Luganda Continuation

Book 2

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
LESSON 1	Luganda Class/Conversations	1
LESSON 2	Okugenda ku mwezi (Going To The Moon)	2
LESSON 3	Talking about Shopping/conversations	4
LESSON 4	Abamerika era baakikoze (The Americans have at last done it)	5
LESSON 5	Going Shopping/Conversations	7
LESSON 6	The Passive Forms	8
LESSON 7	Money Problems/Conversations	9
LESSON 8	Particles of Time	10
LESSON 9	Getting Help in Stores/Conversations	11
LESSON 10	Comparison of Adjectives	12
LESSON 11	Omuntu yakoze ebyafaayo (Man made History)	14
LESSON 12	Evening Activities/Conversations	16
LESSON 13	Noun Clauses v's Questions	17
LESSON 14	Olugero lwa Mpoobe The story of Mpoobe)	18
LESSON 15	Auxiliary Verbs	23

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FOREWORD

This is the Luganda Continuation Book II, following the first book of 1968, for Peace Corps Luganda students.

It contains conversations on various subjects to enable the students to improve their knowledge of speaking the language.

It contains a few notes of grammar for students to be able to gain more confidence in their use of the language.

A few extracted lines from the local newspapers about "GOING TO THE MOON" were used to form some of the lessons in this book for students to be able to see and learn styles of language used in newspapers.

There is a long story in this book plus vocabulary and this is followed by questions for one to check one's sense of comprehension.

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LESSON 1

LUGANDA CLASS/CONVERSATIONS

Conversation I

S1. Oluganda lwe lulimi olusingira ddala obuzibu mu nsi yonna. — Luganda is the hardest language in the world.

S2. Lwaki oyogera otyo? — Why do you say that?

S1. Siyinza kulutegeera oba kulwogera. — I can't understand it or speak it.

S2. Naye waakatandika okuluyiga. — But you have just started learning it.

Conversation II

S1. Ekintu kino mukiyita mutya mu Luganda? — What do you (pl.) call this thing in Luganda?

S2. Kiyitibwa "nnyondo". — It is called "a hammer".

S1. Ebintu by'okubisa ennyondo biyitibwa bitya? — What's the word for the things you hit with a hammer?

S2. "Misumaali". Okuba emisumaali mu miti. — "Nails". You pound nails into wood with a hammer.

Conversation III

S1. Oyinza okutegeera bulungi nnyo Oluganda olwogere? — Can you understand spoken Luganda very well?

S2. Nnyinza okukutegeera, naye abantu abasinga obungi boogera mangu nnyo. — I can understand you, but most people speak too fast.

S1. Ng'okwogera? Oyinza okunyumya? — How about speaking? Can you carry on a conversation?

S2. Mu mazima soogera mangu. — I'm really not very fluent.

Conversation IV

S1. Osaba otya obuyambi n'eggonjebwa? — How do you ask for help politely?

S2. Ogamba "Wattu oyinza okunnyamba?" — You say "Could you help me, please"?

S1. Kye kyokka ky'oteekwa okwogera? — Is that all you have to say?

Yee, kye kyokka. — Yes, that is all.

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LESSON 2

OKUGENDA KU MWEZI (Going to the Moon)

--yasinziddde mu kitebe ekikulu ekya Gavunenti y'ensi ye.	--(he) from the Government Headquarters of his country.
n'aganba nti akkirizza nti omwaka gwa 2000 we gunaatuukira,	and said that he believed that by the year 2000,
abantu b'oku nsi eno, bajja kuba nga beeyongedde okukyalira ensi endala,	people of this world, will have visited other new worlds,
eziri mu bbanga, eyinza okubeera embeera y'obulamu endala.	which are in the space, on which there can be a form of another life.
Omukulembeze wa America ono yategeesezza,nga bw'alina essuubi ku mulundi omulala.	This President of America said, as he hoped that next time,
lwe wanaabaawo okugezaako okunoonyereza eby'omu bwengula bw'ebbanga, America bagenda kwegattibwako ababaka b'ensi endala,	when there is another trial of research in the space, The Americans will be joined by representatives from other countries,
bakolere wamu.	They may work together.

Text - Read and Translate: Taifa 24 July, 1969

"President Richard Nixon yasinziddde ku kitebe ekikulu ekya Gavumenti y'ensi ye - White House - n'agamba nti akkirizza nti omwaka ogwa 2000 we gunaatukira abantu b'oku nsi eno bajja kuba nga beeyongedde okukyalira ensi endala eziri mu bbanga eyinza okubeera embeera y'obulamu endala.

Omukulembeze wa America ono yategeezezza nga bw'alina essuubi nti ku mulundi omulala lwe wanaabaawo okugezaako okunoonyereza eby'omu bwengula bw'ebbanga. America bagenda kwegattibwako ababaka b'ensi endala, bakolere u.

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Questions:

1. Erinnya ly'onukulembeze wa America y'ani?
2. Ekitebe ekikulu ekya Gavumenti kiri mu kibuga ki?
3. Ennyumba Omukulembeze wa America mw'asula eyitibwa etya?
4. Omwaka ogwa 2000 we gunaatuukira abantu baliba beeyongedde kukola ki?
5. Ku mulundi omulala ogw'okunooyereza, Omukulembeze wa America agamba abantu b'omu nsi endala bakole ki?

Read the following, filling the blanks:

President Richard Nixon ya__nzidde ku __tebe ekiku__ __kya Gavumenti y'ensi _e (White House) n'ogam__ nti omu__ka ogwa 2000 we __naatuukira aba___ b'oku _si eno __jja kuba nga beeyonge___ okukya___ ensi __ dala ezi__ mu bba___ eyinza ___ beera embeera y'obula__ endala.

O____lembeze _a America ono _ategeezezza nga bw'ali__ ess__bi nti ku __lundi omula__ lwe wanaaba__ okugezaa__ okunoonyere__ eby'omu bwengula bw'ebba___. Abamerica __genda kwegattibwako ababa__ b'ensi endala __kolere __mu.

Vocabulary:

sinziira (sinzidde) - start from, spring from, use as starting point
ensi (N) - country, countries, the world
kkiriza (kkirizza) - believe, accept
kyala (kyadde) - go to pay a call, visit
kyalira (kyalidde) - visit the (or someone)
embeera (N) - condition, being
Omukulembeze (MU-BA) - leader, president
essuubi (LI-) - hope, promise
noonyereza (noonyerezza) - carry out research
Omubaka (MU-BA) - representative

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LESSON 3

TALKING ABOUT SHOPPING/CONVERSATIONS

Conversation 1

S1.	Ogula wa ebintu byo?	Where do you do your shopping?
S2.	Bulijjo ntandikira mu dduuka ya Mukubira.	I usually start at the Mukubira's store.
S1.	Olowooza otya ku bintu bye balina?	What do you think about their selection?
S2.	Balina ebintu birungi era n'emiwendo gyabwe gya wansi.	They have a good selection, and their prices are low, too.

Conversation II

S1.	Batunda layisi munene mu dduuka ya Mukasa.	They are having a big sale at Mukasa's store.
S2.	Bintu ki bye batunda layisi?	What sort of things are on sale?
S1.	Baalanze engoye n'ebintu eby'omu nju.	They advertised linens and house furnishings.
S2.	Ndowooza eneebaayo abantu bangi mu dduuka.	I suppose there will be crowds of people in the store.

Conversation III

S1.	Mbadde ngula ngoye olweggulo lwonna.	I spent the afternoon shopping for clothes.
S2.	Oguzeyo ki?	What did you buy there?
S1.	Nsanzeyo ekkooti ey'enkuba ennungi, era nguzeyo n'engatto.	I found an excellent raincoat, and I bought some shoes.
S2.	Ekyo kinzijukizza, nteekwa genda ngule ebintu mangu.	This reminds me that I have to go shopping soon.

Conversation IV

S1.	Ekkooti eyo wagigula wa?	Where did you buy that coat?
S2.	Nagigula ku luguudo lw'e Bombo, naye dda nnyo.	I bought it at Bombo street, but a long time ago.
S1.	Yagula nga ssente mmeka?	About how much did it cost?
S2.	Kaakati neerabidde ensimbi ze yagula.	At the moment, I have forgotten how much it cost.

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LESSON 4.

ABAMERICA ERA BAKIKOZE (The Americans Have At Last Done It).

Abamerika era bakikoze.	The Americans have at last done it.
Abasajja bombi abaatonnye ku kwezi,	Both men who landed on the moon,
mu kiro ekyakeesezza olwa Monday	During the night before Monday
Basitudde bulungi mu kazungirizi kaabwe - okuva ku mwezi.	They have taken off well in their lunar Modula - from the moon.
ne batandika olugendo lwabwe olw' okwegatta ku kizungirizi ekinene,	and started their journey to reunite the big rocket.
ekyabalindiridde waggulu waagwo.	which was awaiting them above the moon.
Kino kye kiseera ekibadde ekisingira ddala obuzibu.	This has been the most difficult time.
Ababuusi ne bakagezi munnyo babadde beeralikirira.	The lunar pioneer and the scien tists were worried.
nti singa akazungirizi akatono kaleneddwa okusitula okuva ku mwezi	that if the small rocket failed to take off from the moon
eyo ye yandibadde enkomerero ya Armstrong ne Aldrin.	this would be the end of Armstrong and Aldrin.
bandifiriddeyo	they would die there

Text - Read and Translate into English: Taifa: 22.7.69

Abasajja bombi Neil Armstrong ne Edwin Aldrin abaatonnye ku mwezi mu kiro ekyakeesezza olwa Monday basitudde bulungi mu kazungirizi kaabwe EAGLE okuva ku mwezi ne batandika olugendo lw'okwegatta ku kizungirizi ekinene Apollo II ekyabadde kibalindiridde waggulu waagwo.

Kino kye kiseera ekibadde kisingira ddala obuzibu, ababuusi bano wamu ne bakagezi munnyo kye babadde basingira ddala okweralikirira. Kibadde kimanyiddwa bulungi nti singa akazungirizi akatono kaleneddwa okusitula okuva ku mwezi eyo ye yandibadde enkomerero ya Armstrong ne Aldrin bandifiriddeyo.

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Read the following - filling in the blanks:

Abamerica e__ baki__ze. Abasa__ bon__ Neil Armstrong _e Aldrin a__tonnye _u mwe__ mu ki__ ekyakeese__ olwa Monday basi__dde bu__ngi mu kazu__rizi kaab__ EAGLE oku__ _u mwezi _e batandi__ o__gendo lw'okwega__ ku kizu__rizi eki__ne Apollo II ekya__dde kibalindi__dde waggu__ waagwo.

Kino _ye kis__ra ekibadde ki__ngira ddala _buzi__, ababuusi b_no wanu ne bakagezi mu__o kye baba__ basingi__ ddal_ okweraliki__ra. Ki__dde kinanyidd__ bu__ngi _ti singa akazungirizi akato__ kaleneddwa okusi__la oku__ ku mwe__ eyo ye yandi__dde enkomerero ya Armstrong ne Aldrin bandifiridde__.

Questions:

1. Amannya g'abasajja ababiri abatonnya ku mwezi be baani?
2. Baagendera mu ki okutuukira ddala ku mwezi?
3. Singa akazungirizi akatono kaagana okusitula okuva ku mwezi, abantu abo bandibadde ki?
4. Akazungirizi akatono bwe kaava ku mwezi kaagenda wa?
5. Akazungirizi akatono erinnya lyako ke kaani?
6. Ekizungirizi ekinene erinnya lyakyo kye kyani?

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LESSON 5

GOING SHOPPING/CONVERSATIONS

Conversation I

S1.	Wagenda mu dduuka ki jjo?	What store did you go to yesterday?
S2.	Nagenda mu dduuka ya Drapers.	I went to Drapers' Store.
S1.	Balina ebintu bingi ebirungi?	Do they have a good variety of things?
S2.	Balina ebintu bingi, naye byonna bya muwendo munene.	They have lots (to choose from) but it's all very expensive.

Conversation II

S1.	Njagala kugenda kugula bintu.	I want to go shopping.
S2.	Omanyi bintu ki by'ogenda okugula?	Do you know what you are going to buy?
S1.	Sinnamanya, naye nsuubira nnaamanya nga ngula.	Not yet, but I hope to while shopping.
S2.	Nakyawa okugenda okugula ebintu.	I hated to go shopping.

Conversation III

S1.	Wabadde okola ki ku dduuka eyo?	What were you doing at that store?
S2.	Nabadde ngula sutikesi empya?	I was shopping for a new suitcase.
S1.	Mukwano gwo yabadde akolayo ki?	What was your friend doing there?
S2.	Yabadde agezaako kunoonya kkooti.	She was trying to find a coat.

Conversation IV

S1.	Edduuka ziggalwawo essaawa meka?	What time do the stores close?
S2.	Ezisinga obungi ziggalwawo essaawa kkumi na bbiri.	Most of them close at six o'clock.
S1.	Tukyalina ekiseera okugenda okugula ebintu?	Do we still have time to go shopping?
S2.	Yee, kaakati essaawa zikyali kkumi ne ddakika kkumi na ttaano.	Yes, it's only four fifteen now.

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LESSON 6

THE PASSIVE FORMS

(a) The normal rule is to change the final a of the verb stem to ibwa or ebwa with a modified form in iddwa or eddwa (occasionally ibbwa), e.g.

Kola gives kolebwa = be done - Modified form koleddwa or kolebbwa.

Bala gives Balibwa = be counted - Modified baliddwa or balibbwa.

(b) (i) Verbs ending in ira or era (mainly prepositional form) change the final a to wa, e.g.

Buulira becomes buulirwa - modified form buuliddwa

Kolera becomes kolerwa - modified form koleddwa

(ii) Verbs ending in na, ba, pa and some ending in la or ra form their passive in a similar manner, expect that the na, ba, and pa stems must revert to the full form in the modified formation, e.g.

Lubala (warn) gives labulwa - modified form labuddwa

Tana (disgust, sicken) gives tanwa (be tired of) - modified form taniddwa

Laba gives labwa labibwa - modified form labiddwa

(c) Verbs ending in Nya, Mya, or Pya change the final a into izibwa or ezebwa, e.g.

Saasanya (scatter) gives saasanyizibwa - modified form saasanyizibbwa.

Noonya - gives noonyezebwa - modified form noonyezeddwa.

After the passive, the agent is expressed by the simple noun, but the instrument has usually na before it. e.g.

Omuyizzi yattibwa embogo.
The hunter was killed by a buffalo.

Omusota gwattibwa n'omuggo.
The snake was killed with a stick.

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LESSON 7

MONEY PROBLEMS/CONVERSATIONS

Conversation I

S1.	Oyinza okugenda naffe enkya?	Can you come along with us tomorrow?
S2.	Ndowooza nyinza okwewola ensimbi ngende.	I think I can borrow money to go.
S1.	Lwaki tewagenda ku Lwakutaano olwayita?	Why didn't you go last Friday?
S2.	Kubanga saalina nsimbi zimala.	Because I didn't have enough money.

Conversation II

S1.	Olina sente mmeka?	How much money do you have?
S2.	Ssi nnyingi nnyo.	Not very much.
S1.	Olina amabanja mangi?	Do you have a lot of debts?
S2.	Ssi mangi, ekyomukisa omulungi.	Not very many, luckily.

Conversation III

S1.	Olabika ng'aliko ekikweralikiriza?	You look upset about something?
S2.	Ndowooza nsudde ensimbi zange.	I think I have lost my money.
S1.	Oh, ekyo kye kikweralikiriza.	Oh, that's what's bothering you.
S2.	Kituufu okweralikirira, ssi bwe kiri?	It's right to be upset, isn't it?

Conversation IV

S1.	Okakasa ng'osudde ssente zo?	Are you sure you lost your money?
S2.	Nkakasa, nazisudde.	I'm sure I did.
S1.	Oyinza okweyongera okunoonya?	Would you look again?
S2.	Yee, nnaanonya, naye nkakasa nga teziri wano.	Yes, I will, but I'm sure it's not here.

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LESSON 8

PARTICLES OF TIME

i) LWE (when, with reference to particular day) built on LU- and particle -E. "LWE" is the Object Relative agreeing with "Olunaku" (day) either stated or understood. Its literal meaning, therefore, is "The day on which", e.g.

1. Olunaku lwe yagenda enkuba yatonnya nnyo.
   The day on which he went there was much rain.

2. Lwe yajja lwe twalima wano.
   The day he came we cultivated here.

3. Kabaka lwe yafa ensi yajjula ekiwuubaalo.
   When the King died, the country was full of sorrow.

ii) BWE (when) built on BU- and particle -E. "BWE" is the Object Relative agreeing with "Obudde" (time of day) either stated or understood. Literally, therefore, it means "The time of day on which". But it is less specific than "LWE", e.g.

1. Emmere bw'eggya ombulira.
   Tell me when the food is ready.

2. Kintu bwe yava e Buddo n'agenda e Magonga.
   When Kintu left Buddo he went to Magonga.

iii) OKUTUUSA LWE, (until or till) built on LU- and particle -E. "Okutuusa lwe" in the Present tense and Imperative is followed by the Future Tense, e.g.

1. Linda okutuusa lwe nnajja.
   Wait till I come.

2. Yakola okutuusa lwe yakoowa. (past tense)
   He worked till he was tired.

iv) BULI LWE, (whenever) built on LU- and particle -E. e.g.

1. Buli lwe tugenda e Kampala enkuba etonnya.
   Whenever we go to Kampala it rains.

2. Buli lwe tusobya tubonerezebwa.
   Whenever we make mistakes we are punished.

v) The subjunctive of MALA (while) e.g.

1. Linda tumalė okulya.
   Wait while we finish eating.

2. Leka Omwami amale okudda.
   Wait while the chief comes back.

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LESSON 9

GETTING HELP IN STORES/CONVERSATIONS

Conversation I

S1.	Oyagala obuyambi?	Do you wish some assistance?
S2.	Yee, ekkalaamu emyufu eyo egula etya?	Yes, how much is that red pen?
S1.	Eno oba eri?	This one or that one?
S2.	Eyo eddiridde enzirugavu.	That one next to the black one.

Conversation II

S1.	Nkuyambe?	May I help you?
S2.	Yee, Nandyagadde okulaba ku bitabo.	Yes, I would like to look at books.
S1.	Kale, bitabo ki? Ebiwaandikibwamu oba eby'engero?	Certainly, which books? Writing books or story books?
S2.	Nnoonya ebitabo ebirungi eby'engero.	I am looking for good story books.

Conversation III

S1.	Wattu oyinza okunyamba?	Could you help me please?
S2.	Nkukolere ki?	What can I do for you?
S1.	Nyinza okukebera ku ssaawa ey'oku mukono eyo?	Could I have a look at that wrist-watch?
S2.	Wattu lindako katono, mfune ekisumuluzo.	Just one moment, while I get the key.

Conversation IV

S1.	Waliwo omuntu akuyamba?	Is someone helping you?
S2.	Wangi?	I beg your pardon:
S1.	Olina ky'oyagala nkuweereze?	Could I help you with anything?
S2.	Nedda waliwo ampeereza.	No, someone is already waiting on me.

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LESSON 10

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

There are no words in Luganda parallel to the English "better—— than" yet there is no lack of words expressing comparison. Comparison is expressed:

(i) By the words Kwenkana (to be equal) followed by either an abstract noun formed on an adjective or by an infinitive, e.g.

1. Omwana ono yenkana n'oyo obukulu.
   This child is the same age as that one.

2. Essanduuko eno yenkana n'eyiyo okuzitowa.
   This box is as heavy as yours.

(ii) By the verb Okusinga (to surpass) followed by either an abstract noun formed on an adjective or by an infinitive, e.g.

1. Yokana asinga Paula obuwanvu.
   John is taller than Paul (lit. John surpasses Paul in height.)

2. Nanusoke asinga Nanukasa okuwandiika.
   Nanusoke writes better than Nanukasa.

"KUSINGA" may be preceded by the Emphatic pronoun for greater emphasis, e.g.

1. Mukasa y'asinga Kapere okuvuga eggaali.
   Mukasa is a better cyclist than Kapere.

2. Ekitabo kino kye kisinga ekyo ekunyuma.
   This book is more interesting that that one.

(iii) By the Root -MU (one in the singular, and some in the plural, but which means 'same'), e.g.

1. Entebe eno y'emu n'eyo.
   This chair is the same as that (one).

2. Omuggo guno gwe gumu na guli.
   This stick is the same as that.

There is a further use of -MU, e.g.

1. Ku miti gino egimu mirungi egimu mibi.
   Some of these trees are good, some are bad.

2. Abalensi bano abamu bayonjo, abamu si bayonjo.
   Some of these boys are clean, some are not.

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The Superative

The superative is expressed by the use of the verb 'kusinga' (to surpass) followed by the root -NNA (all) and the abstract noun or the infinitive, e.g.

1. Onulenzi ono asinga bonna okuwandiika.
   This boy is the best of all in writing.

2. Ennyumba eno y'esinga zonna obulungi.
   This house is the most beautiful of all.

Sometimes the Prepositional form of Kusinga, i.e., 'kusingira' and the intensive word 'ddala' are used, e.g.

1. Musoke y'asingira ddala ekisa.
   Musoke is the kindest of them all (there is no question about it).

2. Amagi y'emmere esingira ddala obulungi.
   Eggs are the best food.

Note The New Words:

fumbirwa (fumbiddwa) - to be married (woman to man)

wakana (wakanye) - dispute

koowa (kooye) - get tired

koleeza (koleezezza) - put on (light)

zikiza (zikizza) - put out (light)

saaga (saaze) - jest

segulira (segulidde) - give way

eesigama (eesigamye) - lean against

meggana (megganye) - wrestle

zza omusanga (zzizza omusango) - commit a crime or offence

Vocabulary:

vuga (vuze) - paddle, go off-(gun) ring-(bell) drive-(car)

zitowa (zitoye) - be heavy

nyuma (nyumye)-be interesting, be pleasant

wandiika (wandiise) - write   wanvu - tall, long

kulu - mature, adult, great, important

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LESSON 11

OMUNTU YAKOZE EBYAFAAYO (Man Made History)

Ddala omuntu yakoze ebyafaayo olunaku lw'eggulo	Trully a person did a land mark in human history yesterday afternoon
—bwe yatonnye ku mwezi	—when he landed on the moon
—nga guno gwe mulundi ogusooka, omuntu okukyalira ensi endala	—this being the first time, for a person to visit another world
—kasookedde omuntu atondebwa	—since the person was created
Eagle, ekizungirizi ekitono ekyava mu kizungirizi ekinene	Eagle, a small rocket which went away from the big one .
—kyatwala Armstrong ne Aldrin ku mwezi	—it took Armstrong and Aldrin to the moon
Apollo II, ekizungirizi ekinene ekibalindiridde okubakonyawo ku nsi .	Apollo II, a big rocket which is awaiting them to return them to the earth
—kisigaddemu mumnaabwe ow'okusatu Collins.	—in it there remained their third friend, Collins.

Text - Read and Translate into English: Taifa 21.7.69

Ddala omuntu yakoze ebyafaayo olunaku lw'eggulo bwe yatonnye ku mwezi, nga guno gwe mulundi ogusooka omuntu okukyalira ensi endala kasookedde omuntu atondebwa. Ekyo ekizungirizi ekitono "Eagle" ekyaggye Armstrong ne munne Aldrin mu kizungirize ekinene "Apollo" ekibalindiridde okubakonyawo ku nsi era kye kisigaddemu mumnaabwe ow'okusatu Collins.

Questions:

1. Okugenda ku mwezi kyafaayo kikulu?
2. Baani abakola ekyafaayo ekyo?
3. Guno gwali mulundi gwa kumeka okugenda ku mwezi?
4. Akazungirizi akatuukira ddala ku mwezi kayitibwa katya?
5. Ekizungirizi ekinene kye baagenderamu kiyitibwa kitya?
6. Ani eyasigala mu kizungirizi ekinene?
7. Bonna abagendera mu kizungirizi ekinene baali bameka?
8. Anannya gaabwe be baani?

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Read the following, filling-in the blanks:

Dda__ o__ntu _ako__ ebya___yo oluna__ lw'eggu__ bwe yatonnye _u nwé__, nga _uno gwe __lundi ogusoo__ onuntu okukyali__ ensi e__ala kasooke__ o__ntu atondebwa. E_yo ekizungiri__ eki__no "Eagle" ekyaggye Arnstrong _e __nne Aldrin _u __zungiri__ e__nene "Apollo" ekibalin__ridde okubakonya__ _u nsi era nga __e kisigaddenu nunnaa__ ow'okusa__ Collins.

Vocabulary:

kizúngirizi (KI-BI) - rocket
byafaayo (KI-BI) - history
tonnya (tonnye) - drop like rain, land
kasookedde - since
lindirira (lindiridde)
konyawo (konézzawo) - return (transitive)
sigalanu (sigaddenu) - renain in there

Proverbs:

a. Onutaniivu tabaaga nbwa.
The drunken nan does not skin his dog.

b. Onusango tegunanya nnynba nbi.
The case does not know the lowly house.

c. Akunoonya aneewola takunoonya nasasula.
The (man) who seeks for you for a loan, does not look for to pay.

d. Bakubanja n'tobba.
Better get into debts than steal.

e. Bugubugu ssi nuliro.
Mere crackling is not fire.

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LESSON 12

EVENING ACTIVITIES/CONVERSATIONS

Conversation I

S1.	Tugendeko mu ssineema leero akawungezi.	Let's go to the movies tonight.
S2.	Kirungi, Sirina kirala kya kukola.	Fine. I don't have anything else to do.
S1.	Wandyagadde kulaba kifanaanyi ki?	What film would you like to see?
S2.	Lwaki tetukeberako mu lupapula lw'amawulire ku muko gwa ssineema?	Why don't we look in the movies section of the newspaper?

Conversation II

S1.	Ogénda wa leero akawungeezi?	Where are you going tonight?
S2.	Ŋenda mu lukunaana lw'ebyobufuzi.	I am going to the political rally.
S1.	Kiwulikise bulungi, Tugende ffena?	Sounds interesting. Can we go with you.
S2.	Kirungi. Munsange wano essaawa bbiri n'eddakiika kkumi na	Certainly. Meet me here at eight fifteen.

Conversation III

S1.	Wandyagadde tugende ffenna ku mizannyo gya konsati leero akawungeezi?	Would you like to go to the concert with me tonight?
S2.	Yee, weebale nnyo weebalire ddala.	Yes, thank you very much.
S1.	Wandyagadde okugenda ku ssawa ng'ebbiri?	Would you like to go at about eight o'clock?
S2.	Ekyo kinaaba kirungi.	That will be fine.

Conversation IV

S1.	Ogenda kukola ki leero akawungeezi?	What are you going to do tonight?
S2.	Sinnananyira ddala.	I haven't decided yet.
S1.	Wandyagadde okugenda mu ssineema?	Would you like to go to the movies?
S2.	Nnaakukubira essimu ne nkutegeeza oluvannyuma.	I will telephone you and tell you later.

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LESSON 13

NOUN CLAUSE V'S QUESTIONS

S1.	Agenda kubeera wa?	Where is she/he going to stay?
S2.	Tonanyi?	Don't you know?
S3.	Tonanyi gy'agenda kubeera?	Don't you know where she/he is going to stay?

S1.	Bateekateeka kugenda ddi?	When do they plan to go?
S2.	Wattu tubuulire ffena.	Please tell all of us.
S3.	Wattu tubuulire ffena ddi lwe bateekateeka okugenda.	Please tell all of us when they plan to go.

S1.	Lwaki tayogedde naffe?	Why hasn't she spoken to us?
S2.	Ka tunubuuze.	Let us ask her.
S3.	Ka tunubuuze ky'avudde tayogera naffe.	Let us ask her why she hasn't spoken to us.

S1.	Baakitwala wa?	Where did they take it (book)?
S2.	Buli omu yeewuunya.	Everyone wonders.
S3.	Buli omu yeewuunya wa gye baakitwala.	Everyone wonders where they took it.

S1.	Lwaki tebaagala kugenda?	Why don't they want to go?
S2.	Wababuuzizza?	Did you (sing) ask them?
S3.	Wababuuzizza kye bava bataagala kugenda?	Did you ask them why they don't want to go?

S1.	Lwaki Oluganda luzibu bwe lutyo?	Why is Luganda so difficult?
S2.	Ffenna twewuunya.	We all wonder.
S3.	Ffenna twewuunya Oluganda kye luva lubeera oluzibu bwe lutyo.	We all wonder why Luganda is so difficult.

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LESSON 14
OLUGERO LWA MPOOBE (The Story of Mpoobe)

Awo olwatuuka ne wabaawo omusajja erinnya lye Mpoobe, n'abeera muyizzi nnyo wa busolo. Olunaku lwali lumu bwe yali ng'atudde mu nnyumba ye, ne wajja omusajja omuzizi, n'amugamba nti "Jjangu tugende tuyigge emisu". Mpoobe ne yeesiba obujumbi, n'ayimba embwa ye (kwe kugisibamu omugwa) ne bagenda ku nsiko. Bwe baatuuka ku kizigo, omuzizi n'agamba Mpoobe nti "Beera wano tugende tutege entuula". Ne bagenda bategа. Bwe bamala okutega omuzizi n'agamba Mpoobe nti "Yasira embwa". Mpoobe n'aleega ekyuma (kwe kusiba ekyuma mu mbwa) n'agita; n'agyasira nti "Ai lya. 'kwata' (1).

Embwa teyalwisa n'ebuusa omusu ne gudduka ne guyita ku bbali w'entuula (2) awataali bantu ne gugenda. Awo Mpoobe n'agamba abaali mu ngoye nti obanga omusu guyise, muleke nguweerere embwa enneegukwata. Awo n'aguweerera embwa, era naye n'agenda ng'agoberera; banne bonna ne bamulekayo mu nsiko ne baddayo eka. Mpoobe n'agenda ng'ayigga, obudde ne buziba. Mpoobe n'agamba nti "Omusu ogwo nnaaba sinnagutta siddeyo ka, wabula nnaamala kugutta ne nzirayo". Awo n'agenda ng'agoba omusu; omusu ne guyingira mu bunnya mu ttaka; n'embwa n'eyingira mu bunnya; ne Mpoobe n'ayingira mu bunnya, n'awulira ebyuma by'embwa nga bigenda bivuga. Omusu ne gutuuka wansi ku bantu; ne Mpoobe n'atuuka wansi n'alaba ekyalo n'abantu bangi. Mpoobe n'ababuuza nti "Mundabidde wano omusu n'embwa yange?" Abantu ne bamugamba nti "Omusu guserengese wammanga awo, era n'embwa eserengese".

Awo Mpoobe n'agenda nga bw'atya, n'asanga omusu n'embwa nga bitudde awali omuntu omukulu erinnya lye Walumbe (3), ne Mpoobe n'afukamira wansi. Awo Walumbe n'amubuuza nti "Ovudde wa?" Mpoobe n'addamu "Mukama wange, nvudde waggulu (4); mbadde njigga musu gwange ne guyingira obunnya era ne njija nga nnoonya embwa yange n'omusu.

Walumbe n'abuuza Mpoobe nti "Eno omanyiyo?" Mpoobe n'addamu nti "Nedda eno simanyiyo; wabula omusu guno gwe guntuusizza eno".

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Oba ozze onoonya embwa yo n'omusu: biibyo nkubiwadde bitwale", ne neeyanza. Era n'ambuuza nti "Erinnya lyo ggw'ani?" Ne mmuddamu nti "Erinnya lyange nze Mpoobe". N'aggamba nti 'Kale genda ewammwe, naye by'olabye eno bw' otuukanga ewammwe tobibuulirangako bantu bonna, newakubadde Kitaawo ne Nnyoko ne baganda bo'. Nkubuuliddeko katono nnyabo, nkwegayiridde tobuulirangako muntu". Awo Mpoobe bwe yamala okubuulira nnyina, nnyina n'addayo ewuwe. Obudde bwe bwaziba Mpoobe ne yeebaka.

Yali yeebase, ng'awulira omuntu amuyita nti "Mpoobe, Mpoobe". Mpoobe n'ayitaba nti "Eyo" (6). Walumbe n'amugamba nti "Nakugamba ntya?" Mpoobe n'addamu nti "Waggamba nti by'olabye eno bw'otuukanga ewammwe tobyogeranga". Walumbe n'agamba nti "Nkulabye ng'obuulirako omuntu". Mpoobe n'agamba nti "Mukama wange, mbuuliddeko mmange yekka". Walumbe n'agamba Mpoobe nti "Lya ebibyo byonna; bw'olimala ne ndyoka nkutta". Mpoobe bwe yawulira ebyo n'asirika, kubanga yawulira kwogera, eyamugamba teyamulaba.

Ate n'addamu omulundi ogw'okubiri, Mpoobe n'alyoka ategeera, n'agamba nti "Ka ntunde ebyange neegulireme ente ndye". N'atunda omwana we n'amuggyamu ente, n'agitta n'afumbako katono ng'alya; n'amala emyaka mingi.

Awo Walumbe n'ayita Mpoobe nti "Ebibyo obimazeewo okubirya?" Mpoobe n'addamu nti "Sinnabimala wo".

Awo oluvannyuma n'asala amagezi og'okwekweka mu kibira nti mpozzi Walumbe taamulabe. Yali ali awo nga Walumbe amuyita nti "Mpoobe, weekwese mu kibira sikulaba?" Mpoobe ne yeekweka ku muti nga Walumbe amulaba. Mpoobe n'abuna ebifo bingi ng'anoonya aw'okwekweka ne wabula, Mpoobe n'agamba nti "Ka ntuule mu nnyumba yange Walumbe ajje amzite, kubanga buli we neekweka ng'andaba". Mpoobe n'atuula mu nnyumba ye. Walumbe n'ajja n'amubuuza nti "Ebibyo obimazeewo?" Mpoobe n'agamba nti "Mbimazeewo". Awo Walumbe ng'aloka okutta Mpoobe. Abantu kwe baggye olugera nti "Otaagana nga olwatta Mpoobe".

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Walumbe n'amuganba nti "Kale ddayo ewammwe, naye bw'otuukanga ewammwe by'olabye eno tobyogeranga, era tobulirangako bantu newakubadde kitaawo ne nnyoko, ne baganda bo, era ne mukazi wo, tobabuulirangako ku by'olabye eno; kubanga bw'olibabuulira ndikutta". Mpoobe n'addamu nti "Mukama wange, sigenda kwogera bye ndabye eno".

Walumbe n'aganba nti "Kale ddayo ewammwe". era n'amuwa n'omusu gwe yajja ayigga n'embwa ye; Mpoobe ne yeeyanza nnyo.

Awo n'akomawo ewabwe n'ayingira mu nnyumba ye. Mukazi we n'amuyoza-yoza, n'agenda afumba emmere, n'eggya ne bagirya. Awo bwe baamala okulya, omukazi n'abuuza bbaawe Mpoobe nti "Baze wange, ennaku zino zonna ng'oli mu nsiko?" Mpoobe n'addamu nti "Nga ndi mu nsiko, nali nkyayigga musu guno", n'asirika obudde ne bukya. Ate kitaawe n'amubuuza nti "Mwana wange, ennaku zino zonna ng'oli mu nsiko?" Mpoobe n'amuganba nti "Nga ndi mu nsiko, nga njigga".

Ate ne wayitawo ennaku nnyingi, nnyina n'ajja gy'ali okumulaba n'amusanga mu nnyumba ye ng'ali awo bwomu, n'amubuuza nti "Mwana wange, mu nsiko wali okolamu ki era ng'olya ki?" Mpoobe n'aganba nti "Nnyabo, sijja kukubuulira, kubanga bwe nnaakubuulira, naawe bw'onoolaba abalala ng' obabuulirako". Nnyina n'amuganbe nti "Mwana wange, Mpoobe, mbuulira katono nkwegayiridde". Mpoobe n'agamba nti "Nnyabo, ka nkubuulireko, naye tobuulitangako muntu mulala". Nnyina n'addamu nti "Nga mbuulira ani, mwana wange?" Awo Mpoobe n'amubuulira nti "Bwe nagenda nga njigga, embwa n'egenda ng'egoba omusu. Omusu ne guyingira obunnya n'embwa n'ebuyingira, nange bwe najja ne mbuyingira, ne ngenda ne ntuuka wala nnyo wansi eyo emagombe, ne ndaba abantu bangi, ente n'enkoko, embuzi, endiga n'ebirala bingi nnyo kitalo. Kale bwe nalaba ne ntya nnyo, awo ne mbuuza abantu be naggukirako nti "Bannange, mundabidde embwa yange ezze eno ng'egoba omusu?" Ne baŋŋamba nti "Embwa yo yiiyo eserengeta wammanga awo", nange ne nsere-ngeta, ne nsanga embwa ng'etudde awali omuntu omukulu erinnya lye Walumbe era n'omusu nga guli wamu n'embwa yange. Awo Walumbe n'ambuuza nti "Omusajja ono, ovudde wa?" Ne mmuddamu nti "Mukama wange, nvudde wagulu, nzize nga njigga omusu. Omusu ne guyingira obunnya nange ne mbuyingira nga nnoonya embwa yange, ne ntuuka wano ne nkulaba". Walumbe n'aŋŋamba nti

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Vocabulary:

Onuyizzi - hunter
Omuzizi - trucker (in hunting)
Omusu - edible rat
Akajumbi - kilted bark-cloth (worn by hunters)
Ekizigo - circle where beast is rounded up
Olutuula - net for catching small animals
Ebbali - side
Wammanga - below there, over there
Waggulu - above
Endiga - sheep
Engeyo - nets
Okubuusa (-buusizza) - to make fly or jump
Okuweerera (-weeredde) - to incite, e.g. a dog to follow a beast
Okuserengeta (-serengese) - to come or go down
Okuyozayoza (-yozayozezza) - to congratulate
Okusirika (-sirise) - to be silent
Okwegayirira (-egayiridde) - to beseech, beg
Okuggukira (-gukidde) - to come right through to
Okwekweka (-eekwese) - to hide
Okutaagana (-taaganye) - to lament ceaselessly
Okuyigga (-yizze) - to hunt
Okuyimba (-yimbye) - to tie up with noose (dog)
Okutega (-teze) - to trap,
Ekitimba or Olutuula - stake out the net
Okwasira (-yasidde) - to urge on dog in hunting
Okuleega (-leeze) e.g. Okuleega ekyuma - to fasten a bell in the neck of a dog; ready for hunting
Okulwisa (-lwisizza) - to cause to linger, delay
Okugoberera (-goberedde) - to follow, fetch

Notes:

1. Ai lya! kwata (lit. "oh! eat! catch!) this is an expression used by hunters to spur on the dogs.

2. Ku bbali w'entuula - at the side of the nets. The nets were set in such a way that people covered them at the sides and in the middle, but they were in hiding; when the animal entered the net, they came rushing from their places of hiding to stop it. But sometimes the animals instead of running into it, ran by the side of the net where there were no people and in that case it could escape.

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3. Walumbe - Mr. Death

4. Waggulu - Above. This is a relative term. From down below, the surface of the earth is 'above'. From the surface of the earth, the heavens are 'above'.

5. Eno - In this direction, i.e., in this case, 'here below'.

6. Eyo - In that direction. This form is often used in answering a call, very much as when one answers a call by saying "Ye-e-e".

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION

1. Mpoobe yali muyizzi?
2. Mpoobe yali ayigga ki?
3. Omuzizi eyaddukira Mpoobe yamugamba atya?
4. Mpoobe yatwala ki ng'agenda okuyigga?
5. Omuzizi yagamba atya Mpoobe nga batuuse ki kizigo?
6. Mpoobe yakola ki ng'abantu banaze okutega?
7. Omusu lwaki gwadduka?
8. Mpoobe banne bamuleka wa nga bazzeeyo eka?
9. Omusu gwayingira wa?
10. Mpoobe yakola ki ng'omusu guyingidde mu bunnya?
11. Mpoobe yalaba ki ng'atuuse wansi?
12. Embwa n'omusu byatuula kumpi n'ani eyo wansi?
13. Mpoobe yakola ki ng'atuuse ewa Walumbe?
14. Mpoobe yaddamu atya Walumbe bwe yamubuuza obanga amanyiyo gye yagenda?
15. Mpoobe Walumbe yamukuutira butakola ki?
16. Abantu bameka ababuuza Mpoobe gye yali agenze?
17. Mpoobe yabuulirako ani?
18. Mpoobe Walumbe yamugamba atya ng'amaze okubuulirako nnyina?
19. Mpoobe yeekweka wa olw'okutya okufa?
20. Mpoobe yakola ki ku nkomerero nga abuliddwa gy'aneekweka?

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LESSON 15

AUXILIARY VERBS

I can go. I will go.

The words can and will are auxiliary verbs, because they help the other verbs "go" and "come" to form their tenses. In Luganda we have several such verbs as OKUBA and -LI (to be), OKULEKA (to leave off) OKULEMA (to fail), OKUJJA (to come), OKUTERA and OKWAGALA (on the point of etc.), OKUVA (just been), OKUMALA (denoting completed action), OKULYOKA (and then etc.), OKUSOOKA (to do first), OKUGIRA (to act).

OKUBA and -LI (to be) e.g.

(i) Simple auxiliary

Tubadde tukola - We have been working.
Babadde baganba ki? - What did they want (lit. What were they saying?)
Nali nyimba - I was singing.
Mwali mugenze wa? - Where had you gone?

(ii) Identity

Kikopo ki kye mba ndeeta? - Which cup am I to bring?
Njenda Mbale, baasi ki gye mba nkwata? - I am going to Mbale, which bus must I take (catch)?

(iii) Condition

Oba onojja okeerako - If you are coming, come early.
Bwe muba mugenze e Kampala, mungulirayo emmere. - If you go to Kampala, buy me food (from there).

OKULEKA or KA (to leave off)

This -LEKA has a short form in KA. It may be followed by an infinitive or by a subjunctive.

(i) When followed by the infinitive it makes a negative command, e.g.
Leka kukola bw'otyo - Do not do that (lit. Leave to do thus.)
Wajjaayu leka kuzannyira Mbuga - Wajjaayu stop playing at the master's place.
Muleke kuleekaana - Stop making noise (lit. stop to make noise)

(ii) When followed by the subjunctive it has the meaning of 'let' e.g.
Ka ngende - Let me go (lit. leave that I may go.)
Ka ndabe - Let me see.
Muleke akole emmere - Let her prepare the food (lit. Let her make the food.)

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OKULEMA (to fail)

(i) -LEMA as the second of two commands has the meaning of 'so that—not' and is in the subjunctive, e.g.

Mugambe alene okujja - Tell him that he need not to come.
Muyite alene okugenda - Call him and tell him not to go. (lit. Call him so that he does not go.)

(ii) When its modified form is used, it has the meaning of 'ought to have—' e.g.

Walenye kujja ku ssaawa bbiri - You ought to have come at 8:00.
Twalenye kusooka Kampala - We ought to have gone to Kampala first.

OKUJJA (to come)

-JJA implies an action in the future, and it is followed by the infinitive, e.g.

Ajja kugenda nkya - He will go tomorrow.
Ajja kukola ki? - What will he do?
Mukasa ajja kugenda e Bulaya mu June - Mukasa will go to Europe in June.

OKUTERA, OKWAGALA (on the point of, etc., just)

-TERA is used in the future and is followed by infinitive with the I.V -AGALA is used in the Present and is followed by the infinitive without the I.V., e.g.

Nnaatera okugenda - I am about to go.
Enkuba eneetera okutonnya - The rain season is about to begin.
Njagala kugenda kuwummula - I am about to go and rest, or I am about to go on leave.

OKUVA (just been)

-VA has the meaning of 'just been, therefore, why, reason why, or because'.

(i) just been: Here it is followed by the infinitive, e.g.

Nva kusoma - I have (just) been reading.
Tuva kudduka - We have (just) been running.

(ii) Therefore: When '-VA' has the meaning of 'therefore' it can be in any tense to suit the context, but the verb following must always be in the present tense, e.g.

Kye nva nkola - Therefore I work or That is why I work.
Kye baava bagaane - Therefore they refused or That is why they refused.
Kye tuliva tugenda - Therefore we shall go or That is why we will go.

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(iii) Why?: With the words 'nsonga ki' it implies 'why?', e.g.

Nsonga ki kye baava batajja? - Why didn't they come?
Nsonga ki kye muva mutasasula? - Why don't you (pl.) pay?

(iv) Because: In answer to the question 'why?', e.g.

Ensonga kye baava batajja, tebaalina mmotoka - The reason why they did not come was that they had no car, or, They did not come because they had no car.

Kye muva mutasasula kubanga temulina sente - You do not pay because you have no money.

OKUMALA (denoting completed action)

(i) When -MALA is followed by the infinitive it denotes completed action, e.g.

Omwami amaze okulya? - Has the master finished eating?
Omwana bwe yamala okulya ne yeebaka - When the child finished eating, he went to sleep.

(ii) When the Modified Form or the Past Tense or the Future Tense of -MALA is followed by the Narrative Tense, it denotes a changed intention, e.g.

Mmaze ne sigenda - I intended to go, but changed my mind not to go, or, I ended by not going.
Amaze n'agenda - His intention was not to go, but he has changed his mind and in the end he went.
Twamala ne tukkirizinganya - In the end we agreed.
Omufumbiro anaamala n'afumba - The cook, in the end, may be induced to cook.

(iii) When 'ga-' is prefixed to the verb, the Imperative or Subjunctive of -MALA imply 'no alternative', e.g.

Mala galya - Eat it (although you do not like it).
Mumale gagenda - Never mind, go.
Bamale gajja - Let them come (whether we/they like it or not).

OKULYOKA (and then, etc.)

-LYOKA has the meaning of 'and then', 'in order that' and 'it is good that——', e.g.

Amaze kulima n'alyoka afumba - He first did some digging and then some cooking.
Yabasasula sente ne balyoka bakola - He had to pay them money before they worked. (lit. he paid them money and then they worked.)
Enkuba eryose n'etonnya - It is good that it has rained.

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