pronounce these words slowly and do the appropriate actions which go with them. Your teacher will help you here.

1. Mu + nna + nge ng'o + la + bye - Munnange ng'olabye
   Munnange ng'olabye Munnange ng'olabye
2. Nga olabye n'obulwadde munnange?
   Ng'olabye n'obulwadde munnange?
   Nga olabye n'obulwadde munnange?
3. Ndabye n'abwo, Ndabye n'abwo
   Ndabye n'abwo, Ndabye n'abwo
4. Ki ki + ekikuluma + ennyo + kaakati
Kiki ekikulumu ennyo kaakati
Kiki ekikulumu ennyo kaakati
5. Omusuji, + omuwe + n’olubuto
   Omusuji omuwe n’olubuto
6. Naye + nga + kuba + bulungi
   naye nga kuba bulungi

ACTIVITY III

Make a list of all the words you do not understand and ask your teacher to help you with the meaning.

ACTIVITY IV

Discuss with your teacher or friends the meaning of words and gestures one makes or signs when one goes to visit a sick friend. Are there any similarities between the Luganda forms and your forms? Write down those features which are particularly unique and new.

A NOTE ON STRUCTURE AND CULTURE

In Luganda, there are specific forms one uses when one wants to console or sympathise with someone in trouble. Look at the structure of these forms.

Nga olabye = (literally) How have suffered (sorry)
Nga labye = (Literally) How we/she has suffered
Nga mulabye = (literally) How you (pl) has suffered etc.
Thus “Nga = how” in this environment, however, in other situations, it will mean something different. Note further;
Nga osoma bulungi = How well you read
Nga nsanyuse okukulaba! = How pleased I am to see you
Nga Kitalol! = How terrible it is (This is used in case of death)
Nga mugagga! = How rich he is!

In Luganda then when someone consoles you with such forms like:

Nga olabye, you must always answer back with ndabye which is an acknowledging form.

Thus A: Nga olabye Joseph
      B: Ndabye munnange!
There are words which makes the person you interact with feel that you do care very much about him/her. They are not only used for consoling purposes, but also for persuasive, for showing friendliness and reducing tension or formality.

These forms are:

- **Munnange** - (which can be translated as "my dear one" but without the deeper English meaning)
- **Bannange** - (a plural form of the above)
- **Bambi** - (Poor thing!)
  (Your dear one!)
- **Owange** - All these are weak translations etc.
  my dear
- **Mwattu** - "You" (very informal)

**ACTIVITY V**

Can you identify the situations where you would need to use some of the above forms: Supply the correct form to fit the explanation given:
(Ask your teacher to help you here).

1. You find someone who is in some pain you say:
2. You want to make someone feel closer to you, you say:
3. You have come late, and you ask for pardon = munsonyiwe ntuuse buyise
4. You have stepped on someone’s toe, you say:
5. You want to pass but someone is blocking you, you say:
6. Someone has given you a gift, you say:
7. You have been invited to a meal and you have just finished eating, you say:
8. You find a group of people who are keeping vigil because of death, you say:
9. You want someone to give you a ride to town, you say:
10. You have not heard properly, you want someone to repeat what they have said, you say:
11. Someone thanks you for something, you say in return:
12. Someone consoles you about your sickness, you say in return:
13. You would like someone to pass you water in a jug, you say:
14. You pass by and see people engaged in work, you say:
15. A neighbour has just bought a car, you see him and you say:
And he says:

Your teacher should make you go into pairs where one asks the other for the right words. The words could be chosen from the black board where the teacher has written them.
Vocabulary

Munnagne oli otyanno? = my dear one, how are you
Gyendi = "I am there"
Kaakati = now
Obulwadde = sickness/illness
Nga olabye n’obulwadde = how have you suffered with the
sickness(literally) I am sorry about your
sickness
Ndabye = (I have suffered)
Ndabye n’abwo = (I have suffered with it)
Kiki (ki) = what
Kiki ekikuluma = what is paining you
Ddamu = answer/repeat
Ennyo = a lot/very much
Omusujja = fever
Omutwe = head/headache
n’olubuto = with a stomach ache
Naye = but
Nja = I will
Kuba = to be
Nja kuba = I will be
Kitalo = what a terrible thing (death)

Activity VI

Listen to the tape on this unit and try to fill in the right words.
Go over the conversation at the beginning of this unit and try to evaluate
how many words you know now.

Activity VII

You should go and pay a visit to a friendly neighbour and not carefully the
words used for greeting, for making you feel at home, and for leave taking.
O: Um ... Um ...?
A: Um ... Um...

**ACTIVITY I**

Try to guess at the meaning of the following words:

a) Nsanyuse
b) Okulaba
c) Okukulaba
d) Nange
e) Nva, Ova, Ava
f) Mu
g) Njagala, ayagala, oyagala
h) Kaakati
i) Nsula
j) Bungercze
k) Wa?
l) Ndi
m) Ono, oyo
n) Musawu
o) Mukozi wa gavumenti
p) Okola, Okolera

**ACTIVITY II**

Answer these questions:

Nze ani?  
Ate ono Y'ani? oyo ye  
Ate oli y'ani?  
Ate abo, be b'ani?  
abo be  
So what is:

- Ono  
- Oyo  
- Oli  
- Abo  
- Bano  
- Bali

These one near you
Those ones next to you
Those ones far away
That one not far away
This one next to you
That on near you.

**ACTIVITY III**

Clearly explain what each of these mean:

Ono
Oyo
Oli
Bano
TOPIC VI

FORMAL AND EXTENDED INTRODUCTIONS

COMPETENCY: Talking about self, family members and others clearly

OBJECTIVE: Describe clearly where they and their colleagues come from, where they live currently and what they do.

Listen to this conversation:

John: Alice oli otyanno?
Olive: Bulungi John
J: Um
O: Ggwe oli otya?
J: Gyendi
O: Um
J: Um
O: John, oyo y'ani?
J: Ono ye Alfred, Alfred, ono ye Olive
O: Nsanyuse okukulaba Alfred
Alfred: Nange nsanyuse
O: Um
A: Um
O: Ova mu nsi ki Alfred?
A: Nva mu America, ate ggwe ova wa?
O: Nze nva mu Bungereza
A: Um - Um - Um?
O: Um - Um - Um
A: Kaakati osula wa Alfred
O: Nzensula kabalaga
A: O - O, Nze nsula mu Kampala
O: Oli musomesa Alfred?
A: Nedda ndi musawo. Ate ggwe okola mulimu ki?
O: Nze ndi mukozi wa gavumenti>
A: Um Um?
O: Um Um
O: Okolera wa Alfred?
A: Nkolera Ntebbe, ate ggwe okolera wa?
O: Nze Nkolere Mmengo
A: Um ...
O: Um ...
A: Kaakati okola ki wano?
O: Njagala kuyiga Luganda, ate ggwe
A: Nze njagala kutandika kukolera wano
Look at this simple piece:

A: Jane, Ono ye mwana wange - Jane, This one is my child
   Alina emyaka kkumi - He is ten years old
   Asula Makerere nange - He stays at Makerere with me
   Ate oyo ye mwami wange - And that one is my husband
   Akolera mu bank - He works at the bank
   Oli ye mukwano gwe - That one is his friend

Mukwano gwange - my friend
Mukwano gwo - you friend
Mukwano gwe - his/her friend
Mukwano gwaffe - our friend

A NOTE ON THE STRUCTURE

In Luganda, the following are the words which show possession. And they always come after the noun, not before as is the case with English.

Note:

Omukyala wange - my wife
   wo - your
   we - his/hers
Omwana waffe - our child
Omwana wammwe - your child
Omwana waabwe - their child
But note:

Abakyala bange - my wives
Abakyala be - his wives
Abakyala bammwe - your (pl) wives
Abakyala baffe - our wives
Abakyala baaabwe - their wives

The possessive word (my) changes when it is used in a prual noun. e.g. wange/bange.

ACTIVITY I

Put these into Luganda:

My child is in Kampala
Her child is in the shop
Your child is in England
Our children are in the house
Their child is in the market
My friend is here.

Questions:
(Ebibuuzo) What do they mean?

Omwana wo ali wa?
Abaana baffe bali wa?
Omwana we ali wa?
Abaana bammwe bali wa?

More Vocabulary for revision

Ono - this one near the speaker
Oyo - that one a bit removed from the speaker
Oli - that one quite far away from the speaker
Bano - those ones next to speaker
Abo - those ones near the speaker
Bali - those ones far away
Mukozi wa gavumenti - a civil servant
Okolera wa - where do you work
Okukulaba - to see you
(e) nsi - country
Ono wano - this one here
Oyo awo - that one there
Oli wali - that one over there (quite further away)
Ffe tuli wano - we are here
Maama wo ali wa? - where is your mother
Cuba waal
Nuu
Ego

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
(mother your is where)
Maama wange ali awo - my mother is over there
Ssentebe wa R.C. aluwa - where is the chairman of R.C.
(Chairman of R.C. is where)
TOPIC VI:

FOOD AND DRINKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oyagala mmere ki?</th>
<th>Njagala kulya muceere</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What food do you want?</td>
<td>I want to eat rice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMPETENCY:** Identify foods and drinks at home and markets

**OBJECTIVE:** By the end of this unit, you will be able to recognise and name the most convenient food and drink items in Uganda. And to ask for or offer certain foods and drinks in homes and public places.

**SETTINGS:** Mr. Brown has been invited for lunch at Mrs Mukasa's place. It is 12.30 noon.

(Mr. Brown has already entered the house)

Mrs Mukasa: Ssebo tusanyuse nnyo okukulaba
Mr. Brown: Nange nsanyuse nnyabo.
Mrs Mukasa: Eradde nnyo ssebo?
Mr. Brown: Eradde nnyabo.
Mrs Mukasa: Umm
Mr. Brown: Umm
Mrs Mukasa: Osibye otyaruw ssebu?
Mr. Brown: Bulungi nnyabo
Mrs Mukasa: Umm
Mr. Brown: Osibye otyanno nnyabo?
Mrs Mukasa: Bulungi
Mr. Brown: Umm
Mrs Mukasa: Umm
Mrs Mukasa: Abeeka bali batya ssebo?
Mr. Brown: Bali bulungi
Mrs Mukasa: Umm
Mr. Brown: Mmwe muli mutya eno?
Mrs Mukasa: Naffe tuli bulungi
Mr. Brown: Umm
Mrs Mukasa: Umm
Mrs Mukasa: Omukyala wo ali atya?
Mr. Brown: Omukyla wange ali Bungereza, ndowoza ali bulungi
Mrs Mukasa: Oh .... O .... O?
Mr. Brown: Umm Umm
Mr. Brown: Ate omwami wo ali atya?
Mrs Mukasa: Omwami wange ali bulungi kaakati.
Mr. Brown: Kirungi
Mrs. Mukasa: Kale ssebo
Mr. Brown: Umm
Mrs. Mukasa: Umm
Mrs. Mukasa: Ssebo nkuleetere butunda, mucungwa oba sooda?
Mr. Brown: Ndeetera obutunda, naye njagala sukaali mutono.
Mrs. Mukasa: Kale ssebo
Mr. Brown: Umm
Mrs. Mukasa: Umm
Mrs. Mukasa: Obutunda bunnyogoga. Nkuleetede n'amenuv, n'ebindaazi.
Mr. Brown: Nnyabo weebale nnyo nnyo naye sijja kulya menuv n'abindaazi
Mrs. Mukasa: I.i....i .... i, ssebo lyako katono
Mr. Brown: Ka nnywe butunda bwokka.
Mrs. Mukasa: Kale ssebo kankomewo mangu.
Mr. Brown: Kale nnyabo

(After a short while)

Mrs. Mukasa: Ssebo weebale emirimu
Mr. Brown: Kale nnyabo
Mrs. Mukasa: Umm
Mr. Brown: Naawe gyebale
Mrs. Mukasa: Kale ssebo
Mr. Brown: Umm
Mrs. Mukasa: Umm
Mrs. Mukasa: Kaakati jangu tugende tulye ekyemisana.
Mr. Brown: Kale nnyabo
Mrs. Mukasa: Ssebo gano matooke, ate buno bummonde obusiike ate wano waliwo muwogo, lumonde ne kasooli. Wali waliwo omuceere n'akawunga.
Mr. Brown: Nnyabo sooka olekere awo mmale okulaba bino.
Mrs. Mukasa: Kale ssebo

(After a short while)

Mrs. Mukasa: Ssebo omaze awo?
Mr. Brown: Yee Nnyabo
Mrs. Mukasa: Kaakati wano waliwo enva endiirwa, n'ennyama y'ente, ney'embuzi n'enkoko. Ate awo waliwo ebijanjaalo n'ebinyebwa.
Mr. Brown: e .... e, ng'ofumbye nnyo nnyabo?
Mrs. Mukasa: i.... i, .... nedda, sinnyo ssebo.
Mr. Brown: Umm
Mrs. Mukasa: Umm
(Mr Brown serves himself and sits down to e.i.t.)
Afterwords he says:

Mr. Brown: Nnyabo ofumbye nnyo nnyo
Mrs. Mukasa: Kale ssebo
Mr. Brown: Umm
Mrs. Mukasa: Umm
Mrs. Mukasa: Ssebo jangwano olonde ekyokunywa nekichala
Mr. Brown: Kale nnyabo, nkusaba ongulire ku byokunywa nekichala bino
Mrs. Mukasa: Gino micungwa n'obutunda, mulimu sukaali mutono.
Ate buno butunda bwokka.

Mr. Brown: Ndowoza nja kunywa obutunda n'omubisi n'eppaapaali t'ono.
Mrs. Mukasa: Kale ssebo
Mr. Brown: Webale nno nnyabo
Mrs. Mukasa: Kale ssebo, webale kusiima.
Mr. Brown: Kale
Mrs. Mukasa: Umm
Mr. Brown: Umm

ACTIVITY I.

Vocabulary for pronunciation

<p>| Tusanyuse | - | tusanyuse | - | tusanyuse |
| Okukulaba | - | Okukulaba | - | Okukulaba |
| Omukyala wo | - | Omukyala wo | - | Omukyala wo |
| Omukyala wange | - | Omukyala wange | - | Omukyala wange |
| Ndowoza | - | Ndowoza | - | Ndowoza |
| Kirungi | - | Kirungi | - | Kirungi |
| Leeta | - | Leeta | - | Leeta |
| Nkuletere | - | Nkuletere | - | Nkuletere |
| Ndeteera | - | Ndeteera | - | Ndeteera |
| Nkuletere obutunda | - | Nkuletere obutunda |
| Emicungwa | - | Emicungwa | - | Emicungwa |
| Ndeteera obutunda | - | Ndeteera obutunda |
| Naye | - | Naye | - | Naye |
| Naye njagala | - | Naye njagala | - | Naye njagala |
| Sukaali | - | Sukaali | - | Sukaali |
| Bunnyogoga | - | Bunnyogoga | - | Bunnyogoga |
| Obutunda bunnyogoga | - | Obutunda bunnyogoga |
| Amenvu | - | Amenvu | - | Amenvu |
| Amenvu n'ebindaazi | - | Amenvu n'ebindaazi |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sijja</th>
<th>Sijja</th>
<th>Sijja</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sijja kulya</td>
<td>Sijja kulya</td>
<td>Sijja kulya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sijja kulya menvu</td>
<td>Sijja kulya menvu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyako</td>
<td>Lyako</td>
<td>Lyako</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyako katono</td>
<td>Lyako katono</td>
<td>Lyako katono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kannywe</td>
<td>Ka nnywe</td>
<td>Ka nnywe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kannywe obutunda</td>
<td>Ka nnywe obutunda</td>
<td>Ka nnywe obutunda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kankomewo mangu</td>
<td>Kankomewo mangu</td>
<td>Kankomewo mangu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jangu tugende</td>
<td>Jangu tugende</td>
<td>Jangu tugende</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jangu tugende tulye</td>
<td>Jangu tugende tulye</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekyemisana</td>
<td>Ekyemisana</td>
<td>Ekyemisana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gano matooke</td>
<td>Gano matooke</td>
<td>Gano matooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buno bummonde</td>
<td>Buno bummonde</td>
<td>Buno bummonde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waliwo muwogo</td>
<td>Waliwo muwogo</td>
<td>Waliwo muwogo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasooli</td>
<td>Kasooli</td>
<td>Kasooli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waliwo omucere</td>
<td>Waliwo omucere</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N'akawunga</td>
<td>N'akawunga</td>
<td>N'akawunga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sooka</td>
<td>Sooka</td>
<td>Sooka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sooka olekere awo</td>
<td>Sooka olekere awo</td>
<td>Sooka olekere awo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mmale</td>
<td>Mmale</td>
<td>Mmale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sooka olekere awo</td>
<td>Mmale okulaba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omaze</td>
<td>Omaze</td>
<td>Omaze</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mmaze</td>
<td>Mmaze</td>
<td>Mmaze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enva</td>
<td>Enva</td>
<td>Enva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enva endiirwa</td>
<td>Enva endiirwa</td>
<td>Enva endiirwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endiirwa</td>
<td>Endiirwa</td>
<td>Endiirwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebijanjaalo</td>
<td>Ebijanjaalo</td>
<td>Ebijanjaalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebinyeebwa</td>
<td>Ebinyeebwa</td>
<td>Ebinyeebwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nga ofumbye</td>
<td>Nga ofumbye</td>
<td>Nga ofumbye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si munnyo</td>
<td>Si munnyo</td>
<td>Si munnyo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACTIVITY II**

1. To try to identify the words you know. Write them down as well as their meanings.
2. Now identify the words you can guess at. Write them down as well as their meanings.
3. Now write down those words which you do not know at all.
ACTIVITY III

Match the words properly. Note that the words are arranged in
such a way that the English translation comes on the line below the
Luganda word. A few of them are done for you, but you should
complete the rest. It should make a criss cross pattern.

Tusanyuse — To see you
Okukulaba — We are pleased
Omukyala wo — My wife
Omukyala wange — Your wife
Ndowoza — You think
Olowoza — I think
Kirungi — Bring
Leeta — It is good
Ndeetere — Bring for me
Nkuleetere? — Shall I bring for you?
Ndeetere — Oranges
Nkuleetere obutunda — Bring me passion fruits
Emicungwa — But
Ndowoza — I want
Naye — But
Naye njagala — Little sugar
Sukaali — Sugar
Sukaali mutono — It (passion fruit) cold
Bunnyogoga — The passion juice is cold
Obutunda bunnyogoga — Yellow bananas and friend
Amenvu — cookig
Amenvu n'ebindaazi — Yellow bananas
Sija — I will not eat yellow bananas
Sija kulya menvu — I will not
Lyako — Please eat a little but
Lyako katono — Please eat some
Ka nnywe — Let me drink passion fruit
Juice — Let me drink
Ka nnywe obutunda — Let's go
Ka nkome wo mangu — Let me come back quickly
Jangu tugende — These are bananas
Ekemisana — Lunch meal
Gano matooke — There is cassava
Buno bumonde — These are Irish potatoes
Waliwo muwogo — There is some rice
Kasooli — Maize cob
Waliwo omuceere — First
N'akawunga — Maize meal
Sooka — So that I finish
Sooka okekere awo — First stop there
Mmaze
Omaze
Mmaze
Enva
Enva edirwa
Endirwa
Ebijanjaalo

Ebinyebwa
Ngaofumbye
Ngofumbye nnyo
Si nnyo

I have finished
You have finished
All type of green vegetables
Sauce
Beans
Vegetable which is served
with food
How have you cooked
Groundnuts
Not so much
How well you have cooked

A NOTE ON THE STRUCTURE

In the conversation we have just looked at, there are several structure
patterns which are new and and thus need expaining.

The prepositions of Luganda

In Luganda, there are several types of prepositions. Some are separate
and distinct, others are fixed on to the verb. It is important to realise that
the Luganda prepositions can have several different interpretations in
English. e.g.

Ku = an/to
Mu = in
e = at

Examples:

Omwana agenda ku ssomero
The child is going to school
Omwana agenda mu ssomero
The child is going into the school
Omukyala anidde ku ntebe
The lady is seated on the chair
Ali mu nnyumba
He is in the house
Oli ku ki?
What you engaged on?
E Masaka waliyo abaana enfuuzi
(At Masaka thereis children orphan)
At Masaka there are orphan children
Thus, (ku) can mean (on), to and sometimes even (at)
(Extended form of the verb)
Alternatively, some prepositions are fixed onto the verb, and they change
the meaning of the verb so that it reflects the preposition feature.

Note:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atambula</th>
<th>He walks/travels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atambulira mu bbaasi</td>
<td>He travels in a bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okola</td>
<td>You work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okolera wa?</td>
<td>Where do you work from?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okolera ani?</td>
<td>Who do you work for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nsoma</td>
<td>I read/study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nsomera Makerere</td>
<td>I study at Makerere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeta</td>
<td>Bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ndeetera</td>
<td>Bring for me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufumba</td>
<td>We cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tufumbisa masannyalaze</td>
<td>We cook with electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulima</td>
<td>You dig/farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulimisa tractor</td>
<td>You dig with a tractor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We shall look at these structures more deeply later.

Imparatives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genda</th>
<th>Go</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mugende</td>
<td>You go! (pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuula</td>
<td>sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutuule</td>
<td>You sit (pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soma</td>
<td>Read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musome</td>
<td>You read (pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamba</td>
<td>Help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muyambe</td>
<td>You help (pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zannya</td>
<td>Play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muzannya</td>
<td>You play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saba</td>
<td>Pray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tusabe</td>
<td>We pray/lets pray</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that when one gives commands in Luganda, one simply uses the stem of the verb in singular first person form. Now, whone one is supposed to be addressing several people, the one should use the mu prefix and change the last vowel from a to e e.g

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sirika</th>
<th>to be quiet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Missirike</td>
<td>You (plural) he quiet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
However, when we want to polite, we usually say: Let's or let me. This is done in the following manner:

- Ka ng'ende - Let me go
- Ka nkomewo - Let me come back
- Ka nkuymbe - Let me help you please

In this case please is shown by (ko) at the end of the verb.

**ACTIVITY:**

**Exercise**

1. Supply the Luganda forms of the following English verbs.

   - To write
   - To speak
   - To laugh
   - To eat
   - To sleep
   - To arrive
   - To play
   - To know

   - To see
   - To wait
   - To help
   - To take
   - To give
   - To call
   - To pry
   - To think

2. Supply the imperative (Commaind) forms of the above verbs in the singular and plural form.

3. Complete the following sentences by supplying the rest of the English structures.

   - Mugende mu katala
   - Tuula ku ntebe
   - Mumuyambeko
   - Laba wano
   - Lindako katono
   - Ntwala ko
   - Mugambe
   - Babuyite
   - Musabe
   - Olowoza ki
   - Omanyi?
   - Weebake bulungi

   - You (pl) go to
   - Sit
   - Please help
   - Look
   - Wait
   - Please take
   - Tell
   - Let them call
   - You (pl)
   - What are you
   - Do you know
   - Sleep
What do the following mean?

- Jangu tugende - Come lets
- Jangu lulye - Come lets
- Jangu tuzannyye - Come lets
- Jangu tusabe - Come lets
- Leka tugende - Lets
- Leka tukubulire - Lets
- Leka tumulindeko - Lets wait for
- Ka tukomewo - Lets
- Ka tusome - Lets
- Ka tulabe - Lets
- Ka tutuule wano - Lets sit
- Ka tubayambeko - Lets us help

CULTURAL NOTE

Table/Meal manners:

Amongst the Baganda, when you pay one a visit, you may not be asked whether you would like a cup of tea. Instead, your host will prepare for you a cup of tea or orange juice and then offer it to you. It is rude to refuse this hospitality without a very good explanation. Furthermore, if you found a group of Baganda eating food, they will ask you to join them. You could join them if you want. But they will understand if you explain why you do not want to join them. When you are given food, you are expected to show your gratitude by saying:

Neeyanzizza - I am very gratified

After you have eaten the meal, you are expected to appreciate the lady’s style of cooking by saying:

Ofumbye mmyo mmyaha
(You have cooked a lot madam)
How nicely you have cooked!

Note further that amongst the Baganda it does not look very nice if you served yourself with very little helpings. It may be interpreted that you do not appreciate or like what you see before. However do not eat something which would make you very uncomfortable simply because you want to please. Many Ugandans make some sort of wine from Bananas, sugarcane, sorghum etc. The wine or juice made from special type of bananas is called omubisi. This is not intoxicating at all but is served to visitors.
Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUGANDA</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enva</td>
<td>sauce</td>
<td>enva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a kajiiko</td>
<td>spoon</td>
<td>ebijiiko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e ssowaani</td>
<td>plate</td>
<td>essowaani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e wuuma</td>
<td>fork</td>
<td>e wuuma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e kiungu</td>
<td>kitchen</td>
<td>e biyungu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e ffumbiro</td>
<td>kitchen</td>
<td>e ffumbiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e kikopo</td>
<td>cup</td>
<td>e bikopo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omuliro</td>
<td>fire</td>
<td>omuliro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enku</td>
<td>firewood</td>
<td>enku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>essefuliya</td>
<td>saucepan</td>
<td>essefuliya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebbakuli</td>
<td>bowl</td>
<td>amabakuli</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUGANDA</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>omulawo</td>
<td>mingling stick</td>
<td>emilawo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekibbo</td>
<td>basket</td>
<td>eebbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akawempe</td>
<td>table mat</td>
<td>obuwempe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>essiga</td>
<td>fire place</td>
<td>amasigga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akambe</td>
<td>knife</td>
<td>bwanbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oluwombo</td>
<td>cooking pot</td>
<td>empombo</td>
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<td>entamu</td>
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<td>entamu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oluujuliro</td>
<td>dinning place</td>
<td>enziujuliro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olulagala</td>
<td>banana leaf</td>
<td>endagala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omulundi</td>
<td>time</td>
<td>emirundi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, use questions to ask about these food items:

Ofumba nva ki? - nfumba nnyama  
(What type of sauce are you making)  
(I am "cooking" meat)

Ekijiiko kiriwa - Kiikino  
(Where is the spoon)  
(Here it is.)

Ate omunno guluwa? - Guuguno  
(And the salt, where is it?)  
(Here it is)
TOPIC VII

PURCHASING FOOD ITEMS

NJAGALAYO EMICUNGWA
I would like some oranges

COMPETENCY: Buying items in the market/shop

SETTING: At the market place:
A: buyer, B: Seller

A: Osibye otyann ynyabo?
B: Bulungi ssebo
A: Umm
B: Osibye otyanno?
A: Bulungi
B: Umm
A: Umm
B: Ssebo oyagalayo ki?
A: Njagalayo ebibala, obummonde, omuceere, kawo, kkaroti, bbiringanya, obutungulu, ne nnyaanya.
B: Oyagala bibala ki?
A: Njagala ennaanansi ennene emu, ne ppaapaali limu, n'amenvu.
B: Ennaanansi eno ya ssilingi lukaaga. Ate eppaapali lya ssilingi bitaanoo, amenvu, nnina aga ssiling ebitaano, ebitaano n'olukaaga buli kawagu.
A: Kale mpa epapaali, ennaanasi, n'amenvu age ssilingi ebitaano.
B: Kale ssebo, ate obummonde oyagala kkiro mmeka?
A: Otunda otya buli kkiro?
B: Ntunda ssilingi bina buli kkiro. Oyagala kkiro mmeka?
A: Njagala kkiro ssatu.
B: Ate omuceere, kawo, n'ebibala?
A: Njagala omuceere kkiro ttaano ne kawo kkiro bbiri ne kaloti kkiro ssatu, n'obutungulu kkiro bbiri ne nnyaanya kkiro emu. Ssente mmeka zonna?
B: Kawo, ssilingi lunaana buli kkiro. Ate omuceere ssilingi lukaaga buli kkiro. Kaloti ssilingi bitaanoo buli kkiro ate obutungulu ne nnyannya ssilingi lukaaga buli kkiro.
A: Ggwe tosalako?
B: Nsala ku ssebu. Kaakati nkuteerewa?
A: Teeka wano mu kikapu
Buona ssirgi enkomi bba mu kataano

emicit' apa.
Obulond a.
Ganta ma naa.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE
B:  Kale ssebo. Nja kukugyiramu ssilingi bitaano.
A:  Kale weebale. byona ssente mmeka?
B:  Ssilingi enkumi ttaano mu bibiri.
A:  Kale ziizino
B:  Weebale nnyo ssebo
A:  Kale bambi
B:  Kale
A:  Weeraba
B:  Kale
A:  Naawe weeraba
R:  Kale
A:  Kale
B:  Umm
A:  Umm

ACTIVITY I

ÔKUBALA

Counting

Count according to the categorised numbers as indicated:

(e.g.) 1,2,3,4,5, etc)

pronounce those loudly

(1)

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mu-kaaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bbibiri</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mu-sanvu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ssaatu</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mu-naana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nnya</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mwenda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ttano</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kkumi</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
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<td>------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kkumi n'gani</td>
<td>Lukumi mu kikumi</td>
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<td>Kkumi na bbiri</td>
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<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kkumi na ttataano</td>
<td>Lukumi mu ttataano</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abiri</td>
<td>Enkumi biiri</td>
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<td>Abiri mu ttataano</td>
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<td>Asatu</td>
<td>Enkumi bbiri mu ttataano</td>
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<td>Ana</td>
<td>Enkumi ssatu</td>
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</tr>
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<td>An mu ttataano</td>
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<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Enkumi ssatu mu ttataano</td>
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<td>Enkumi nnya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Enkumi ttataano</td>
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<td>Kyenda mu ttataano</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kikumi</td>
<td>Enkumi ttataano mu ttataano</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kikumi mu kikumi</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,500</td>
</tr>
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<td>Kikumi mu attaano</td>
<td>Kakaaga</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Kakaaga mu ttataano</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Kasanvu</td>
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<td>Kanaana</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Omutwalo gmu</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(3)</th>
<th>(5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bibiri</td>
<td>Omutwalo gmu mu lukumi mu ttataano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bibiri mwataano</td>
<td>Omutwalo gmu wwenkumi ttataano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisatu</td>
<td>Emitwaalo ebiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisatu mwataano</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bina</td>
<td>Emitwaalo ebiri wwenkumi ttataano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bitaano</td>
<td>Emitwalo ena</td>
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<td>Lukaaga</td>
<td>Emitwalo etaano</td>
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<td>600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lusanvu</td>
<td>Emitwalo mukaanga</td>
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<td>700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunaana</td>
<td>Emitwalo musanvu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Lwenda</td>
<td>Emitwalo munaana</td>
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<td>900</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Lukumi</td>
<td>Emitwalo mwenda</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Emitwalo kkumi</td>
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<td>100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emitwalo abiri</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
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(6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can you devise a method which will help you to memorise at least the first 10 numbers?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Try this one:**
Fill in the right number alongside the zeros given. You may say it out loudly or write it down.

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  0
```
After you have mastered this, you may now imagine that each zero stands for 10, or 100, then add up and give the right figure.

**ACTIVITY III**

Now match these so that you make a pattern. (Make an attempt before you check for right answers).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10</th>
<th>Abiri mutaano</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Asatu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Kkumi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ana mu tano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Ana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Abiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Nkaaga mu ttaano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Ataano</td>
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<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Nkaaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Kyenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Nsanvu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Kinaana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Bibiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Kikumi mu ataano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Kimumi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Bitaano mu ataano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>Bisatu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550</td>
<td>Bina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600</td>
<td>Lunaana</td>
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<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>Lukaaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>Lusanvu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>950</td>
<td>Lukumi mu bitaano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Lwenda mu ataano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>Lukumi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>Enkumi nya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>Enkumi bbiri mu bitaano</td>
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<tr>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>Enkumi ssatu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>kasanvu mu bitaano</td>
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<tr>
<td>6000</td>
<td>Enkumi itaano</td>
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<tr>
<td>750</td>
<td>Kakaaga</td>
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<tr>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>Omultwalo gumu</td>
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<tr>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>Kenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Kanaana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>Emitwalo kkumi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACTIVITY IV

Pronounce these words loudly.

Oyagala, oyagala, oyagala
Ssebo oyagala, ssebo oyagala, ssebo oyagala
Ssebo oyagalayo ki? Ssebo oyagalayo ki?
Njagalayo Njagalayo Njagalayo
Njagalayo ebibala, Njagalayo ebibala

Omuceere, Omuceere, Omuceere
Kawo ne kaloti, Kawo ne kaloti, Kawo ne karoti,
Bbiringanya, Bbiringanya, Bbiringanya,

Obutungulu Obutungulu
Ennya Ennya
Enna Enna
Eppa Eppa
Amen Amen
Kale mpa Kale mpa
Obumondo Obumondo
Kiwa Kiwa
Buli buli
Otunda Otunda
Ssilingi Ssilingi
Ggwe Ggwe
Nsala Nsala
Nkuteere Nkuteere

Njagalayo ebibala

69
ACTIVITY V

Try to identify the words you know from the above list.
Now identify the words you can guess at.
Now identify the words you have never heard or seen
Make the following lists of the words you have never heard of and then write them down in the three boxes indicated below:

Fill in this:

A Single word in items

Kale, 
Omuceere

B Two word phrases
C  Three or more word phrases

Does your list have items like

A:  
1. Muceere
2. Ebibala
3. Kawo
4. Kaloti
5. ne
6. -yo
7. ennaanansi
8. eppapaali etc?

More vocabulary and phrases on food items

njagala - I want
oyagala - You want
njagalayo - I would like (from there)
oyagalayo - You want (from there) please

Oyagala ki - What do you want
Oyagalayo ki? - What do you want please
Otunda otya? - (How do you sell - what is the price?)
Ku kola - to do/work
Nkukolera  Ku kola- I do/work for you
Nkukolere ki - What shall I do for you?
Nkukolereyo ki? - What shall I do for you please?

Mpa - Give
Mpa ennaanansi - Give me a pineapple
Mpayo ennaanansie - Give me a pineapple from there please
Ebibala - Fruits
Omuceere - Uncooked rice
Kawo - Peas
Kaloti - Carrots
Bbirinya - Egg plant
Butungi - Onion
Akatungi - An onion
Ennyanya - Potatoes
Ennene - a big one (pineapple)
Eppapapali - rawpaw
Amenvu - Yellow bananas
Obunonde - Irish potatoes
Ekwagu - A hand of bananas
Kilo :ente mmeka - How much is a kilo?
Buli kilo - Energy kil-'n or per kilo
Kusalako - To reduce or cut down
Ggwe tosalako? - Don't you reduce a bit?
Nsakolo - I reduce a little bit
Kuteeka - To put or place something somewhere
Teeka wano - Put/place here
Byonna - All of it (refers to things)
Kale zilizino - Alright here it is (money)
Tofaayo - Don't worry/Don't mind
Tonteganya - Don't trouble/bother me
Situ:da mucungwa - I don't sell oranges
Sirina matooke - I don't have bananas
Tc balina byenyanja - The do not have fish
Tutulina nnyama ya mbizzi - We do not have meat of pigs
Tebamanyi spagetti - They do not know spagetti
Tetumanyi Luzungu - We do not know English
Mumanyi oluganda? - Do you know Luganda?
Nedd tetumanyi Luganda - No we do not know Luganda
Oseera nnyo - You over charge too much
Siseera - I do not over charge
STRUCTURAL NOTE

Formation of negatives in Luganda

The Luganda negative form which can be equated to the English negative form (not) takes several forms depending on the type of pronoun used and verb form. For instance note the following:

Negative in 1st person singular forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Negative Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mmanyi</td>
<td>I know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simanyi</td>
<td>I do not know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nsoma</td>
<td>I study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisoma</td>
<td>I do not study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Njagala</td>
<td>I like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saagala</td>
<td>I do not like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nnyambala</td>
<td>I dress up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siyambala</td>
<td>I do not dress up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saambala</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Njogera</td>
<td>I speak/talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soogera</td>
<td>I do not speak/talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyamba</td>
<td>I help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siyamba</td>
<td>I do not help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neebaka</td>
<td>I sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seebaka</td>
<td>I do not sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neebaza</td>
<td>I thank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seebaza</td>
<td>I do not thank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neerabira</td>
<td>I do not forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seerabira</td>
<td>I do not forget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus it is important to realise that the first person singular negative form must always start with an S. Sometimes it is Si - if the verb is of the Ku infinitive type e.g. kugenda, kulya, kulaba. Then it becomes Saa- if the verb is of the kwa infinitive form. Kwagala, kwambala, etc. It also becomes Soo-

If the verb is of the Kwo infinitive form e.g. Kwogera, kwonoona (to spoil). Ana lastly it becomes See if the infinitive form of the verb is (kwe) form as in kwebaza, kwsiba, kwebaka, kwerabira etc so neebaza, seebaza, neebaka, seebaka etc.
The negative form and the 3rd person pronoun (she/he).

Kugenda  tagenda
Kulaba   talaba
Kuyamba  tayamba
Kwogera  tayogera
Kwagala  tayagala
Kwebaka  teyebaka

In the above case, the negative form remains as ta irrespective of the type of the verb.

The negative form and the 2nd person pronoun. (You)

Kuseka      To seka
Kugula      Togula
Kulya       Tolya
Kunywa      Tonywa
Kwarabira   Teweerabira
Kwebaka     Teweebaka
Kwagala     Toyagala
Kwogera     Toyogera

* What are the differences which you have observed in the above two negative forms. (ta and to?)

and the negative marked remains stable when used on all plural pronouns. e.g.

Kwoger�   tetwoger�
Kugenda    temugenda
Kulaba     tebalaba
Kulya      te tulya
Kwoza (to wash)  te twozza
Kwerabira   te twerabira
Ketegeera   te tutegeera
Kwagala    te twagala

In all these plural cases we simply prefix the te form onto the verb form which contains the appropriate plural pronoun.
Exercise

Change the following into negative
(Kyuusa bino mu kugaana)

Bulijjo nsoma oluganda
Amanyi okulima
Twagala kunya caayi
Njagala kugenda mu katale
Omanyi oluganda
Baagala kutegeera luganda
Kola nnyo

Vocabulary: FOR HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

NOUNS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUGANDA</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ekintu</td>
<td>thing</td>
<td>ebintu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eddiro</td>
<td>sitting/dinning room</td>
<td>amaddiiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emmeeza</td>
<td>table</td>
<td>emmeeza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entebe</td>
<td>chair</td>
<td>entebe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olutimbe</td>
<td>curtain</td>
<td>entimbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekiwembe</td>
<td>carpet</td>
<td>ebiwembe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekiwujjo</td>
<td>fan</td>
<td>ebiwujjo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekitabo</td>
<td>book</td>
<td>ebabitabo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>essa</td>
<td>shelf</td>
<td>amasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekisenge</td>
<td>room</td>
<td>ebisenge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekitanda</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>ebitantda</td>
</tr>
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<td>omufaliso</td>
<td>matress</td>
<td>emifaliso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bbulangiti</td>
<td>blanket</td>
<td>bulangiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omutto</td>
<td>pillow</td>
<td>emitto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>essuuka</td>
<td>sheets</td>
<td>amasuuka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olugoye</td>
<td>cloth</td>
<td>engoye</td>
</tr>
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<td>endabirwamu</td>
<td>mirror</td>
<td>endabirwamu</td>
</tr>
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<td>kitchen</td>
<td>amafumbiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a masanynalaze</td>
<td>electricity</td>
<td>amasannyalaze</td>
</tr>
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<td>charcoal stove</td>
<td>essigiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>essefuliya</td>
<td>saucepans</td>
<td>emasefuliya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soyana</td>
<td>plate</td>
<td>amasowaani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebbakuli</td>
<td>bowl</td>
<td>amabakuli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akaso</td>
<td>knife</td>
<td>obuso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etipoopta</td>
<td>teapot</td>
<td>etipoopta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebbinika</td>
<td>kettle</td>
<td>amabinika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekabada</td>
<td>cupboard</td>
<td>kabadha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epaasi</td>
<td>flat iron</td>
<td>epaasi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Now practice saying:

A: Njagala kugula mmeeza
B: Oyagala eno oba eri

I want to purchase a table
Do you want this one or the other

A: Njagala eri. Ya ssente mmeka?
B: Egula silingi emitwalo ebiri

I want that one. How much?
It costs 20,000/=
TOPIC VIII
LIFE AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES

NZE NDI MUSOMESA ATE TAATA WANGE MUSAWO
I am a teacher and my father is a doctor

COMPETENCY: Narrate aspects of their lives as well as their friends relatives etc.

OBJECTIVES: a) Talk about self and family members
b) State professions, comparisons
c) Talk about dates, time, age.

SETTING Joseph has come to visit Anne, and the two begin to talk about themselves.

J: Oli otyanno Anne
A: Bulungi Joseph
J: Um
A: Ggwe oli otya?
J: Bulungi
A: Umm
J: Umm
A: Kazzi ova mu Chicago ekiri mu Amerika
J: Nedda nze nva Ontario mu Canada
A: U - U - U - ?
J: Yee - - -
J: Ate ggwe ova mu nsi ki?
J: a - a - a - tombulira, leka nteebe!
A: Kale teeba. Olowoza nva mu nsi ki?
J: Oteekwa okuba ng’ova mu Ghana
A: Lwaki?
J: Kubanga oyogera nga ba NnaGhana bwe boogera.
J: Ova mu kibuga ki?
A: Nva mu Lagos
J: Uh - U - U
A: Umm Umm
A: Josephi, bakaadde bo bapeera mu Ontario
J: Maamá gyali naye taata yafa.
A: Bambi. Taata wo yafa ddi?
J: Kaakati emyaka ena egiyiseewo
A: Illiiii kitalo munnange. Maama wo ali atya?
J: Maama ali bulungikaakati, era akola nnyo.
A: Akola ki?
J: Musawo mu ddwaliro eriri okumpi n'e waffe.
A: O - O - O?
J: Umm - Umm
J: Ann. olna bakaddebo ne bagandabo?
A: Yee, bakadde bange bakolera mu Lagos.
J: Taata wo akola ki?
A: Akola mu bbanka (Manager)
J: Ne Maamawo wo akola?
A: Yee. Musomesa mu Lagos H.S.
J: Olna bagandabo ne bannyoko?
A: Nnina gaganda bange babiri ne bannyinaze babiri
J: Ggwe mukuulu waabwe?
A: Nneda, Abiola ye mukuulu, Nkramah n'addako, nze ne nzirako ate kwifi y'asemhayn.
J: Bonna basoma?
A: Yee, bonna bakyasoma.
J: Basomera kumpi n'ewammmwe
A: Abiola ne Nkramah bali mu University nayc Kwofi asomera mu ssomero lya maama.
A: Ate ggwe olinayo bagandabo oba bannyoko?
J: Nneda nze naaaliibwa omu nzekka.
A: Olna bakoja ne bataata bameka?
J: Nnina bakoja baasatu, ba maama abato basatu ne bataata bana
J: Ate ggwe ba kojabo ne bataata ne bakizibwe ba-beera wa?
A: Ba kojja bange ababiri baerera mu Nigeria ate omu a beerera ne bakaadde bange. Ate ba taata bonna baerera mu kya lo kubanga balimi. Bakizibwe bange bonna tebaerera waamu.
J: Jjaajia wo omusaaja akyali wo?
A: Nneda baajia baazaala maama ne taata baafa dda. Ggwe ababo weebali?
J: Nneda n'abange tebaaliwo baafa omwa omwayita.
A: Ewammwe ggwe osinga obuwanvu.
J: Nneda, mukuuluwange yatusinga obuwanvu ate muto wange asembayo y'asinya obumpi.
A: Mukulu wo alina emyaka emeka?
J: Alina emyaka abiri mu esatu. Addako alina abiri mu gumu, ate nze nnina abiri. Ate muto waaffe alina emyaka kkumi na mukaaga.
A: e - mmwe mukyali bato. Nze taata wange alina emyaka nkaaga mu munaana kaakati, nga ate maama alina nkaaga mu esatu.
J: Anne, mununwe ka ngende kaakati kubanga njagala (kupositinga) kuteeka bbaluwa ya'maama wange mu posta.
A: Kale bambi joseph, beera bulungi.
J: Kale weeraba Anne
A: Kale
J: Umm
A: Umm
ACTIVITY I

Pronounce these words loudly:

Kazzi ova wa? Kazzi ova wa?
Ova mu nsi ki? Ova mu nsi ki?
Mbuulira - Mbuulira Mbuulira
Tombulira leka nteebe Tombulira leka nteebe
Nteekwa Nteekwa Nteekwa Nteekwa
Oteekwa Oteekwa Oteekwa Oteekwa
Oteekwa okuba nga ova mu Ghana
Oteekwa okuba nga ova mu Kenya
Oteekwa okuba nga muva mu China
Bateekwa okuba nga bava mu India
Lwaki Lwaki Lwaki Lwaki
Kubanga Kubanga Kubanga Kubanga
Ayogera nga bwesogera - Ayogera nga bwesogera
Osanga Osanga Osanga Osanga
Mpozzi Mpozzi Mpozzi Mpozzi
Yee oteebye - Yee oteebye - Yee oteebye
Bakadde bo babaera wa? - Bakadde bo babaera wa?
Maama gyali - Maama gyali - Maama gyali
Taata yafa dda - Taata yafa dda
Emyaka Emyaka Emyaka Emyaka
Kaakati emyaka ena - Kaakati emyaka ena
Emyaka ena egisieewo - Smyaka ena egisieewo
Musawo mu ddwaliro - Musawo mu ddwaliro
Erii okumpi n’le waffe - Erii okumpi n’le waffe
Baganda-bo bagandako - Baganda-bo bagandako
Bannyoko Bannyobo Bannyoko Bannyoko
Bannyina Bannyina Bannyina
Alina bannyina babiri - Alina bannyina babiri
NNina bannyina basatu - NNina bannyina basatu
Okusinga Okusinga Okusinga Okusinga
Ggwe osinga obukuulu Ggwe osinga obukuulu
Bakyasoma Bakyasoma Bakyasoma
Bonna bakyasoma Bonna bakyasoma
Bakizibwe Bakizibwe Bakizibwe Bakizibwe
Koija Koija Koija Koija
Ssenga Ssenga Ssenga Ssenga
Kumpi Kumpi Kumpi Kumpi
Kumpi ne’wammwe Kumpi ne’wammwe Kumpi ne’wammwe
Mu kibuga Mu kibuga - Mu kibuga
Mu kyanga Mu kyanga Mu kyanga Mu kyanga
tebabeera wamun tebabeera wamun tebabeera wamun
ACTIVITY II

Look at the meaning of the words and phrases which you have just pronounced and then use them in your own dialogue which you should write up. It must be similar to the one you have just read through.

Kazzi ova wa  -  By the way, where do you come from?
Ova mu nsi ki  -  Which country do you come from?
MbUBLira  -  Tell me
Tombuulira  -  Don't tell me
Leka nteebi  -  Let me guess
Oteekwa  -  you must
Ateekwa okuba nga ava mu Ghana - He must be coming from Ghana

Lwaki  -  Why
Kubanga  -  Because
Osanga  -  Maybe
Oteebye  -  You have guessed
Bakadde bo  -  Your parents
Babeera wa  -  Where do they live
Mpozzi  -  Perhaps
Maama gyali  -  Mother is there
Taata yafa dda  -  Father died long ago
Kaakati emyaka ena  -  Now it is four years
Emyaka ena giyiseeowo  -  It is four years which have passed
Musawo mu dduvaliro  -  He/she is a doctor in a hospital
Eriri  -  Which is at
Eriri okumpi n'ewaffe  -  Which in near ours
Baganda-bo  -  Your siblings (same sex)
Bannyoko  -  Your siblings (opp. sex)
Bannyinaze - My siblings (opp. sex)
Alina bannyina babiri - He has two sisters
She has two brothers
Nnina bannyinaze basaru - I have three sisters or
- I have three brothers
Okusinga - to be best of all
Ggwe osinga obukulu - Are you the eldest?
Yasinga obuto - Is she the youngest?
Be basinga obungi? - Are they the majority?
Nze nsinga - I am the best
Bakyasoma - They are still at school
Bakyala - They are still eating
Bakyatambula - They ara still walking
Mukyatuyamba - You ara still helping us
Bonna - All of the
Bokka - (They) only
Ffekka - (we) only
Mmwekka - (you) only
Nzekka - (I) only
Kizibwe - Cousin
Ssenga - paternal aunt
Koja - maternal uncle
Bataata - maternal aunts
Bamaama - materna aunts
Kumpi - near
Kumpi n'le wammwe - near to your place
Mu kibuga - In the town/city
Mu kyalu - In the village
Tebabeera wamu - The do not stay together
Abamu - Some of them
Abalala - Others
Ababo - Yours (people)
Omwaka ogwayita - Last year
Abange - My people
Ababe - Your people
Abaffe - Our people
Tebaliwwo - They are not there
Okusamba - To be the last
Asembayo - He comes last
Addako - He comes next
ACTIVITY III

STRUCTURAL NOTE

The still form
Look at these sentences:
Omukyala afumba mmere - The wife is cooking food
Omukyala akyafumba mmere - The wife is still cooking food
Nsoma Luganda - I am studying Luganda
Nkyasoma Luganda - I am still studying Luganda
Ali mu katale - He is in the market
Akyali mu katale - He is still in the market

Notice that the -kya form can be equated to the word still in English.

Comparatives

Okusinga - to be more/better than

Ani asinga obunene? - Who is the biggest?
Ggwe osinga obugezi? - Are you the cleverest?
Ani akusinga obuwanvu - Who is taller that you?
Omwana wange ye asinga obulalu.
My child is the most wild of them all
Omwami woe asinga (y'atusinga) obugagga -
Your husband is the richest of us all

Look at this also.
Kasalina munene - Kasalina is big
Mary munene nnyo - Mary is very big
John ye asinga (y'asinga) obunene - John is the biggest
Rose mulwadde - Rose is ill
Margaret mulwadde nnyo - Margaret is very ill
Monique ye asinga (y'asinga) obulwadde - Monique is the most ill.

Colours

Ennyumba yo y'a kitaka - Your house is brown
Ekiteetyi kye kya kyenu - Her dress is yellow
Ensawo yange myufu - My bag is red
Radio yaffe nzirugavu - Our radio is black
Sikaati yo ya bululu - Your shirt is blue
Essaati ye ya kikuusi kuusi - His shirt is grey
Empale yo ya kiragala - Your trouser is green
Ekkooti ye njeru - His coat is white
Name these now.

Kitaka, kyenu, myufu, nzirugavu, bululu, kikusikuusi, kiragala, njeru

**ACTIVITY IV**

Now describe the colours of the items in your class or room as well as dressing items

Look at these adjectives:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-ne ne -</th>
<th>-tono</th>
<th>small</th>
<th>-wanvu</th>
<th>-mpi</th>
<th>-gezi</th>
<th>-siru</th>
<th>-gagga (rich)</th>
<th>-avu (poor)</th>
<th>ungi (good)</th>
<th>-bi (bad)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kinene</td>
<td>kitono</td>
<td>a small thing</td>
<td>kiwanvu</td>
<td>a tall thing</td>
<td>kimpi</td>
<td>kigezi</td>
<td>kisiru</td>
<td>mugagga</td>
<td>kirungi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a big thing</td>
<td>a big person</td>
<td>small person</td>
<td>tall person</td>
<td>a short thing</td>
<td>a clever thing</td>
<td>a stupid thing</td>
<td>a rich man</td>
<td>a good thing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munene</td>
<td>mutono</td>
<td>smallperson</td>
<td>muwanvu</td>
<td>mumpi</td>
<td>mugezi</td>
<td>musiru</td>
<td>bagagga</td>
<td>Kibi</td>
<td>a bad thing</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>a big person</td>
<td>big people</td>
<td>small people</td>
<td>tall people</td>
<td>short people</td>
<td>clever people</td>
<td>basiru</td>
<td>rich people</td>
<td>good people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banene</td>
<td>batono</td>
<td>bawanvu</td>
<td>tall people</td>
<td>bampi</td>
<td>bagezi</td>
<td>baavu means poor people</td>
<td>balungi</td>
<td>babi</td>
<td>bi: people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TOPIC IX

HEALTH/FRIENDSHIP/HOME

OLWALEERO LUNAKU KI?

What is the day today

COMPETENCY: Describe daily activities according to weather, time and other situations.

OBJECTIVES: Express activities done on daily basis. Identify type of climatic conditions and be able to convey all this in a letter form. Talk/write about activities which take place and describe climate and vegetation in a simple fashion.

SETTING: Writing a letter to your friend in another country explaining about your daily routine, the climatic condition and seasons.

A letter from John to his friend -
(Ebbaluwa John gyawandiikidde mukwano gwe)

C/o Mr. Musoke
P.O. Box 5286
Kampala
Uganda.

Munnange James,


Munnange ffe tuli eno e Uganda. Ensi cyawukanira ddala okuva ku yaffe. Abantu basanyufu era baagala nnyo okuyamba abagenyi, Kyokka boogera nnyo oluganda ate nga nze nkyali muyizi buyizi. Oluusi ndowoosa nti bansekerera so nga ate baseka byabwe.

James, ndowoosa oyagala nkubuulire ebintu byentera okukola buli lunaku. Munnange nzuukuka ku saawa kkumi n’abbiri n’ekitundu buli nkya. Bwemmala okunaaba n’okusenya amannya neneefumbira ekyenkya. Ntera kulya omugaati oguliko blue band n’omubisi gwe’ njuki


Naye kaakati nnwe muli mutya eyo? Ebintu bakyabiseera nnyo? Taatowo baamuwummuza nga bwe yali alowooza? Ebiseera by’obutiti bitandisse kaakati?

Eno mu Uganda ensi nnungi nnyo, eriyu ebimuli bingi nnyo ebya langi zonse. Eriyu n’emiti mingi, ensozi n’obusozi, emigga ne nnyanja ennene ennnyo (L. Victoria). Enkuba etera okutonnya ate amangu ago omusana negwaka!! Abantu abasinga balimi era ebtooke bingi nnyo k’ubanga bafunako emmere ate ne batunda amatooke. Balina emmere endala gyebalima nnyingi. Nga lumonde, mulugo emmere ey’omutataka n’ebirala. Ebibala birungi nnyo ate nga bingi. Nze njagala nnyo ennaanansi obutunda n’emiyembe.

Naye nno munnage James, oluusi amasannyalaaze gavaako okumala ebbanga eddene. Oluusi amazzi tegaja olwo tugula buguzi. Eby’okulya nga cheese, humberger, pitza n’ebirala ebyo si bingi. Obudde buli butya eyo kaakati?!L


Nze owuwo ddala
John Baxtes
C/o ...Mr. Musoke.
Box 5286, Kampala.................
Uganda.
ACTIVITY I

i) Write a simple letter in English to a friend of yours explaining to him about your daily chores here in Uganda, the people, vegetation and climate etc.

ii) Now try to translate those words you have written into luganda

iii) Write down the words and structures which you can not translate in Luganda at all.

iv) At the end of this unit you will cross check to see if you can translate your entire letter into luganda. Do not worry if you can not translate your entire letter. You will be able to do this later on.

ACTIVITY II

Now, look at the following words/phrases which have been matched with their English equivalents and try to write up your letter in Luganda to your Ugandan friend/teacher describing how you carry out your daily chores at home (Britain - America). The vegetation, climatic conditions etc.

Kaawa omuka nga temuli sukaali - Strong coffee without sugar
Omubisi gw'enjuki - Honey
Munnange - My dear
Ennaku - Days
Ennaku zino - These days
Obudde buli butya? - How is the weather?
Bakadde - Your parents
Mmaze - I have finished
Baganda bo - Your sibling (same sex)
Mutowo - Your younger sibling
Obudde bunnyogoga - The weather is cold
Yaganda - He/she went
Oba - Or
Nsuubira oli bulungi - I hope you are well/fine
Tannaba - He/she hasn't finished
Mwannyoko - Your sibling (opp. sex)
Mnanyinaze - My sibling (opp. sex)
Mwannyina - His/her sibling (opp. sex)
Olwoooza - You think/do you think
Okyanzijukira - She remembers me?
Bw’oba - If/In case
Baakisa era bayamba - They are kind and helpful
Mugambe - Tell him
Kaakati bissera bya nkuba - It is a rainy season now
Nti - That
Okutegeka - To arrange
Mmulowoозako - I think of him/her
Ensi eyawukanira ddala okuva - The country is quite different from
Abantu basanyufu - People are pleasant/happy
Kaakati biseera bya kyeeya - It is now dry
Kyokka - But
Nkyali muyizi - I am still a student
Oluusi - Sometimes
Bansekerera - They laugh at me
Baseka byabwe - They are laughing at their own jokes
Nkubuulire - Shall I tell you
Ebintu bye ntera okukola - Things which I usually do
Nzuukuka ku ssaawa kkumi n'abiri - I get up at 6.00 p.m.
Oguliko - Which has on
ACTIVITY III

Translate this letter into Luganda.
You should first study the vocabulary you have just been given.

Address

Date

Dear Susan,

How are you these days?
I hope you are fine. How are your people at home? How are the children and your husband? I am quite fine, but I am working hard. I am studying Luganda because I want to talk to people. The people here speak a lot of Luganda and sometimes I think that they are laughing at me. They are quite pleasant and kind hearted and helpful.

My younger sister and brother are here with me now. My sister is a doctor, and my brother is a teacher like me. They say that they like Uganda a lot. They like the trees, the flowers and the rain and sunshine. They are very happy.

Now Susan, do you still remember Joseph my friend? He writes to me and tells me what he is doing. He says that he likes the food and fruits very much. But he does not know how to cook matooke or rice.
Alright them. Good bye.

Yours
K.M.N

Structural explanation

More about the Noun classification systems and its implication in the grammar of Luganda.
Look at the sentences below.

More Possessive Pronouns

(O-mu) Omwana wange ali bulungi       -       My child is well
(A-ba) Abaana bange bali bulungi       -       My children are well
(E-ki) Ekikopo kyange kiri ku mmeza     -       My cup is on the table
(E-bi) Ebikopo byange biri ku mmeza     -       My cups are on the table
(E-N) Eswaani yo eri mu fumbiro          -       Your _____ in the kitchen
(E-N) Eswaani zo ziri mu fumbiro        -       You _____ the kitchen
(O-mu) Omucungwa gw' omwana guli wano - The child's orange is here
(E-mi) Emucungwa gu' omwana giri wano - The child's oranges are here
(B-ii) Etoooke lyaffe liri mu nnimiro - Our banana plant is in the garden
(A-ma) Amatooke gaffe gall mu nnimiro - Our bananas are in the garden
(O-ku) Olugoye lwo luli bweru - Your cloth is outside
(E-N) Engoye zo ziri bweru - Your clothes are outside
(A-ka) Akambe k'omusomesa kali mu ddiiro - The teacher's knife is in
the sitting room
(O-bu) Obwambe bw'omusomesa buli mu ddiro - The teacher's knives are
in the sitting room
(E-) ewaffe eriyo abana bangi - At ours there are many children
Ku- Ku mmeezza kuliko ebitabo bungi - On the table where are many books.
Mu- Mu nnyumba mulimu a bagenyi batonu - In the house there are few
visitors
(O-Ku) O kutu kwange kuliko ebbwa - On my ear, there is a wound.
(A-ma) A matu gange galiko amabwa - On my ears there are wounds

The noun classification has specific demands which must always be
fullfilled.

1. Once you have picked a noun then the other grammatical elements
which you use on the sentence must reflect attributes of the noun
you have picked as indicated above.

2. The agreement makers must occur on the adjectives, (e.g. big,
small,) on the possessive, (e.g. my, your,) on the demostratives, (e.g.
this, that etc) on the verbs (e.g. sit, like, sing etc) but not on A verbs
(e.g. well, fine, quickly, slowly etc). The relative pronouns etc.

3. The above list given is not exhaustive. However, it contains the
bigger majority of the noun classes in Luganda.

ACTIVITY III

Find out and write down all the words you know which fall under the
following classifications:

(o-mu - a-ba-) (o-mu - e-mi)
e.g. o - Musajja - Abasajja o-mucungwa - emicungwa
(e-ki - e-bi-) (e-n - e-n)
e.g. e kitabo - ebitabo e sowaani - essowaani
(e-li - a-ma) (o-lu - e-n)
e.g. e riiso(eye) - amaaso olunaku - ennaku
(a-ka - o-bu) (o-ku - a-ma)
e.g. a-kaso - obuso okugulu - amagulu
(table knife - knives) (leg - legs)
ACTIVITY IV

Now try to use the words you have fitted into the various classes in simple sentences.
e.g. Omusawo wange akola nnyo (my doctor works hard)

Relative pronouns (object case)

ACTIVITY V

Study these sentences:

Omwana gw’alina mulwadde
The child whom she has is sick
Abaana b’alina balwadde
The children whom she has are sick
Omucungwa gw’atunda mubi
The orange which he is selling is bad
Emicungwa gy’atunda mibi
The oranges which he sells are bad
ekitabo ky’asoma kyange
The book which he is reading is mine
Ebitabo by’asoma by ange
The books which he is reading are mine

Ensawo gy’akutte ya kitaka
The bag which she is holding is brown
Ensawo z’atunda nkadde
The bags which he sells are second hand.
Note particularly the fact that.

\[
\begin{align*}
gw'(a) \\
b'(a) \\
gw'(a) \\
g'y(a) \\
k'y(a) \\
b'y(a) \\
z'(a)
\end{align*}
\]

are all serving the same function of connecting two or more ideas.

e.g. The child whom you spanked ........................................
The table which you bought ..............................................
The book which you want ..................................................
The oranges which he sells are ...........................................

Try to make up more sentences.
You should start by contracting on noun class e.g.
Translate these into English

Omusawo gw'asomesa wange
Abasawo b'abuulira balungi
Abayizi b'ayita bagezi
Abalimi betuyamba basanyuse
Omulimi gvetuyamba mulungi
Abakyala betulaba bulijjo ba Faransa
Omukyala gwebayamba mulwadde.

Note that the relative pronoun which connects ideas should be gu/ba in the above sentence but they change to gwa and ba because they are attached to vowels like a o etc. When these pronouns are replaced by tu, ba, mu, then be and gwe are used.

CULTURAL NOTE

Styles of writing letters.

In Luganda when you are addressing an important person whether orally or in writing then the following terms are used:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ssebo} & - \text{Sir} \\
\text{Nnyabo} & - \text{Madam} \\
\text{Ow'ekitiibwa} & - \text{his/her highness/excellence} \\
\text{Mwami} & - \text{Mr.} \\
\text{Mukyala} & - \text{Mrs} \\
\text{Ssebo ow'ekitiibwa} & - \text{Your excellence Sir,}
\end{align*}
\]
Ssebo ow’ekitiibwa Kattikiro - Your excellence the Prime Minister
Ssebo N’staffe mu Katonda - Our father in God (for bishops, etc.)
Munnange - My dear
Owange - My dear (very casual)
Owange James - Hey James
etc.

In many cases people begin letter by carrying warm salutations with the words:
Nkulamusizza nnyo
or Mbalamusizza nnyo
These words are in perfective form and they imply that the writer has sent very warm salutations. However, please take note of the fact that the above form is used onto someone you know quite well.

When one wants to end a letter in Luganda, the following phrases could be employed.
Nze akussaamu okitiibwa - respectively yours
Munnowo - Yours
Nze akwaqala - Lovingly
Nze akulowoozaako ennyo - I who thinks of you greatly)
Nze owuwo dala - Yours trully
Owuwo - Yours
etc.

VOCABULARY

NOUNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUGANDA</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yesu</td>
<td>Jesus</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olunaku</td>
<td>Day</td>
<td>ennaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omukozi</td>
<td>Worker</td>
<td>abakozi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omwezi</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>emyczi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omwaka</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>emyaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amefuga</td>
<td>Independence</td>
<td>amefuga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiiki</td>
<td>Week</td>
<td>wiiki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekkanisa</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>amakanisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ssekkukakulu</td>
<td>Christmas</td>
<td>sekukakulu</td>
</tr>
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<td>amazaalibwa</td>
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<td>Omukristaayo</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Omuserikale</td>
<td>Soldier</td>
<td>abaserikale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LUGANDA | ENGLISH | PLURAL
---|---|---
Bufaransa | France | -
Omujulizi | Martyr | abajulizi
Olubuto | Stomach/tummy | embuto

VERBS
LUGANDA | ENGLISH
---|---
Okukerewa | to be late/delay
Okuwummula | to rest
Okukiriza | to believe in/accept/admit

ADJECTIVES/NOUNS
Ennaku | sadness
Ssanyu | joy
kikereezí (Adverb) | late

Days of the week

Ordinary numbers are used in the counting of the days of the week, i.e. 1st 2nd etc.

Olwokusooka | Monday
Olwokubiri | Tuesday
Olwokusatu | Wednesday
Owokuna | Thursday
Olwokutaano | Friday
Olwomukaaga | Saturday
Olwomusanvu | Sunday
Amanyag’emyeizi (Names of the month)

Nowadays Luganda uses the English calendar, the English names were borrowed and assimilated into Luganda. Sometimes ordinal numbers are used. However, the Baganda of the past had segmented the year according to specific activities and climatic weather conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUGANDA</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>ORDINAL NUMBERS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Janwali</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>ogusooka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Febulwali</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>ogwokubiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maaki (Maaci)</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>ogwokusatu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apuli</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>ogwokuna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maayi</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>ogwokutaano</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juni</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>ogwomukaaga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Julayi</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>ogwomusanvu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agusito</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>ogwomunaana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebutemba</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>ogwomwenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okitobba</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>ogwekkumi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novemba</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>ogwekkumi n’ogumu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desemba</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>ogwekkumi n’ebiri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ACTIVITY III

Try to memorise these words and make up your own descriptive sentences on them.

1. Taata father
2. Maama mother
3. Abaana children
4. a) Omutabani son
   b) Omuwala daughter
   c) Omuggulanda first born
   d) Omuggalanda last born
Abantu ab’oluganda: (close relative)

1. Taata omuto  Paternal uncle
2. Senga  Paternal aunt
3. Maama omuto  Maternal aunt
4. Jjajja omusajja  Grand father
5. Jjajja omukazi  Grand mother
6. Kizibwe  Cousin
7. Mukoddomi  Son-in-law
8. Mukaamwana  Daughter-in-law
9. Ssezaala  Father-in-law
10. Nnyazaala  Mother-in-law
11. Muzukulu  Grandchild
12. Mulamu  Sister-in-law

NOUNS SHOWING RELATIONSHIPS ETC

<table>
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<th>LUGANDA</th>
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<th>PLURAL</th>
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<tr>
<td>omwana</td>
<td>child</td>
<td>abana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omulenizi</td>
<td>boy</td>
<td>abalenzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omuwala</td>
<td>girl</td>
<td>abawala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olutalo</td>
<td>war</td>
<td>entalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>embaga</td>
<td>wedding</td>
<td>embaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mukwano</td>
<td>friend</td>
<td>emikwano</td>
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<tr>
<td>oluganda</td>
<td>relationship</td>
<td>anganda</td>
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<tr>
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<td>twin</td>
<td>abalongo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulekwa</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>nnamwandu</td>
<td>widow</td>
<td>banamwandu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semwandu</td>
<td>widower</td>
<td>bansemwandu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekitibwa</td>
<td>honour</td>
<td>ekitibwa</td>
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<td>omuzadde</td>
<td>parent</td>
<td>abazadde</td>
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<td>Ennyimbe</td>
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<td></td>
<td>funeral rites</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omukazi</td>
<td>woman</td>
<td>bakazi</td>
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<tr>
<td>omusajja</td>
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<td>basajja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empisa</td>
<td>behaviour</td>
<td>empisa</td>
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</table>

VERBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LUGANDA</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>okuzaala</td>
<td>to give birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okufumbirwa</td>
<td>to get married (a woman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okuwasa</td>
<td>to get married (a man)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LUGANDA                   ENGLISH

okufa                      to die
okwanjula                  to introduce (somebody)
okutegeera                 to understand (to know about something)
okuyita                    to call (to be known to somebody)
okutta                      to kill
okuttibwa                  to be killed
okujjukira                  to remember

NOTE:

Omuyita otya = "how are you related?"
Lit: How do you call him/her?

ADJECTIVES

-lungi                      good
-bi                         bad
-nene                       big
-tono                       small
-to                         young
-kulu                       important/elder/grown up
-sanyufu/sanyuse           happy
-nnakuwawu                 sad

*Note:
The prefix attached to the adjective corresponds to the noun prefix of the preceding noun.

DRILLS

Practice the following compound words formed from the noun plus the possessives:
Taata                      - (Father)
Kitange                    - my father
Kitaawo                    - your father
Kitaawe                    - his father
kitaaffe                   - our father
Kitammwe                   - your father
Kitaabwe                    - their father
Taata wa Mukasa             Mukasa's father
Maama - (Mother)
mmange - my mother
nyuko - your mother
nyina - his/her mother
nyaffer - our mother
nnyamwe - your mother (pl)
nnyaabwe - their mother
nyina Mukasa - Mukasa's mother
nyjina wa Mukasa -
Kkoja - (Maternal uncle)
Ssengange - My maternal aunt
Ssengaawo - your maternal aunt
Ssengaawe -
Ssengaffe -
Ssengammwe -
Ssengabwe -
Ssenga wa Mukasa -

Jjaja - (Grandparent)
Jjajjange - my grandfather/mother
Jjajjawa -
Jjajjaawe -
Jjajjaaffe -
Jjajjamwe -
Jjajjaabwe -
Jjajja wa Mukasa -
Bba jjajjange - husband of my grandparent
Muka jjajjange - wife of my grandparent
TOPIC X
TRANSPORTATION

LUNO OLUGUUDO LUTUUKA WA?
This road/street reach where?
Where does this road reach up to?

COMPETENCY: Ask, give, and follow directions

OBJECTIVES: Ask, for directions
Locate places
Give instructions/directions
Asking for clarity and giving appropriate answers.

SETTING: On the street (Kampala street)
Jane wants to identify several places and he asks
several people for directions:

Jane: Ssebo osiibye otyanno?
Stranger: Bulungi nnyabo
Jane: Umm
Stranger: Umm
Jane: Ssebo wano bayitawo batya?
Stranger: Wano bayitawo city square
Jane: Umm - Umm -?
Stranger: Umm - Umm
Jane: Kaakati mbadde njagala kugenda mu katala k'ele Nakasero,
ntuukayo ntya?
Stranger: Tambula ogende mu maaso katono, okutuusa
lwo'on'otuuuka ku nkulungo. Emmotoka
nyingi eziserenjeta nga zigenda ku Car Park.
Mmotolea we zisimba Waliwo Uganda
Pharmaceuticals Limited.
Jane: Otyo ...?
Stranger: Serengetera ddala otuuke ku nkulungo eyokubiri
Jane: Ntegedde, otyo ...?
Stranger: Kaakati sala ekkubo oyongere
okuserenjeta. Otambulako katono nga otuuka
ku park y'emmotoka ezipangisibwa. Ku
mukonogwo ogwa kkono weewali akatala ne
Nakasero. Ate bw'osala oluguudo nga ovude
mu katala ka waggulu ogende mu katala ka
wansi.
Jane: Weebale nnyo ssebo kaakati bwe mmala okugula ebintu, nnyirinya okufuna emmotoka eziraga ku taxi park?
Jane: Ogambye otya? Ababbi bangi? Babbi ki?
Stranger: Abavubuka bangi abatambulatambula nga tebalina kyebakola. Basala ensawo z’abakazi oluusi n’abasaja.
Jane: Munaalenge weebale kumbulira kubulo!
Stranger: Kale bambil, beera bulungi
Jane: Kale, nawe beera bulungi
Stranger: Kale
Jane: Umm
Stranger: Umm

**ACTIVITY I**

Try to translate the following into English verbally and to give appropriate answers.

1. Ogendra wa kaakati? 
2. Ogendra kukola yo ki?
3. Lwaki 
4. Akatale ke Nakasero kali Masaka?
5. Akatale ke Nakasero kali ludda wa?
6. Ate Post Office eri ludda wa?
7. Post Office eri kumpi ne Car Park?
8. Erinaanye ki?
9. National Theater eri ku luguudo ki?
10. Erinaanye Radio Uganda
11. Ogendra mu taxi ki ngi’, ogendra ku National Theatre?
12. Mu taxi batwala ssente mmeka okutuuka ku National Theatre
13. Taxi ezipenda Entebbe zibeera wa?
14. Ate ezipenda epbutabika oba e Luzira zibeera wa?

**ACTIVITY II (IMAGINATIVE)**

You would like to give directions to someone who wants to visit some good shops in Kampala to purchase material and other things. Read through the following and the write out your own dialogue:

Wano bayitawo batya?
Lit. Here they call it what
what do they call this place
2. Mbadde njagala kugenda
   Lit. I have been wanting to go
      (I would like to go)
3. Ntuukayo ntya?
   Lit. I arrive there how
      (How do I arrive there)
4. Tambula ogende mu maaso katono
   Lit. Walk, so that you go infront a little
      (continue on, right infront a little bit)
5. Okutuusa lw'onotuuka ku nkulungo
   Lit. Until when you reach at the round about
      (until when you arrive at the round about)
6. Emmotoka nnyingi eziserengeta
   Lit. The cars many which roll down
      There are many cars which go down
7. Nga zigenda ku car park
   Whilst going to the car jpark
8. Wallwo Uganda Pharmaceuticals
9. Seerengepsa ddala
   Go down completely
10. Otuuke
    So that you may arrive at/reach at
11. Ku nkulungo ey'okubiri
    On the second roundabout.
12. Otyo ------ That is right
13. Ntegedde ------ I have understood
14. Sala ekkubo ------ cross the road
15. Oyongere ------ So that you may continue
16. Oyongere okuserengeta ------ So that you continue to go down
17. Otambulako katono
    You talk on a little bit
18. Nga otuuka ku park y'emmotoka
    And the you arrive at the park of the motor cars
19. Ku mukono ogwa kkono
    Lit. On the hand left
    On the left hand side
20. Weewali akatala ke Nakasero
    Lit. That is where there is the market of Nakasero
    That is where the market is
21. Ate bw'osala oluguudo
    And when you cross the road
22. Ng'ovudde mu katala ka waggulu
    As you come from the market of the upper side
23. Mu katala ka wansi
    In the market of the lower side
24. Bwe mmala okugula ebintu
    When I finish buying things
25. Nyinza okufuna - would I be able to get ....
26. Okuyinza - to be able
27. Okufuna - to get, to obtain, to receive
28. Taxi øziraga mu Park
29. Olaga wa? - where are you heading to
30. Ndaga mu kibuga - I am heading towards town
31. Taxi nnyungi ziymirira ku katala
Lit Taxi many they stop at the market
Many taxi stop at the market
32. Weegenderereze - Be careful about
33. Weegenderereze ababi - Be mindful of thieves
34. Ogambye otya?
Lit (you have said what?
What have you said
35. Abavubuka abatambulatambula
The youths who walk about
36. Nga tebalina kye bakola
Whilst they do not have anything they are doing
37. Basala ensawo z’abakazi, oluusi n’abasaja.
They cut the handbags of women and sometimes of men.
(They rob women and steal money from their handbags.
38. Munange weebale kumbulirako
My friend thank you for telling me.

ACTIVITY III

Note these and start using them in your own sentences.

Read them aloud first.

Abantu bangi - many people
Abayizi bangi - many students
Abalimi bangi - many farmers
Abasomesa bangi - many teachers
Ennaku nnyungi - many days or a lot of sorrow and suffering
Entebe nnyungi - many chairs
Emmotoka nnyungi - many cars
Amazzi mangi - a lot of water
Amafuta mangi - a lot of paraffin
Amatooke mangi - a lot of bananas
Amalwaliro mangi - many hospitals
Ebitabo bingi - many books
Ebitu bingi - many things
Ebidoko bingi - many cups
Ebisolo bingi - many animals
Emiti mungi - many trees
Emikeeka mungi - mats
Emisota mingi - many snakes
Emigga mingi - many rivers
Obutto bungi - a lot of cooking oil
Obuso bungi - many knives
Obuwunga bungi - a lot of maiza flour
Obuyambi bungi - a lot of help

ACTIVITY IV

Now use the above sentences in a structure as indicated below.

Ewaffe waliyo abantu bangi
(At our there are) (people) (many)
Ewammwe waliyo abayizzi .....................
(At you)
Ewaabwe waliyo entebe .........................
(At theirs)
Ewuwo waliyo amatooke .......................
(At yours)
Mu katala eriyo ebintu .........................
(In the market there are things)
Mu nyumba yo mulimu ebitabo ...................
(In your house there are books)
Ku dduuka eriyo ebikopo......................
(At the shop there are cups)

Now add on 10 more sentences using the above patterns

ACTIVITY V

Answer in Luganda (Ddamu mu Luganda)

1. Main Post Office eri ku luguudo ki?
2. Akatale k’e Nakasero kali wa?
3. Okuva Entebbe okutuuka e Kampala ssente mmeka mu taxi
4. Okuva e Kampala okutuuka e Jinja ssente mmeka mu taxi?
5. Lake Victoria Hotel eri luddawa?
6. Ate Sheraton Hotel eri luddda wa?
7. Omannyi edduuka eririmu engoye ennungi?
8. Omannyi wawe batunda ebibala ebirungi?
10. Bakadde bo babeera wa? Mu kibuza oba mu kyaalo?
11. Ekkubo erigenda e Mulago mu dduwaliro liri wa?
12. Taxi ezigenda Entebbe zibeera wa?
ACTIVITY VI

Complete these:

A: Jane ogendawa  B: Ng’enda ......................................................
A: Kukola ki?  B: Njagala kugula ......................................................
A: Oyagala bingi oba bitono  B: Njagala ......................................................
A: Nange niyagala kugula bibala  B: Kale jangu tugende tugule ......................................................
A: Ebibala eibirungi biri ludda wa Jane?  B: Bibeera ......................................................
A: Ogambye otya?  B: Ngambye nti bibeera ......................................................
A: Tebaseera nnyo?  B: Oluusi baseera abazungu Naye ggwe tebayinza ku kuseera

A: Shaa, Lwaki?  B: Kubanga oli nange
A: Bw’omala okugula ebibala ng’oddayo eka?  B: Nedda njagala kugenda ku ka ka wooteri akali okumpi re Bank ya Baroda
A: Oyagala kunywa sooda?  B: Nedda njagala kunywa caayi
A: Tugende ffembi?  B: Kale jangu tugende
A: Kale

STRUCTURAL NOTE:

Look at these structures (imperatives)

1. Mugambe aje tugende - Tell him to come so that we go
2. Bagambe batandike okukola - Tell them to start working
3. Bagambe basirike tuloye tuwulire bulungi - Tell them to be quiet so that we can hear properly
4. Mugende kaakati - You should go now
5. Jangu omperekereko - Please come and accompany me
6. Babuuse oba bategedde bulungi - Ask them whether they have understood properly
You could make similar sentences to familiarize yourself with this form.

More about class agreement classes and the verb to be

1. Omwana wo ali ludda wa?
   Your child she is direction where
2. Abasana bo bali ludda wa?
   Your children they are direction where
3. Bank ya Uganda eri ludda wa?
4. Akatale ko kali ludda wa?
5. Amaduuka go gali ludda wa?
   (Your shops)
6. Eddwaliro lyo liri ludda wa?
   (Your hospital)
7. Essomero lyo liri ludda wa?
   (Your school)
8. Embwa zo ziri ludda wa?
   (Your dogs)
9. Taxi yo eri ludda wa?
   (Your taxi)
10. Essimu yo eri ludda wa?
    (Your telephone)

Wa = where
Ludda wa? in which direction/side/location?
Thus note the agreement in the possessives as well as the verbs:

Possessives verb to be

wo - a li - omusomesa wo ali mu kkomera
   (Your teacher is in prison)
bo - ba li - Abasomesa bo bali mu kkomera
    (Your chicken are in the kitchen)
yo - e li - Enkoko yo eri mu ffumbiro
    (Your chicken are in the kitchen)
ko - ka li - Akaso kange kali wa?
    (Your chicken are in the kitchen)
bwo - bu li - Obuso bwange buli wa?
go - ga li - Amagi go gali ku mmeeza
    (Your eggs are on the table)
lyo - li ri - Eggi lyo liri ku mmeeza
    (Your eggs are on the table)
gwo - gu li - Omukeeka gwo guli wali
    (Your eggs are on the table)
gyo - gi ri - Emikeeka gyo giri wali
    (Your mats are over there)
ACTIVITY

Here is a list of words. Look at them carefully and choose the appropriate words which will fit in with the possessives given above.

Omusomesa ...............................  
Abakozi ...................................  
Emunotuka ...............................  
Akatale ..................................  
Obutebe ..................................  
Amaduuka ................................  
Edduuka ..................................  
Omucungwa ..............................  
Emicungwa ..............................  
Taxi .......................................  
Embwa ....................................

Now make up complete sentences built on the structure above.

More cultural/structural explanations

In Uganda, there are several types of transport means.  
The majority of people walk  
(Abantu abasinga batambula butambuzi)
Note that we have reduplicated the verb (-batambula) to give the impression that people simply walk.  
You could also find the same idea in the following:
Taxi people simply drive anyhow, they do not care.

Aba loore bavuga buvuzi era batomera bannaabwe  
The lorry drivers simply drive and they knock/crash into their fellow beings.

Ab'o bugaali bavugira mu luguudo tebaagala kuvugira ku mabbali  
The cyclists cycle in the main road, they do not want to cycle on the path way

Abantu abasinga mu Uganda tebatambulirangako mu nnyonnyi.  
Most peoplein Uganda have never travelled in an aeroplane  
Thus the means of transport

In Uganda (Ebye'ntambula) are;

1. Taxi - ordinary taxis (passenger taxi)
2. Taxi za sipensulo - special hire taxi
3. Loole - lorries
Za'mulano za beera wa?

LOVE ME
CH.
LEAVE ME
4. Eggaali y’omukka - Train (there are few of these in Uganda)
5. Baasi - buses
6. Obugaali - bicycles
7. Ennyonyi - an aeroplane (there are a very few of these too)
8. Ebigaali - Carts which transport laggages which are not so big
9. Okutambuza ebigere - travelling on foot
10. Emmotoka z’obuyenjo - private cars.

Note also the following structures:

Ekkubo lituuka Kampala
The road reaches Kampala
Ekkubo erituuka e Kampala
The road which reaches Kampala
Ekkubo erituuka e Kampala liri wa?
(The road which reaches at Kampala is where?)
Where is the road which reaches Kampala

(SOME DIRECTIONS)

Omukono ogwa ddyo - the right hand side
Omukono ogwa kkono - the left hand side
Ebuva- njuba - where the sun rises from (East)
Ebugwa- njuba - where the sun sets (West)
Taxi egenda Ntебbe
The taxi is going/goes to Entebbe
E taxi egenda Entebbe eri ludda wa?
(The taxi which goes to Ntебbe is in which direction)
Where are the taxi which go to Entebbe
Emmotoka zigenda Jinja
The motor cars are going/goes to Jinja
Emmotoka ezigenda e Jinja
The motor cars which go to Jinja
Emmotoka ezigenda e Jinja ziiziri
The motor cars which go to Jinja are there.

Baasi zigenda Mbale
The buses are going to Mbale
Baasi ezigenda e Mbale
The buses which go to Mbale
Baasi ezigenda e Mbale ziri wali
The buses which go to Mbale are over there
Question:
Have you noticed the word in Lugand which stands for the English word which?
Go back to the sentences and try to notice it.
You may also want to note these too.

Omwana asoma ekitabo
The child is reading a book
Omwana asoma ekitabo mulwadde
The child who is reading a book is sick
Abaana balya amatooka
The children are eating matooke
Abaana abaliya a matooke bato
The children who eat matooke are few
Abalimi batunda ennyannya
The farmers are selling tomatoes
Abalimi abatunda ennyannya bangi
The farmers who sell tomatoes are many

The verb to be in the present tense:

ndi musoma (I am a teacher)
O-li musomesa (You are a teacher)
But musomesa (He/she is a teacher)
Ndi muyizi w'oluganda (I am a student of Luganda)
Oli muyizi w'oluganda (you are a student of Luganda)
But muyizi w'oluganda (He/she is a student of Luganda)

However contrast that with the following

Ndi mu katala (I am in the market)
Oli mu katala (You are in the market)
But: ali katala (He is in the market)

In this last case you can see that the verb to be appears even in the 2nd person singular structures.
TOPIC XI

HEALTH (EBY'OBU: AMU)

BULWADDE KI OBUKULUMA?

Lit: Sickness what ails you?
What sickness is ailing you?

COMPETENCY: To identify and describe the symptoms of some of the common ailments and treatments

OBJECTIVES:

1. To identify the most common names of the ailments in Luganda
2. To describe some of the symptoms of these ailments.
3. To describe the instructions given in the treatment of some ailments and consoling forms
4. Use the past tense in conversation.

SETTING: A visit to the doctor
A: Doctor
B: Patient

A: Yingira nnyabo
B: Kale musawo
A: Tuulira awo nnyabo
B: Weebale ssebo
A: Muli mutayynno
B: Bulungi ssebo
A: Um
B: Musawo obulwadde butulumu nnyo
A: Mwembi bubuluma?
B: Yee ssebo
A: Otyo. Kale nno mbulira, kiki ekibaluma?
B: Musawo, omwami wange yeeyasooka okulwala. Omusujja n'omutwe bye byali bimulumu. Yagenda ne bamujanjaba, kyokka bweyali atandise okuwona: ate omwana ono naye n'alwala. U-um--kaakati bwennali nzijanjaba omwana ono, ate nange omusujja n'omutwe nekifuba ne binkwata.
A: Kaakati nnyabo katutandike n'omwana ono. Alina emyaka emeka?
B: Aliina emyak a kkuni n'ebiri
A: Asoma?
B: Yee musawo yali asoma okutuusa wiiki eyo ewedde.
A: Yatandika atya okulwala?
B: Yasooka kusesema naddukana
Bampayo obkerenda ne mmuwa era n’abeera bulungi
A: Otyo, ate ekufu kina kjakolola kyaatandika ddi
B: Kyatandi ku lwu kusatu, era nafuna ne ssenyiga n’omusija
A: Olina eddagala lyonna lyewamuwa?
B: Yee ssebo namuwa Panadol neddagala ly’okukolola eryaffe.
A: Kaakati ali atya?
B: e - e musawo, yasuze bubi ddala! Yakolodde rnyo ate nga alina
m’omusija mungi. Yasesemye emirundi esatu.
A: Omuwaddeyo eddagala ku makya?
B: Yee ssebo, muwadde ka Aspirin kamu
A: Ate ggwe kiki ekikulumu?
B: Ssebo nze omutwe n’olubuto biludde nga binnuma.
A: Olubuto lukuluma luty?
B: Lulinga olulimu enjoka, kubanga buli kiseera luba lutokooterera.
A: Ate omutwe?
B: Omutwe gunnuna rnyo buli nkyo n’ekiro. Guntujja rnyo
A: Kale leka mbakebereko mwembi, omwana yccyambulemu cessaati
mukebere mu kifuba.
B: Kale ssebo
A: Otyo, kaakati owana ono ajja kufuna empiso ssatu, nga buli
lumaku afunayo emu. Baja kumuwa n’amakerenda gamirundi esatu,
ne ddagala ery’okunywa, ebijiiko bibiri, emirundi esatu.
B: Kale ssebo. Ate nze ompadde ki?
A: Ggwe nkundikidde eddagala ery’okunywa n’empeke.
tofayu mwenna muja kubaera bulungi.
B: Kale musawo, weebale rnyo ssebo.
A: Kale munnange
B: Um - Um
A: Um - Um
PARTS OF THE BODY

Say these words out loudly e.g. singular & plural
1. Omutwe - emitwe - head - heads
2. Omumwa - emimwa - mouth - mouths
3. Eriso - amaaso - eye - eyes
4. Obulago - obulago - neck - necks
5. Erinyo - amannyo - tooth - teeth
6. Ebbeere - amabeere - breast - breasts
7. Olulimi - ennimi - tongue - tongues
8. Omukono - emikono - arm - arms
9. Ekirevu - ebirevu - beard - beards
10. Ekipubha - ebipubha - chest - chests
11. Ennyindo - ennyindo - nose - noses
12. Ekiwato - ebiwato - waist - waists
13. Oluviiri - enviiri - hair - hairs
14. Olugalo - engalo - finger - fingers
15. Omugongo - emugongo - back - backs
16. Olubuto - embuto - stomach
17. Evviivi - amaviivi - knee - knees
18. Okugulu - amagulu - leg - legs
19. Obwongo - obwongo - brain - brains
20. Ekigere - ebigere - foot - feet
21. Omusaayi - omusaayi - blood
22. Ekibumba - ebibumba - liver - livers
23. Omutima - emutima - heart - hearts

Now draw your own human figure and fit in the same of the parts of the body.

ACTIVITY II

Pronounce these phrases clearly

Tuulira wano nnyabo
Obulwadde butulumu nnyo
Mwembi, mwembi, mwembi
ffembi, ffembi, ffembi
bombi, bombi, bombi
Kale nno mbuuliria
Kiki ekibaluma.
Omwami yeeyasooka okulwala.
Omwana yeeyasooka okulwala
Omusuja n'omutwe
Bye byali bimuluma.
Bye bimuluma
Bye byali bituluma
Yagenda ne ba- mujanjaba
Bweyali atandise okuwona
Omwana naye n'alwala
Bwe rwali nzijanja omwana
Ate nange nendwala
ne binkwata
Katutandike n'omwana ono
Alina emyaka emeka?
Olina emyaka emeka?
Nnina emyaka emeka?
Yali asooma okutusa wiiki ewedde
Yatandika atya okulwala?
Yasoka kusesema n'okuddukana
Bampayo obukerenda ne mmuwa
Kyatandika ku iwa kusatu
Tandika okwogera n'a bantu mu Luganda
Eddaga la lyo nna lye wamuwa?
Eddaga la lyo' kukolola ervaffe
Yasuze bubi ddala!
Yassesemye emirundi esatu
Omutwe n'olubuto birudde nga binnuma
ACTIVITY III

Match and criss cross.
Use different colours for your lines
Tuulira awo The Sickness is paining us alot
Obulwadde butulumma nnyo Sit over there please
Mwembi Both of us
Efembi Both of you
Bombi Tell me what is paining you
Mbula, kiki ekibaluma Both of them
Omwami yeeyasooka He was the first to get sick
Yeeyasooka okulwala The husband was the first
Omusuija n’omutwe Which were paining him
Bye byali bimuluma The fever and headache
Yagenda And they treated him
Nebamujjanjaba He went
Bwe yali atandisa okuwona To get better/healed
Naye n’alwala When he was beginning
Bwennali nzijanjaba When I was treating this one
Ekifuba ne kinkwata He too became ill
Katundike n’o no Lets start with this one
Alina emyaka emeka They got a cough
Nnina emyaka emeka How many years do I have
Yali asuma How many years does he have
Okutuusa wiiki ewedde Up to last week
Jetundika atya He was schooling
Okulwala To become ill
Yasooka kusesema How did he start
N’okududkana With a running tummy
Baampayo He first started with vomiting
Obukerenda ne mmuwa Some tablets and I gave him
Kyatundika ku lwakusatu They gave me
Tandika okwogera oluganda Start speaking Luganda

ACTIVITY IV

Write down the list of all those words you do not know and cannot even guess at.
STRUCTURAL NOTE:

The tenses (time markers) in Luganda, like many other Bantu languages has several forms which mark the time when an action, incident or event took place. In some traditional books the tenses are divided up into several categories. Let us look at the past tense first.

THE PAST TENSE

The linguistic forms which mark past tense manifest themselves in the following ways:

- **FAR PAST**
- **NEAR PAST**
- **IMMEDIATE PAST**

THE IMMEDIATE PAST

This is indicated by changing the ending of the main verb so that it takes one of the following forms; ye, dde, sse, zze, se, ze, izza, ezza

It refers to actions performed in the past of about 3-4 hours.

Hence:

- (He goes) agenda - agenze (he has gone)
- (He reads) a soma - asomye (he has read)
- (He eats) a lyaa - aliddde (he has eaten)
- (He sits) a tuula - atuddde (he has sat)
- (He teaches) a soma - asomesezza (he has taught)
- (He speaks) a yogera - ayogedde (he has spoken)
- (He comes) a jja - azze (he has come)
- (He steals) abba - abbye (he has stolen)

We shall see more of this later.
THE NEAR PAST

This tense is indicated by using a combination of the far past tense and the immediate past tense, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Far Past</th>
<th>Near Past</th>
<th>Immediate Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agend aa</td>
<td>yagenda</td>
<td>yagenze</td>
<td>agenze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asoma</td>
<td>yasoma</td>
<td>yasomye</td>
<td>asomye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alya</td>
<td>yalya</td>
<td>yalidde</td>
<td>alidde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atuula</td>
<td>yatuula</td>
<td>yatudde</td>
<td>atudde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asomesa</td>
<td>yasomesa</td>
<td>yasomesezze</td>
<td>asomesezza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayogera</td>
<td>yayogera</td>
<td>yayogedde</td>
<td>ayogedde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ajja</td>
<td>yajja</td>
<td>yazze</td>
<td>azze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atta</td>
<td>yatta</td>
<td>yassp</td>
<td>asse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abba</td>
<td>yabba</td>
<td>yabbye</td>
<td>abbye</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE FAR PAST

The far past indicates an active event or incident which took place in a period more than twelve hours ago. Then there is a specific form which reveals this past time.

This is the (a-) which affects some of the pronouns it occurs into.
Note for instance the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Far Past</th>
<th>Near Past</th>
<th>Immediate Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nkola</td>
<td>nakola</td>
<td>nakoze</td>
<td>nkoze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndya</td>
<td>nalya</td>
<td>nalidde</td>
<td>ndidde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>njagala</td>
<td>nayagala</td>
<td>nayagadde</td>
<td>njagadde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a kola</td>
<td>yakola</td>
<td>yakoze</td>
<td>akoze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alya</td>
<td>yalya</td>
<td>yalidde</td>
<td>alidde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayagala</td>
<td>yayagala</td>
<td>yayagadde</td>
<td>ayagadde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okola</td>
<td>wakola</td>
<td>Wakoze</td>
<td>okoze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olya</td>
<td>walya</td>
<td>walidde</td>
<td>oldde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osoma</td>
<td>wasoma</td>
<td>wasomye</td>
<td>osomye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ogula</td>
<td>wagula</td>
<td>waguze</td>
<td>oguze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tulima</td>
<td>twalima</td>
<td>twalimye</td>
<td>tulimye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basaba</td>
<td>baasaba</td>
<td>baasabye</td>
<td>basabye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muyimba</td>
<td>mwayimba</td>
<td>mwayimbye</td>
<td>muyimbye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oyagala</td>
<td>wayagala</td>
<td>wayagadde</td>
<td>oyagadde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tukola</td>
<td>twakola</td>
<td>twakoze</td>
<td>tukoze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tulya</td>
<td>twalya</td>
<td>twalidde</td>
<td>tulidde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twagala</td>
<td>twayagala</td>
<td>twayagadde</td>
<td>twagadde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mukola</td>
<td>mwakola</td>
<td>mwakoze</td>
<td>mukoze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulya</td>
<td>mwalya</td>
<td>mwalidde</td>
<td>mulidde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwogera</td>
<td>mwayogedde</td>
<td>mwayogera</td>
<td>mwogedde</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACTIVITY

Here is a list of the verbs with which you must use the three tenses which you have just observed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kulaba</td>
<td>to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuzina</td>
<td>to dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kulimba</td>
<td>to tell lies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuvuga</td>
<td>to drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuleeta</td>
<td>to bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuyomba</td>
<td>to quarrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwebaka</td>
<td>to sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwanguwa</td>
<td>to hurry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwebaza</td>
<td>to thank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kutegeera</td>
<td>to understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kusanyuka</td>
<td>to be happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuyitaba</td>
<td>to reply when called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kunanaa</td>
<td>to bathe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note specifically the principles which govern the changes in the verb stem e.g. when the verb has only one syllable it will take a-dde.

E.g. ku-wa  wadde  
ku-ba  badde.

Similarly, when the verb ends in la/ra and it has more than two syllables, it ends in -dde also. Your teacher will help you to identify more verbs and rules.
TOPIC XII

OBUDDE N'E BY'OKWAMBALA
Climate and Clothing

OWANGE, OBUDDE BUNNYOGOGA NNYO

(my dear wether cold very)
My dear, the weather is very cold)

COMPETENCY: to describe the climatic conditions and expressions connected to clothing and personality

OBJECTIVE: 1. To name and talk about the various climatic/weather types
2. To use appropriate expression connected to clothing for male/females.
3. To express emotional feelings and desires.
4. Use the future tense

SETTING: Jane and her friend from Britain are talking about the general climatic conditions and clothing, in the near future time/tense

Jane: Oly'otyanuo Iris?
Iris: Gyendi Jane Mwatu,
Jane: Um Um
Iris: Um Um
Jane: Owange ogenda kukola ki?
Iris: Munnange mbadde njagala kugenda Kampala kugulayo bintu, naye obudde buyise.
Jane: Nceda, obudde bukya Naawe!
Nze nga kukuwerekero. Kazi ogenda kugula ki?
Iris: Njagala kugula manvuuli no mupiira gw'enkuba. Obudde bwa Uganda buykukakyuka nnyo. Enkuba esobola okutonnya nga totegedde, ate amangu ago akasana ne kaaka.
Iris: Kale tugende. Naye tolina kyogamba ku kiteteeyi kyange kino?
Jane: Bambi mbadde njagala okukubaalira nti onyumye nnyo.
Iris: Munnange weebale kusiima, ekiteeyi kino muganzi wange Alfred ye yakimpereza wamun e ngatto ezituukirako
Jane:  a - a - a, Iris, weesimye, kirabika Alfred akwagala nnyo.
Iris:  Anti eyo yensonga lwaki nasalawo okuyayo nzije eno. Alfred nange twayagalana nga tulina emyaka kkumi na munaana fsembi. Bwetwamala University, Alfred magamba nti tufumbiriganwe kyokok nze mbadde sinnaba kwagala kufumbira musajja mmere.
Jane:  Iris, omusajja wamuddukako buddusi? Bambi nga yalaba! naye ggwe owulira omwagaliira ddala?
Iris:  Yee mwagala, era ebiseera ebisinga gwe mbeera ndowoozaako. Bw'amala essabiti eebiri nga tampandiikkde oba okunkubira essimu kale mba mpulira bubi era nyinza n'okulwala. Ate ggwe, ani gw'olowoozaako buli kiseera?
Iris:  Bambi nga waalaba Jane!
   Abasajja bazibu! kaakati nno jangu tugende tugule ebintu. Ndowooza ojja kunyambako okulonda ekirabo kyaa maana wange. Oba mugulire ekiteeteeyi ekyekeitengi, oba obw'omumatu oba ak'omubulago?
Jane:  Tugenda tulabe nange nja kugulayo ebintu bye ng'enda okutwala e Fort/Portal wiiki ejja. Omanye tugenda Fort/Portal tuliniayo omusomo ogukwata ku by'obulamu bw'a bakyala n'tabaana.
Iris:  Munagenda ddi?
Iris:  Kale , e Kyko nkitegedde kaakati jangu tugendere mu taxi eno.
Jane:  Kale tugende

Pronounce these words distinctly

Mbadde Mbadde Mbadde I have been
Abadde Abadde Abadde He has been
Obadde Obadde Obadde You have been

Mbadde Njagala Kukubuuzaako
(I'd have liked to greet you a little bit)
Abadde ayagala kwebaka ko
(He would have liked to sleep (a bit)
Obadde oyagala kugenda ka
(You would have liked to go home)
Tubadde twagala kukuyambako
(We would have liked to help you a bit)
Babadde baagala kutubba!
(They would have liked to rob us)
Kugula - Kugulayo - Kugulayo
(To buy, to buy from there)
Kufuna Kufunayo kufuna Kufunayo
(to get to get from there)
Mulina Mulinayo Mulina Mulinayo
you have you have (there)

Obadde Obudde buyise, Obudde buyise
Time/weather (Time has passed - it is late)
Obadde, Bu kedde, Obudde, Bucedde,
(It has dawned)
Obudde bukyali, Obudde bukyali
(It is still early)
Obudde bubu, Obudde bubi
(The weather is bad)
Obudde bulungi Obudde bulungi
(The weather is good)
Obudde bunnyogoga, Obudde bunnyogoga
(The weather is cold)
Obudde bwaffe bwe butyo.
(Our weather is like that)
Obudde bukyukakyuka, Obudde bukyukakyuka
Kuwerekera, Kuwererekera, Kuwererekera
(To accompany you)
Kukuwererekero, Kukuwererekero
(To accompany you a little bit)
Enkuba etonnya, Enkuba etonnya
(The rain is falling)
Manvuuli n'o mupiira gw'enkuba
(Umbrella and raincoat)
Akasana, Akasana, Akasana
(Sunshine)
Akasana kaaka nnyo, Akasana kaaka nnyo
(The sun is shining a lot)
Tolina ky'ogamba? Tolina ky'ogamba?
(Don't you have anything to say?)
Ekiteeeyi, Ekiteeeyi Ekiteeeyi
(Dress)
Essati, Essati, Es. aati
(Shirt)
Essati n'empale, Essati n'empale
(A shirt and pants)
Onyumye, Onyumye, Onyumye
(You smartly dressed)
Onyumye nnyo, Onyumye nnyo
(You are very smart)
Engatto zikunyumidde, Engatto zikunyumidde
(The shoes look so smart on you)
Weebale kusiima, Weebale kusiima
(Thank you for appreciating it)
Mugenzi wange ye yakimpereezza
(My lover boy friend is the one who sent it to me)
Ye yakimpereezza, Ye yakimpereezza
(He sent it for me, he sent it for me)
Weesiimye, Weesiimye, Weesiimye
(You are lucky, you are lucky, you are lucky)
Kirabika, Kirabika, Kirabika
(It seems)
Anti eyo ye nsonga, Anti eyo ye nsonga
(By the way that is the reason)
Nasalawo, Nasalawo, Nasalawo,
(I decided)
Twegianala, Twegianala, Twegianala
(We love each other)
Twegianala, Twegianala, Twegianala
(We loved each other)
Nasalawo, Nasalawo, Nasalawo
Okuvaayo nzije eno, Okuvaayo nzije eno
(To get away from there and come here)
Tufumbiriganwe, Tufumbiriganwe, Tufumbiriganwe
(So that we get married)
Nagamba nti tufumbiriganwe, Nagamba nti tufumbiriganwe
(And he said that we should get married)
Sinnaba, Sinnaba, Sinnaba
(I have not yet)
Nze mbadde sinnaba, Nze mbadde sinnaba
(As for me I have not yet)
Okudduka, Okudduka, Okudduka
(To run)
Wamuddukako buddusi, Wamuddukako buddusi
(And you simply run away from him)
Bambi nga yalaba, Bambi nga yalaba
(Poor thing how he suffered!)
Ebiseera ebisinga, Ebiseera ebisinga
(Most of the time, time most)
Gwembeera ndowoozako, Gwembeera ndowoozako
(He is the one I think about)
Munaagenda ddi? Munaagenda ddi?
(When are you going)
Tunaagenda enkyaa, Tunaagenda enkyaa
(We shall go tomorrow)
Kyankola bubu nnyo, kyankola bubu nnyo
(It disturbed me a lot)
Saagaala, Saagaala, Saagaala
(I don't want)
Saagala nakukyogerako, Saagala nakukyogerako
(I don't even want to talk about it)
Kufumbirwa, Kufumbirwa, Kufumbirwa
(To marry (female point of view))
Nze mmanyi, Nze mmanyi, Nze mmanyi
(As for me I know)
Nze mmanyi nti sigenda kufumbirwa
(As for me, I know that I am not going to get married)
Abasajja basiruriru nnyo
(Men are very difficult)
Ojja kunyambako, Ojja kunyambako
(You will help me a little bit)
Okulonda ekirabo kya maama wange
(To choose a present for my mother)
Oba mmugulire, Oba mmugulire
(May I buy for her)
Ekiteete yi ekyekitengi, ekyekitengi
(A dress of kitengi type)
Obw'omumatu, Obw'omubmatu
(Ear rings)
Obw'omubulago, Obw'omubulago
(Neckless)
Ebitu bye ngenda okutwala
(The things which I am going to take)
STRUCTURAL NOTE:

The future tense (-jja/genda, naa-, li-)

(The jja/genda future mark)

The future in Luganda manifests itself in 3 ways:

Simple future

nja kumulaba - I will see him
nja kusoma oluganda - I will study Luganda
ajja kukuyamba - He will help
Bajja kutubuulira - They will tell us

This future implies that the actual incident or event talked about will take place in the very near future.
However compare with the following:

The "naa" future marker;

naamulaba - I will see him
naasoma oluganda - I will study Luganda
anaakuymamba - He will help you
banaatubuulira - They will tell us
onoonsomesa olungereza - You shall teach me English
tunaabayimbira- mu - We shall sing for you
mu neebaka ku kitanda kyange - You will sleep on my bed.

In this case the form which marks the future is naa in most cases. However in verbs of (kwo) or with 3rd person pronoun (o) it becomes (noo-) and with (kwe) - verbs it becomes (nee) etc.
The "li-" future marker:

When you want to refer to an action which will take place sometime in the future, then you use a (li) form.

Compare:

nja kugenda - I will go (definitely shortly
naagenda   - I will go (not so defined and it could be
ndi genda   - I will go (next week)

aija ku soma
anaasoma
ali soma

ojja kuyomba
onooyomba
oli yomba

MORE STRUCTURAL EXPLANATIONS

The conjugation process as being dependent on types of verb. In Luganda, verbs are divided up into specific categories according to:

i) The number of syllables in the verb stem.
ii) The type of sound, e.g. whether a consonant or a vowel or semi vowel which begin a verb stem.
Below, a few examples of these are given and the problematic first person singular pronoun is attached to the stems to show the changes which come about.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kuta (to release (nta))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwa (to give (mpa))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-fa (to die (nfa))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-ba (to be)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-va (to come from (nva))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-sa (to grind (nsa))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-gwa (to fall (ngwa))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-lya (to eat (ndya))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-nywa (to drink (nnya))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you fix the pronoun (n) the changes are predictable

e.g. nta, nfa, mba, mva

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ku-tta (nzita) to kill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-bba (nziba) to steal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-ssa (nzisa) to breath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-ggwa (nziggwa) to be completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-dda (nzira) to return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku-mma (nyima) to refuse to give something to someone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you fix the pronoun (n) the changes are drastic,

e.g. nzita, nziba, nzisa, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kwogera - to speak (njogera)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwoona - to spoil (nyoonoona)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwoza - to wash (njoza)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwota - to warm yourself (njota)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you fix the pronoun (n) here you get the changes as shown, e.g. njogera, njoza ...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kwambala</td>
<td>(to dress) (nyambala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwanguwa</td>
<td>(to hurru) (nyanguwa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwambula</td>
<td>(to undress) (nyambula)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you fix the pronun you get the changes as shown.
Category E

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kwebaka</td>
<td>to sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neebaka, yeebaka, weebaka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwesiima</td>
<td>to be lucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neesiimye, yeesiimye, weesiimye</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwepanka</td>
<td>to think highly of oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neepanka, yeepeanga, weepanka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwewaza</td>
<td>to thank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neebaza, yeebaza, weebaza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwesiga</td>
<td>to trust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neesiga, yeesiga, weesiga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwerabira</td>
<td>to forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neerabira, yeerabira, weerabira</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you fix all the different pronouns e.g. eo kwebaka the changes are: neebaka, yeebaka, (he sleeps) weebaka (you sleep) mwetaka, twetaka

ACTIVITY III

Write down 40 verbs which you can remember in Luganda and:

a) Categorise them in the categories shown above.
b) Use them in sentences
c) Change them in the three past tenses.

ACTIVITY IV

Answer the following questions in luganda. They are made from the conversation you read earlier on.
(One is done for you).

1. Jane ayogera n'ani?
   Ayogera ne Iris.
2. Iris ayagala kukola ki?
3. Obudde buyise kye ki?
4. Ani ayagala okuwerekera ku munne?
5. Iris agenda kugula ki, era lwaki
6. Ani alina ekiteeteyi ekirungi?
7. Agambye nti ani yamuwereeza ekiteeteyi kino?
8. Alfred y'ani?
9. Lwaki Iris yasalawo okuva e Bungereza?
10. Jane alowoosa nti “Abasaja basirusimu?” Era lwaki?
11. Jane ayagala kugenda wa e wiiki eija? Agenda kukolayo ki?
TOPIC XIII

Aspects of typically difficult Luganda expressions for non-Bantu Speakers.

COMPETENCY: Acquisition of specifically “confusing” grammatical forms and expressions for non Luganda speakers

OBJECTIVES: Systematic introduction to the usages of the following:

1. The extended form of the verb
   The preposition
   The causative
   The reciprocal
   The passive
   Habitual
2. The various manifestations of the NGA form and its implications.
3. The connecting words; era, ate, ne, singa, oba, bwe, etc

An explanation:

In this unit we shall look at some of the very commonly heard expressions in Luganda, which have been found to be especially problematic to the English and American learners of this language.

SETTING: James is writing a long letter to his Ugandan friend after he is already gone back to his country.

P.O. Box 135
Kasangati

Munnange Kato,

Nkupandiikidde ebbaluwa eno nga njagala okumanya ebikufaako, ate twejukannya ne byetwakolanga.
Owange Kato, ojukira mukwano gwange gwe baayitanga Mike? Omulenzi wo to twatambulanga nnyo naye. Munanga, yafuna akabende akabi era namenyeka amagulu gombi! Alabye nnyo!


Eno ewaffe ababbi beeyongedde obungi ate nga n'ebintu babiseera nnyo. Oba mmwe muli mutya eyo?

Nkusaba ompandilikire mangw ombuulire bwe muli naddala mikwano gyaffe gyonna.

Katonda akukuume bulungi.

Nze munnowo,

James Bradstone
THE PREPOSITIONS FORM OF THE VERB

[Ira/Era]

In Luganda, when we want to use a locative form, e.g. to, at, far, on behalf of we add something at the end of the main verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Locative Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kukola</td>
<td>kukolera</td>
<td>to work for/at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kusoma</td>
<td>kusomera</td>
<td>to work on behalf of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuyimba</td>
<td>kuyimbira</td>
<td>to read for/at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuyita</td>
<td>kuyitra</td>
<td>to read on behalf of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to sing for/at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to sing on behalf of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to pass at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to call far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to pass at/and on behalf of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus, many verbs can accept this (era) or (ira) form to imply the above notions shown. You however need to note that the vowel of the stem determines whether to use (ira) or (era), hence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Locative Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>som + era</td>
<td>somera</td>
<td>to bring for/at on behalf of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kol + era</td>
<td>kolera</td>
<td>(to dig for/at on behalf of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yimb + ira</td>
<td>yimbira</td>
<td>wait for/at on behalf of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leet + era</td>
<td>leetera</td>
<td>quarrel for on behalf of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lima + ira</td>
<td>limira</td>
<td>speak for/to on behalf of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lind + ira</td>
<td>lindira</td>
<td>see for/or on behalf of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In these cases the prepositions type which is attached is ira if the stem of the verb has an (i, a, u) sound, and its becomes (era) if there is (e, o,).

Note further that sometimes, these prepositional, forms are used together with the "emphatic" ones (ku, mu, e etc).
e.g. Agendera mu motoka - He travels in a car
    Abaleetera ku ggali - He brings them (to) on a bicycle
    Azannyira Uganda - He plays for Uganda

But then,
    Ayimbira Namiremba - He sings at Namiremba
    Bayombera mwaana waffe - They are quarreling over our child

THE CAUSATIVE FORM

[ISA/ESA]

This form is a bit confusing for many non Luganda speakers. The basic point made by the form is that somebody causes or makes someone or something to do something else.

e.g.
    kulya - to eat
    kubba - to steal
    kutta - to kill
    kuvuma - to insult
    kutambula - to walk
    kukola - to work
    kwoza - to wash

    ku liisa - to cause someone to eat (food)
    kubbisa - to make someone steal
    kuttisa - to cause someone to be killed
    kuvumisa - to cause someone to be abused
    kutambuza - to make someone walk
    kukoza - to make someone to work
    kwosa - to make someone to wash

The other related meaning here is doing something with ...

Note that the alternation between (-isa/esa) is very much like the one which was explained in the case of the preposition form. In English the causative form can be brought out by such structures as doing something with the help of.
THE RECIPROCAL

[-NA/GANA/GANYA/AGANA]

The basic idea in this form is that it indicates an action which is being done with someone else (mutually). This in English is brought all by the phrases - with each other together.

E.g.

kukuba  (to hit/beat)  kukubagana  (to hit each other)
kulaba  (to see)  kulabagana  (to see each other)
kubuuzza  (to greet)  kubuuzaganya  (greet each other)
kufumbirwa  (to marry)  kufumbirigana  (to marry each other)
kuloga  (to bewitch)  kulogajjana  (to bewitch each other)
kwagala  (to like/love)  kwagalana  (to love each other)

Look at these sentences:
Lwaki mukubagana buli kiseera?
Why do you hit each other all the time?
Jane ne Moses baagalana nnyo
Jane and Moses love each other a lot.
Tunaalabagana enkya
We shall see each other tomorrow
Abakazi abo tebakyabuuzaganua
Those women do not greet each other any more.

The passive form

[WA/BWA/IBWA/EBWA/DDWA etc]

kukuba  -  kukubibwa  -  to be beare
kulya  -  ku-.libwa  -  to be eaten
kusoma  -  kusomebwa  -  to be read
kuyamba  -  kuyambibwa  -  to be helped
kuteesa  -  kuteesewa  -  to be debated upon
kuyiga  -  kuyigibwa  -  to be learnt
Look at these sentences:

1. Omubbi yakubiddwa nnyo - the thief was beaten
2. Abakyla bateekwa okuyambahwa - ladies must be helped
3. Oluganda luuyigibwa mangu - Luganda is easily learnt
4. Omwana oyo yasomesebwa bulungi - that child was well taught

Note however, with the passive is not as commonly used in Luganda as it is in English. For instance, where the English will say:

(We have been robbed) Twabiddwa (they have robbed us)
Here the Baganda would not use the passive form instead they will say:
They robbed us (baatubbye)

Or (she has been taken to the hospital) In Luganda it is more common to hear:
(Bamutuate mu ddwaliro) they have taken her to hospital instead of atwaliddwa mu ddwaliro.

The passive is more commonly found in complex nouns in Luganda.
E.g. Ebiwandiikiddwa: Things which have been written.
Ebyetaagibwa - Things which are needed
Ebizesebwa - Things which are to be used (usables?)
Ebigendererwa - Things which are to be followed etc (objectives)

THE HABITUAL

[NGA]

The habitual in luganda takes on several forms. The most common one is the nga which is fixed onto the verb.

Look at these sentences:

1. Jane yasula wano: Jane slept here
2. Jane yasulanga wano: Jane used to sleep here
3. Jane anaasulanga wano: Jane will be sleeping here
4. Jane alisulanga wano: Jane will sleep here
5. Akola bulungi: He works well or he is working well
6. Yakolanga bulungi  He used to work well
7. Aja kukolanga bulungi  He will be working well
8. Anaakolanga bulungi  He will be working well

Note that in the everyday form, we do not need a habitual, unless it is command as in:
Okolanga bwotyo  You should (always) do like that
Muwandiikanga bwe muti  You should (always) write like this
Omwana wo asulangayo  Yours child should sleep there.

And in the negative forms, the situation is as follows:
Tobbanga  You should never steal
Tottanga  You should never kill
Temulimbanga  You (pl.) should never tell lies.
Tokolanga bwotyo  Don’t ever do like that again
Toddangayo okuja wano  Don’t ever come back here again

NGA as an exclamatory form

Nga can be used as an exclamatory form especially when used at the beginning of phrases.

E.g.
1. Olabye  -  You have ("seen") suffered
2. Nga’olabye  -  How you have suffered
3. Okola nnyo  -  You work hard
4. Nga’okola nnyo  -  How hard you work!
5. Ozina bulungi  -  You dance well
6. Nga’ozina bulungi  -  How well you dance
7. Atusomesa bubi  -  He teaches us badly
8. Nga’tucesesa bubinnyo -  How badly he teaches us
9. Mutukoza nnyo  -  You work us very much
10. Nga mutukoza nnyo - How hard you work us
11. Kitalo  -  It is tragic
12. Nga kitalo  -  What a tragic, monstrous thing which has happened.
13. Nsanyuse  -  I am pleased
14. Nga nsanyuse okukulaba - How pleased am I to see you!
NGA As a conjunctions

This "nga" form is used as a conjunction, especially when it occurs in sentences which have (Bwe) form.

bwetumuyamba nga maamawe asanyuka
When we help him then his mother is happy
Bw'okola ennyo ng'ofuna ssente nnyingi
When you work hard then you get a lot of money
Bw'onsomesa empola nga ntegeera bulungi
When you teach me slowly then I understand well
CONDITIONALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGA</th>
<th>NANDI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IF</td>
<td>I WOULD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In English, there are sentences which could best be referred to as conditionals.
"If I was ....... I would be"

In Luganda, such sentences can be built on the following structures:

Singa nnali mugezi nnyo nandiriinye omulimu omulungi
(Lit: If I was very clever, I would have got job good)
If I was clever, I would have got a good job

Singa wali mulokole tewandikoze bw'otyo!
(Lit: If you were saved not you would have done like that)
If you were saved(religiously) you would not have acted like that

Singa ffenna twali bagagga mu Uganda, tewandibaddeo babbi.
(Lit: If all we were rich in Uganda not there would have been thieves)
If we were all rich in Uganda, there would have been no thieves

Singa onnyambako nandimaze mangu
(Lit: If you me tip a bit I would finish quickly
If you helped me a bit, I would have finished quickly)

Singa otuwayc ku ssente disanyuse nnyo
(Lit: If you us give a bit of money we would have been happy very)
If you give us abit of money we would have been very happy/pleased.

Singa wali omanyi tewandizzoyo kwogera naye
(Lit: If you were not you would again speak with him)
If you knew, you would never again speak with him

Singa nkubuulirako ononyamba?
(Lit: If I you tell a little bit you will me help?)
If I tell you a little bit, would you help me?

Singa tuija ku ssaawa nnyo tumaasanga umaze okukula
(Lit: If we come at hour four we will find you have finished working.)
If we come at ten o'clock, shall we find that you have finished working?
CONJUNCTIONS

The above words are all conjunctions which could be equated to "and" in English. However they are not interchangeable, although they can sometimes be used together in one sentences.

ERA

This and is used to connect two sentences or ideas which are consequential together. e.g.
Nze mmanyi nti anjagala nnyo era nange mwagala.
I know that he loves me a lot and I too love him.
Twagendayo era nebatusanyukira nnyo
We went there and they were pleased with us a lot
Jane yannyinnyonnyola era nammatiza na bulungi
Jane experienced to me and she satisfied me very well

ATE

This type of and is usually used to connect phrases which are not necessary consequential e.g.
Nze ndi bulungi ate ggwe oli otya?
I am fine and you how are you?
Ogambye nti oli mukkufu ate kaakati lwaki olya?
You have said that you are "full up" and now why are you eating?
Baalabye nga bamutwala ate ne batatubuulira so nga batumanyi bulungi.
They saw them while being taken and yet they did not tell us even though they know us very well.
Ebyo mbiwilidde ate ebirala?
Those I have heard and others?
Oguze enyaanya ate obutungulu buluwa?
You have bought the tomatoes, and the onion, where are they
Lwaki omukubye ate ng'omanyi nti tategeera?
Whay have you hit him and yet you know that he does not understand?
Lwaki oleekana naye, nga ate tamanyi Luganda?
Why are you shouting with him whilst you know that he doesn't understand
Luganda?
Ate bw'onnoddamu'-okukikola ojja kundaba
And if you do it again you will see me
NE

This is usually a narrative form or a very simple conjunction

Jane ne Mary basoma oluganda
Omukyala n’omwami bali mu ffumbiro
Omusomesa n’abayizi bazannya
Banna Uganda ne Bannakenya tebaagalana
The Ugandas and the Kenyans do not like each other.

As a narrative it works as follows: It usually implies "and them")

Bwe twagenda e Makerere ne tulaba Kasalina
When we went to Makerere then we saw Kasalina

Bwennaakulabako ne nkubuulira byonna
When I see you then I will tell you all

Bwenzuukuka ne jjenda mu kinaabiro okunaaba
When I get up then I go to the bathroom to bathe

Note that when it is used, the tense of the verb on to which it is fixed must
always remain on the present form.
ACTIVITY I

Go over the letter which was written at the beginning of this unit and:
   a) Write out all the words you know
   b) Write out the expressions which you have failed to figure out.
   c) Now write a Luganda letter to Kasalina telling her of all those expressions which have defeated you, and all other linguistic problems you have experienced.

This is Kasalina's contact, and if you simply want to criticise her.
The address is:

Dr. Kasalina N.B. Matovu
Department of Languages
Makerere University
Box 7062
Kampala
Uganda
E. Africa.

APPENDIX I

Below is a categorisation of specific type of common verbs found in Luganda. Try to use them with the first person pronoun (N-) and then put them in serveral tenses. This will help to clarify several important issues for you.

Category A:

1. Kutta - to kill
2. Kubba - to steal
3. Kudda - to return
4. Kumma - to refuse to give something to someone
5. Kussa - to breath
6. Kuja - to come
7. Kugya - to burn
8. Kuggwa - to be completed
9. Kuza - to bring
Category B:

1. Kwebaza  - to thank
2. kwesiga  - to trust
3. Kwegendera - to be careful
4. Kwebaka  - to sleep
5. Kwetaaga  - to need
6. Kwesunga  - to anticipate
7. Kwewunyana- to be surprised
8. Kwejaga  - to show happiness
9. Kwepanka - to think highly of oneself
10. Kwefuga  - to get independence or to control oneself

Category C:

1. Kwesiba  - to tie up yourself
2. Kwefumbira - to cook for oneself
3. Kweyamba  - to help yourself
4. Kwesomesa - to teach oneself
5. Kwesasula  - to pay yourself
6. Kwevuga  - to drive yourself
7. Kweyogerera - to speak for yourself
8. Kwetegeera - to understand yourself
9. Kwekuza  - to bring yourself up
10. Kwebuba - to ask yourself

Category D:

1. Kwagala  - to love/like
2. Kwambala  - to dress up
3. Kwanguwa  - to hurry
4. Kwambula  - to undress
5. Kwanika  - to put up to dry
6. Kwasanguza - to declare out in the open
7. Kwatula  - to pronounce
8. Kwavula  - to crawl
9. Kwatika  - to break
10. Kwasa  - to break
11. Kwazika  - to lend
Category E:

1. Kwonoona - to spoil
2. Kwonooneka - to be spoilt
3. Kwogerā - to speak
4. Kwosa - to absent
5. Kwota - to warm yourself
6. Kwoza - to wash
7. Kwosera - to be malnourished
8. Kwola - to bring up/to sharpen
9. Kwoleka - to display

Category F:

1. Kufa - to die
2. Kugwa - to fall
3. Kuña - to release
4. Kusa - to grind
5. Kuwa - to give
6. Kuba - to be
7. Kulya - to eat
8. Kunywa - to drink
9. Kukya - to break
10. Kuva - to come from

Category G:

1. Kuyiga - to learn
2. Kufuga - to rule
3. Kuwola - to cool
4. Kusala - to cut
5. Kulaba - to see
6. Kuvuga - to drive
7. Kuseka - to laugh
8. Kusika - to pull
9. Kupika - to pump
10. Kuloza - to bewitch
11. Kukola - to do
Category H:

1. Kuyigiriza - to teach
2. Kubuulirira - to advise
3. Kulabirira - to look after
4. Kutegeera - to understand
5. Kuzimbira - to build for
6. Kuyingira - to enter
7. Kufuluma - to exit
8. Kwamriza - to welcome somebody
9. Kwojjereza - to court a girl
10. Kuteebereza - to speculate
11. Kulindirira - to marry off
12. Kulindirira - to wait for somebody for a long time

Category J:

1. Kwogerayogera - to be talkative
2. Kuzanuyiira - to play repeatedly/to be playful
3. Kusekerera - to laugh repeatedly/to laugh at someone.

APPENDIX B

The following are some of the terms which will help to broaden your vocabulary of Luganda.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>LUGANDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. body</td>
<td>omubiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. head</td>
<td>omutwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. brain</td>
<td>obwongo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. hair (of head)</td>
<td>enviiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. forehead</td>
<td>ekyenyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. face (in the face)</td>
<td>mu maaso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. cheek</td>
<td>ttama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. jaw</td>
<td>oluba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. chin</td>
<td>akalevu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. beard</td>
<td>ekilevu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. nose</td>
<td>ennyindo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. eye</td>
<td>eritso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. tear</td>
<td>ezziga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. ear</td>
<td>okutu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15. mouth akamwa
16. lip omumwa
17. tongue olulimi
18. tooth erinnyo
19. throat obulago/omumiro
20. neck ensingo
21. shoulder ekibegabega
22. arm omukono
23. armpit enkwawa
24. elbow olukokola
25. left hand omukono ogwa ddyo
26. right hand omukono ogwa kkono
27. palm (of hand) ekibatu
28. finger engalo
29. fingernail enjala/olwala
30. back (of body) omugongo
31. rib olubiriizi
32. chest ekifuba
33. breasts (female) amabeere
34. navel ekkundi
35. knee evviivi
36. foot ekiigere
37. ankle akakunguva
38. heel ekisiniiliro
39. skin olusiisu
40. flesh ennyama
41. blood omusaayi

Action words (verbs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>LUGANDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to come</td>
<td>okujja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>okutuuuka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to rest</td>
<td>okuwummula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to wait</td>
<td>okulinda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to standa</td>
<td>okuyimirira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sit down</td>
<td>okutuula wansi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to squat</td>
<td>okusitama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to walk</td>
<td>okutambula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you run away</td>
<td>okudduka (wo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to follow</td>
<td>okugoberera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Lughanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to return</td>
<td>okukomawo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to send</td>
<td>okutuma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to bring</td>
<td>okuleeta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to take</td>
<td>okutwala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to seize/rape</td>
<td>okutwata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to lay down</td>
<td>okuteeka wansi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to swim</td>
<td>okuwuga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to jump</td>
<td>okubuuka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to throw</td>
<td>okukasuka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to fall</td>
<td>okugwa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PART II:** Words to do with aspects of social life and structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English (informal)</th>
<th>Lughanda (informal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>person</td>
<td>omuntu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>erinnya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tribe</td>
<td>eggwanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elder</td>
<td>omukulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friend</td>
<td>mukwano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guest</td>
<td>mugenyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>family</td>
<td>amaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marriage</td>
<td>obufumbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to marry (of man)</td>
<td>okuwasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to marry (of woman)</td>
<td>okufumbirwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>husband (my)</td>
<td>baze / omwani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father (my)</td>
<td>kitange / taata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wife (my)</td>
<td>omukyala / (wange)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother</td>
<td>mmange / maama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to love</td>
<td>okwagala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to obey</td>
<td>okuwulira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother’s brother</td>
<td>kojja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother’s sister</td>
<td>senga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son (my)</td>
<td>mutabani / (wangi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daughter (my)</td>
<td>muwala / (wange)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elder brother</td>
<td>baaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elder sister</td>
<td>baaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boy</td>
<td>omulenzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girl</td>
<td>omuwala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>twins</td>
<td>abalongo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>omusajja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woman</td>
<td>omukazi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
28. barren woman  omugumba
29. baby  omwana
30. last born  omujjalandu
31. adult  omutu omukulu
32. voice  eddoboozi
33. to shout  okuwoggana/ okuleekaana
34. to call  okuyita
35. to cry  okukaaba
36. language  olulimi
37. to speak  okwogeru
38. to tell  okugamba/ okubuulira
39. tale  olugero
40. conversation  emboozzi
41. to chart  kunyumya
42. to ask(quesion)  okubuiza
43. to answer  okuddamu
44. to askfor/pray  okusaba
45. to help  okuyamba
46. to refuse  okugamaa
47. to permit  okukkiriza
48. to give  okuwa
49. to get/receive  okufuna
50. gift  ekirabo
51. to show  okulaga
52. to look at  okutunuulira
53. to explain  okunnyonnyola
54. to teach  okuyigiriza/ okusomesa
55. to learn  okuyiga
56. to read  okusoma
57. to write  okuwandiika

PART III:  Aspects of behavioural characterestics - some to which are antisocial

1. quarrel  oluyombo/enyombo
2. to quarrel  okuyomba
3. to slap  okukuba oluyi
4. to beat  okukuba
5. to hit  okukuba
6. war  olutalo
7. to chase away  okugoba
8. to steal  okubba
9. to deceive/tell lies  okulimba
10. to hide(∗∗?) okukweeka
11. to curse okukolima
12. to insult okuvuma
13. lying okulimba

Amateeka (Judiciary)
1. lawsuit omusango
2. judge omulamuzi
3. to accuse okuwaabira/okuwaaba/okuwaayiriza
4. to admit guilt okukkiriza (ensobi)/omusango
5. to deny okwegaana
6. truth amazima
7. oath okulayira/ekirayiro
8. to command okuduumira
9. to forbid okutangira
10. to agree ukukiriziganya/okukkiriza
11. to punish okubonereza

Ebijaguzo (Entertainment)
1. Dance amazina
2. to dance okuzina
3. drum ejjoma
4. to laugh okuseka
5. to play okuzannya
6. to sing okuyimba
7. song oluyimba
8. to get drunk okutamiira

PART IV: Vocabulary showing names of domestic items

1. house enyumba
2. to build okuzimba enyumba
3. wall ekisenge
4. roof akasola
5. window eddirisa
6. door oluggi
7. to open okuggula
8. to shut okuggala
9. to enter okuyingira
10. room ekisenge
11. enclosure (for animals) ekigo/ekiraalo/ekisibo
12. fence olukomera
13. well oluzzi
14. garden ennimiro

In the kitchen/garden
Muffumbiro/ennimiro

1. fireplace ekyoto
2. to kindle (fire) okuseesa
3. fire omuliro
4. to burn up (sth) kwokya
5. charcoal amanda
6. smoke omukka
7. ashes evvu
8. to extinguish okuzikiriza/okuzikiza
9. firewood enku
10. bundle (of firewood) ekinywa (ky’enku
11. cooking-stones amasiga
12. to cook okufumba
13. to fry okusiika
14. to bake okufumba
15. to boil (intr) become hot okwescera
16. metal cooking pot essefuliya
17. earthen water pot ensuwa
18. to draw water okukima amazzi
19. to carry water okwetikka amazzi
20. to pour okuyiwa
21. to shake okunyeyna
22. to strain(liquid) okusengeja
23. to fill okujuza
24. to mix okutabula
25. to cover (a pot) okusaanikira
26. to uncover okusanukula
27. to cut okusala
28. to smash okwasa
29. to pound okusekula
30. grind (grai) okusa
31. mortar ekinu
32. pestle omusekuzo
33. bed ekitanda
34. chair enterbe
35. mat omukeeka
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>English Term</th>
<th>Swahili Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>bag</td>
<td>ensawo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>basket</td>
<td>ekikapu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>bottle</td>
<td>eccupa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>guord</td>
<td>endekuto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>hammer</td>
<td>enyondo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>marchete</td>
<td>ejiambiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>axe</td>
<td>embazizi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>knife</td>
<td>akaso/akambe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>sharp (knife)</td>
<td>bwogi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>blunt (knife)</td>
<td>kong'otevu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>broom</td>
<td>olweyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>lamp</td>
<td>etaala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>mirror</td>
<td>endabirwaamu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>rope</td>
<td>omugwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>knot</td>
<td>ekifundikwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>to hang up</td>
<td>okuwanika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>to split (firewood)</td>
<td>okwasa enku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>to sew</td>
<td>okutungu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>to wash</td>
<td>okwiza enguye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>field</td>
<td>ennimiro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>to cultivate</td>
<td>okulima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>to dig (hole)</td>
<td>okusima ekinnya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>hoe</td>
<td>enkumbi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>to rake (earth)</td>
<td>okukabala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>to plant</td>
<td>okusimba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>to weed</td>
<td>okukoola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>to harvest</td>
<td>okukungu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>to gather (fruits)</td>
<td>okunoga ebibala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>to pick up</td>
<td>okusitula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>load</td>
<td>omugugu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>stock (of grain)</td>
<td>empu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>barn, granary</td>
<td>ekyagi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>cow</td>
<td>ente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>to rear</td>
<td>okulunda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>to herd (feed)</td>
<td>okulunda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>bull</td>
<td>ennume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>to milk</td>
<td>okukama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>to churn milk</td>
<td>okusuula amata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>donkey</td>
<td>endogoyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>goat</td>
<td>embuizi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>endiga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>pig</td>
<td>embizzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>chicken</td>
<td>enkoko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Wolof</td>
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<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>cock</td>
<td>enkoko empanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>cat</td>
<td>kkapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.</td>
<td>dog</td>
<td>embwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.</td>
<td>to hunt</td>
<td>okuyigga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.</td>
<td>hunter</td>
<td>omyuyizzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.</td>
<td>bow</td>
<td>omutego gw'akasaale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.</td>
<td>arrow</td>
<td>akasaale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86.</td>
<td>gun</td>
<td>emmundu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.</td>
<td>to shoot</td>
<td>okukuba emundu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.</td>
<td>spear</td>
<td>effumu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89.</td>
<td>to pierce</td>
<td>okufumita</td>
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<tr>
<td>90.</td>
<td>to kill</td>
<td>okutta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.</td>
<td>shield</td>
<td>engabo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.</td>
<td>stick</td>
<td>omuggo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.</td>
<td>trap</td>
<td>omutego</td>
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<td>eryaato</td>
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<td>96.</td>
<td>paddle</td>
<td>enkasi</td>
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<tr>
<td>97.</td>
<td>to paddle</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>98.</td>
<td>to fish</td>
<td>okuvuba eby'ennyanja</td>
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**PART V: Animal terminologies and nomenclature**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>anima</td>
<td>ekisolo</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>to bite</td>
<td>okulumu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>fur</td>
<td>ebyooya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>horn</td>
<td>ejembe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>tail</td>
<td>omukira</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>buffalo</td>
<td>embogo</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>elephant</td>
<td>enjovu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>giraffe</td>
<td>entugga</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>hippo</td>
<td>envubu</td>
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<td>hyena</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>leopard</td>
<td>engo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>lion</td>
<td>empologoma</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>fruit-bat</td>
<td>akawundo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>baboon</td>
<td>ezzike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>monkey</td>
<td>enkima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>rat</td>
<td>emmese</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>fish</td>
<td>ebyenyanja</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>crab</td>
<td>enjaba</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>crocodile</td>
<td>goonya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>python</td>
<td>ttimba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21. snake  omusota
22. lizard  omunya
23. snail  ekkovu
24. frog  ekikere
25. worm (earth)  olusirinjanyi
26. honey bee  enjuki
27. soldier ant  ensanafu
28. termite  enkuyeyge
29. house fly  ensowera
30. mosquito  ensiri
31. spider  nabbubi
32. louse (of body)  ensekere
33. bird  ekinyonyi
34. feather  ekyoya
35. wing  ekiwawatiro
36. to fly  okubuuka
37. guinea fowl  enkofu
38. hawk (harrier)  empungu
39. vulture  ensega
40. pigeon  enjilibwa

PART VI: General/daily activities

1. to begin  okutandika
2. to finish (sth)  okumala
3. to do  okukola
4. work  omulimu
5. to work  okukola-okukola
6. to try  okugezaako
7. to pull  okusika
8. to push  okusindika
9. to put into  okuteekamu / okussaamu
10. to turn/revolve  okwetooolola
11. to bend  okuweta
12. to break (sth)  okumenya
13. to tear  okuyuza
14. to devide  okugabanya
15. to lift  okusitula
16. to mould (pottery)  okubumba
17. to carve  okubajja
18. to forge  okuweesa
19. iron  ekyuuma
20. to melt (sth)  okusanuusa
21. to paint with color okusiiga langi
22. to twist (rope) okunyoola omuguwa/ omugwa
23. market akatale
24. to buy okugula
25. to sell okutunda
26. to exchange okuwanyisa
27. debt ebbanja
28. to pay okusasula
29. money ssente
30. cheap laisi
31. expensive obuseere
32. hunger enjala
33. tko eat okulya
34. food emmere
35. to swallow okumira
36. thirst ennynota
37. to drink okunywa

**Ebyokulya (food)**

1. egg eggi
2. honey omubisi (gw'enjuki)
3. meat ennyama
4. milk amata
5. oil (churned butter) omuzigo
6. oil (cooking) bbuto
7. banana amatooke
8. banana (plantation) ekitooke
9. orange omucungwa
10. sugarcane ekikajjo
11. mango fruit omuyembe
12. tomato ennyaanya
13. cassava muwogo
14. sweet potato lumonde
15. irish potatoes obumonde
16. yam amayuuni
17. pepper kamulali
18. salt omunnyu/ omunnyo
19. flour obuwungu, ensaano
20. maize kasooli
21. millet obulo
22. rice (grain) omuceere
23. clothing  engoye
24. to wear   okwambala
25. to dress  okwambala
26. to undress okwambula
27. hat       enkufiira/enkofiira
28. shirt     essaati
29. shorts    empale enyimpi
30. trousers  empale empanvu
31. to iron   okugolola
32. stockings sokisi
33. shoe      engatto
34. finger ring empeta
35. to plait  okusiba (enviiri)

PART VII: Natural phenomenon

1. sky        olubaale, eggulu
2. darkness  enzikiza
3. dawn      emmambya
4. light     ekitangaala
5. sun       enjuba/omusana
6. to shine  okwaaka
7. shadow    ekisikirize
8. heat      ebbugumu
9. moon      omweezi
10. star      emunyenyie
11. wind     empewo/embuyaga
12. wind     omuyaga
13. to blow (wind) okufuuwa/okukunta
14. cloud    ekire
15. rain      enkuba
16. to rain  okutonnya
17. lightning laddu
18. thunder  eggulu
19. world    ensi
20. land     olukalu
21. forest   ekibira
22. mountain olusoziz
23. rock     olwaazi
24. valley   ekiwovu
25. plain    lusenyi
26. cave     empuku
27. hole     ekinnya
28. water        amazzi
29. river       omugga
30. lake        enyanja
31. stone       ejjinja
32. dust        enfuufu
33. mud         ebisooto
34. sand        omusenyu
35. soil (clay)  ettaka
36. path        ekkubo
37. road        oluguudo
38. place       ekifo
39. village     ekyalo
40. plant       ekimera
41. to sprout   okumera
42. tree        omuti
43. root        omulandira
44. branch      ettabi
45. leaf        ekikoola
46. thorn       eriggwa
47. fruit       ekibala
48. unripe      ekibisi
49. to ripen    okwengera
50. to be rotten okuvunda
51. date-tree   ekinazi
52. grass       essubi (muddo)
53. pumpkin     ensujju

**PART VIII: Measurements and weights**

1. number       omuwendo (namba)
2. many         -ingi
3. crowd (of people) ekibinja
4. few          -tono
5. alone        -ekka
6. all          -onna
7. to be full   okuujula/obujjuvu
8. to count     okubala
9. to measure   okupima
10. weight      obuzitso
11. heavy       obuzito
12. boundary    ensalo
13. line (row)  olukalala
14. far         wala
15. near  kumpi
16. different  kyawufu
17. other  ekirala (-lala)
18. thing  ekintu
19. sign  akabonero
20. end  nkomerero

Changes in time, weather, and feelings

1. time  ekiseera
2. year  omwaka
3. week  sabiiti, wiiki
4. day (24 hrs)  oluaku
5. daytime  emisana
6. night  ekiro
7. morning  amakya
8. evening  akuwunzezi
9. today  leero
10. tomorrow  enkya
11. yesterday  jjo
12. the past  ekiseera ekyayita
13. anger  obusungu
14. to be angry  okunyiga
15. to hate  okuwalana
16. mercy  obusaasizi
17. desire  obwetaavu
18. to be astonished  okwewuunya
19. doubt  okubusabuusa
20. fear  okutya
21. shame  ensonyi
22. sorrow  ennaku
23. pain (of body)  obulumi
24. to be proud  okwewulira
25. fatigue  ob..koowu
26. smell (good)  okuwunya (bulungi)
27. smell (bad)  okuwunya (bubi) okucuuma
28. to remember  okujukira
29. to forget  okwerabira
30. to think  okulowoza
31. to know  okumanya
32. to hear  okuwulira
33. noise  okuwoggana/okuleekana
| 34. | to see       | okulaba        |
| 35. | to touch    | okukwata (ko) |
| 36. | to taste sth (food) | okuloza |
| 37. | bitter      | obukaayi      |
| 38. | life        | obulamu       |
| 39. | to die      | okufa         |
| 40. | death       | olumbe        |
| 41. | corpse      | omulambob     |
| 42. | to bury     | okuziika      |
| 43. | grave       | amalaaloo     |
| 44. | God         | Katonda       |
| 45. | ghost       | omuzimbu      |
| 46. | taboo        | omuziro       |
| 47. | to divine   | okulagula     |
| 48. | medicine man | omuganga      |
| 49. | sorcerer    | omulogob      |
| 50. | to bewitch  | okuloga       |
| 51. | witchcraft  | obulogob      |

**some adjectives which are commonly used**

<p>| 1. | big         | -nene        |
| 2. | small       | -tono        |
| 3. | long        | -wanvu       |
| 4. | short       | -mpi         |
| 5. | wide        | -gazi        |
| 6. | narrow      | -fundu       |
| 7. | heavy       | -zito        |
| 8. | light       | -wewufu      |
| 9. | good        | -lungi       |
| 10. | bad        | -bi          |
| 11. | clean       | -yonjo       |
| 12. | dirty       | -jjama       |
| 13. | hard        | -gumu        |
| 14. | soft        | -gonda       |
| 15. | wisdom      | magezi       |
| 16. | stupidity   | busiru       |
| 17. | black       | nzirugavu    |
| 18. | red         | myuufu       |
| 19. | white       | njru         |
| 20. | fat (person) | -nene       |
| 21. | sweet       | -woomerera   |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Luganda Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>weak</td>
<td>-nafu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>cold</td>
<td>-fukire nyogoga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>dry</td>
<td>-kalu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>to be sufficient</td>
<td>-mala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>to be suitable</td>
<td>-saana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>-pya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above list of words (verbs, nouns, adjectives) is a modification extracted from the Luganda Students Manual written by Winnie Balrye in 1992 for U.S. Peace Corps, Uganda.

**Conclusion**

Please note that this manual is simply introducing you to the basic mechanisms of Luganda grammar. It is expected that you can now make use of simple reading materials at the same time engage in conversation with Luganda speakers at a basic communicative level.