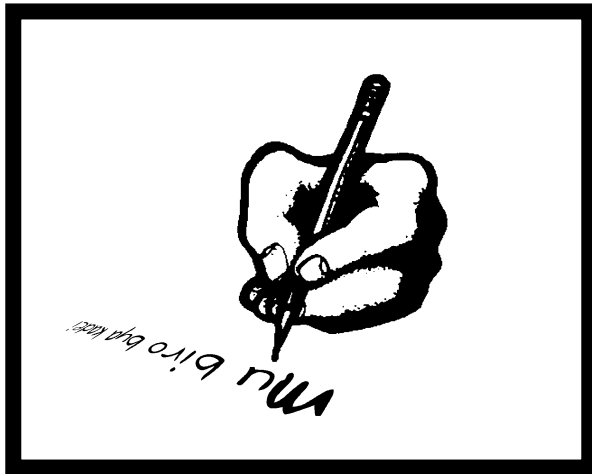


Lugungu Orthography Guide



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Lugungu Bible Translation
and Literacy Association
PO Box 239, Hoima, Uganda

Lugungu Orthography Guide

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Lugungu Bible Translation
and Literacy Association
PO Box 239, Hoima, Uganda

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1. Introduction

The Lugungu Bible Translation and Literacy Project together with SIL International has been working together with the Lugungu Bible Translation and Literacy Association (LUBITLA) for a number of years to develop an orthography for the Lugungu language. The work began during 1997 when the project sponsored two orthography seminars under the authority of LUBITLA—one in Hoima and the other in Masindi. Both seminars were attended by members of LUBITLA as well as other educators and interested Bagungu. Technical guidance and advice was provided by Ronald Moe of SIL International. The seminars along with subsequent analysis of the Lugungu language resulted in the production of *The Lugungu Orthography Guide - Preliminary Version* in 1999. That book has been the guide for writing Lugungu up until now. Since that time, the orthography has been tested in a number of trial publications and has undergone further analysis with the help of Martin Diprose, a Technical Advisor from SIL International. This work has given rise to some changes in the orthography that now makes the language easier to read and write. It is this improved orthography that is the subject of this Spelling Guide.

An orthography is a complete set of symbols and spelling rules used to write a language. Under guidelines established by SIL International the Lugungu orthography is considered to be a '*Working Orthography*' at this stage in its development. The Lugungu orthography has been based on extensive linguistic investigation, response from seminars, input from interested Bagungu, and feedback from trial publications. Consequently, this orthography now stands as the recommended way to write Lugungu and has been approved by LUBITLA during a series of meetings during 2004. However, before the orthography can become an '*Established Orthography*' it must be thoroughly tested in literacy classes and through the widespread distribution of literature. Therefore, you are invited to submit comments on problems you encounter in reading and writing Lugungu, and any corrections to this Spelling Guide. You can correspond with the project at the following address:

Lugungu Bible Translation
and Literacy Project
P.O. Box 239,
Hoima, Uganda.

2. The Lugungu Alphabet

The Lugungu alphabet consists of the following 30 characters:

a b ɓ bb c d e f g h i ɨ j k l m
n ngh ny o p r s t u ʉ v w y z

Lugungu uses 24 out of the 26 letters of the English alphabet and makes up six extra sounds by using the special symbols: ɨ and ʉ, for the two 'hard' vowels, and ɓ for the very soft consonant b, and by using the letter clusters: bb, ny, and ngh for the remaining three consonants.

The letter v only occurs in a few recently borrowed words. The letters from the English alphabet, q and x do not occur in Lugungu. However, the language has other sounds and features which will be described below. Special symbols and combinations of letters are needed for these other sounds.

3. Plain Consonants

There are 23 plain consonant sounds in Lugungu.

International Phonetic Alphabet symbol	Lugungu Alphabet symbol	Example	
β	b	bicooli	maize
v	ɸ	ɸumaalu	mushroom
b	bb	bbegeri	leopard
tʃ	c	cupa	bottle
d	d	dirisa	window
f	f	firimbi	whistle
g	g	gule	baboon
h	h	haaha	grandfather
dʒ	j	joojolo	afternoon
k	k	kabindi	roof
l	l	lusonko	shell
m	m	meeza	table
n	n	nanaasi	pineapple
ŋ	ng	nghinghinira	louse egg
ɲ	ny	nyumba	house
p	p	pikipiki	motorcycle
r	r	rangi	colour
s	s	sente	money
t	t	taara	lantern
v	v	vakedo	avocado
w	w	wempe	razor blade
j	y	yogwo	that one
z	z	ziiza	grandmother

3.1 Consonant Combinations

As well as the plain consonants listed above, Lugungu has many consonant combinations. These are plain consonants that are modified by having an **n** or **m** before the consonant (the process of prenasalisation), by having a **w** after the consonant (the process of labialisation), by having a **y** after the

consonant (the process of palatalisation) or a combination of the any of the above three processes.

	International Phonetic Alphabet symbol	Lugungu Alphabet symbol	Example	
b	β ^j	by	byombo	lungs
ɓ	ʋ ^w	ɓw	ɓwomi	life
bb	b ^w	bbw	kuɓwomoka	to be poured
	b ^j	bby	kibbyolo	placenta
	mb	mb	bamba	mudfish
	mɓ ^w	mbw	mbwene	dog
	mɓ ^j	mby	mbyalambe	I give birth
c	tʃ ^w	cw	cwamba	type of grass
	tʃ ^p	cy	kwicya	to put down
	ⁿ tʃ	nc	kucencegera	to hop
	ntʃ ^w	ncw	ncwamu	decision
d	d ^w	dw	kudwa	to arrive
	d ^j	dy	bidyo	food
	nd	nd	ndobo	bucket
	ⁿ d ^w	ndw	ɓutandwa	accident
	ⁿ d ^j	ndy	kwendya	to want
f	f ^w	fw	mufwalisi	widow
	nf	nf	nfooka	wizard
g	g ^w	gw	igwi	wasp
	g ^j	gy	kugyenda	to go
	ŋg	ng	ngiri	warthog
	ŋg ^w	ngw	ngwete	uncle
	ŋg ^j	ngy	kucungya	to throw
h	h ^w	hw	mwihwa	nephew
	h ^j	hy	kuhyolya	to whistle
j	dʒ ^w	jw	kujwata	to whip
	dʒ ^j	jy	kwejuguujya	to gargle
	ⁿ dʒ	nj	musanju	seven
	ndʒ ^w	njw	njwahe	weak person

	International Phonetic Alphabet symbol	Lugungu Alphabet symbol	Example	
k	k ^w	kw	kw <u>i</u> ba	to steal
	k ^j	ky	kyakyo	flower
	ŋk	nk	nke <u>i</u> to	shoe
	ŋk ^w	nk ^w	nkwi	firewood
	ŋk ^j	nky	kwonkya	to suckle
l	l ^w	lw	kulwala	to dress
	l ^j	ly	lyoba	sun
m	m ^w	mw	mwana	child
	m ^j	my	myozo	tonsils
	mm	mm	mmese	rat
	mm ^w	mm ^w	mmwenyambe	I smile
	mm ^j	mmy	mmyolambe	I twist
n	n ^w	nw	m <u>n</u> wa	mouth
	n ^j	ni	m <u>n</u> iongooro	earthworm
	nn	nn	nn <u>i</u> ndo	nose
	nn ^w	nn ^w	nnwaniambe	I mingle
	nn ^j	nni	nniambe	I defecate
ng	ŋ ^j	ng ^h y	ng ^h yawu	cat's cry
ny	ɲ ^w	ny ^w	munywani	friend
	ɲ ^j	nyi	kukwenyia	to make pale
	ɲɲ	nny	nnyagambe	I rob
	ɲɲ ^w	nny ^w	nnywambe	I drink
	ɲ ^j	nyi	kukwenyia	to make pale
p	p ^w	pw	kup <u>i</u> kipwa	to worry
	p ^j	py	pyoko	rhinoceros
	mp	mp	kap <u>i</u> mpini	chameleon
	mp ^w	mp ^w	mp <u>i</u> kipwambe	I worry
	mp ^j	mpy	mpyehyeni	firefly
r	r ^w	rw	irwaru	hospital
	r ^j	ry	kaserya	lightning
s	s ^w	sw	swaswa	monitor lizard
	s ^j	sy	kumanyisya	to inform
	ⁿ s	ns	kisonso	joke
	ns ^w	nsw	nswa	termites
	ns ^j	nsy	nsyenene	grasshoppers

	International Phonetic Alphabet symbol	Lugungu Alphabet symbol	Example	
t	t ^w	tw	kutwala	to take
	t ^j	ty	kutyoma	to gore
	nt	nt	n ^t e	cow
	ⁿ t ^w	ntw	matwantwe	saliva
	ⁿ t ^j	nty	gintyomiri	it has gored me
v	ⁿ v	nv	munvuuli	umbrella
y	j ^w	yw	kugaywa	to be overlooked
z	z ^w	zw	kubazwa	to be said
	z ^j	zy	zizye	type of fish
	nz	nz	nzegu	elephant
	ⁿ z ^w	nzw	kugonzwa	to be loved
	ⁿ z ^j	nzy	manzye	sorghum stem

3.2 The varieties of b

Lugungu has two b sounds—a ‘soft’ b, and a ‘hard’ b. The soft b is much more frequent than the hard b.

3.2.1. The hard b

The hard b shall be written **bb**.

3.2.2. The two varieties of the soft b

The soft b is actually spoken in two different ways in different dialect areas of the language. For most people who live in or around Buliisa, the soft b is the softer phonetic sound υ , while for most people who live in or around Kigorobyia, the soft b is the harder phonetic sound β . However, these two sounds represent the same phoneme in the language. To aid in the written standardisation of Lugungu, the Lugungu Bible Translation and Literacy Association (LUBITLA) in consultation with both dialect groups during an Orthography Standardisation Workshop in January 2005 decided that the soft b shall be written as a **ḃ** before **u**, **u** or **w**, and as a **b** before any other letters.

Examples of soft b		Examples of hard b	
kubaḃuka	to burn the skin slightly	kubbaabbuka	to tear off
kuḃumba	to mould	kubbumba	to cover
ḃururu	votes	bbururu	blue dye

Note that kubabuka is an example which shows both varieties of the soft b within the same word.

3.3 The Palatal Nasal

The palatal nasal shall be written **ny**. Notice that it is a single consonant, even though it is written with two letters. Notice also, that it is *not* one of the palatalised consonants (see section 6).

Examples of ny	
ny <u>u</u> ny <u>u</u> zi	star
nnyeni	sauce
nyaanya	tomato

3.4 The Velar Nasal

The velar nasal shall be written **ng**. Notice that it is a single consonant even though it is written with three letters. Notice also, that it is *not* one of the prenasalised consonants (see section 4).

Examples of ng			
kuninghina	to tie tightly	kwengh <u>u</u> rungh <u>u</u> tya	to grumble
leengha	type of plant	nghinghinira	louse egg

4. Prenasalisation

Prenasalisation is where a consonant is preceded by a letter **m** or **n**. Any consonant (except l, r, w or y) can be prenasalised. Prenasalising a consonant does not usually create a new syllable; however, where the prenasalisation occurs at the beginning of the word, the preceding nasal creates a new beginning syllable.

Prenasalisation which does not create a new syllable		Prenasalisation which creates a new syllable	
k <u>u</u> bimba	to build	mbalambe	I count
b <u>u</u> nfooka	wizardry	nfooka	wizard
kubb <u>u</u> mba	to cover	mbumbambe	I cover
kugon <u>z</u> a	to love	ngonzambe	I love
m <u>u</u> nv <u>u</u> l <u>i</u>	umbrella	nnyegambe	I struggle
Ruhang <u>a</u>	God	mmwambe	I shave
sonsoon <u>i</u> a	toad	nn <u>i</u> ndo, nnyen <u>i</u>	nose, sauce
hans <u>i</u>	below/under	mmese	rat

Note from the following from above table of examples:

- The letters mf or mv are never written. Instead, the prenasalised f shall be written **nf** and the prenasalised v shall be written **nv**.
- The letters mbb are never written. Instead, the prenasalized hard bb shall be written **mb** and the prenasalized soft b shall be written **mb** also (even though it sounds like a hard mbb).
- The letters nghg or nghk are never written. Instead, the prenasalised g shall be written **ng** and the prenasalised k shall be written **nk**.
- The letters nyny are never written. Instead, the prenasalized ny shall be written **ny**.
- The only doubled consonants that are allowed in Lugungu are **bb**, **nn**, or **mm**.

5. Labialisation

Labialisation is where a consonant is followed by the letter **w**. Any consonant (except w) can be labialised.

Examples of labialisation	
m <u>u</u> tw <u>e</u>	head
nk <u>w</u> i	firewood
kubbwoma	to pour
kugaywa	to be overlooked
kumwa	to shave

Because labialisation shall be written with a **w** (rather than **u** or **u**), any spelling with the letter sequence **u** or **u** followed by another vowel is not allowed. E.g., mutue ‘head’ is not correct, it should be **mutwe**.

6. Palatalisation

Palatalisation is where a consonant is followed by the letter **y**. Any consonant (except **w** or **y**) can be labialised. Palatalisation shall be written with a **y** (except for the consonants, **n** or **ny** where an **ᵢ** is used instead to indicate the palatalisation - see below).

Examples of palatalisation (for any consonant except n or ny)	
pyoko	rhinoceros
kyakyo	flower
kuhyolya	to whistle

Because palatalisation shall be written with a **y** (rather than **i** or **ᵢ**), any spelling with the letter sequence **i** or **ᵢ** followed by another vowel is not allowed. E.g., **kiakᵢo** ‘flower’ is not correct, it should be **kyakyo**. (But see the exception in the next section).

Special note on the palatalized **n** and the palatalised **ny**

The palatalised **n** shall be written **nᵢ** (rather than **ny**, which is being used for the palatal nasal). The palatalised **ny** shall be written **nyᵢ** (rather than **nyy**). Notice that although the **ᵢ** in these cases is a vowel symbol, it is acting like a consonant taking the place of **y** to indicate palatalisation. Notice also, that it is a *hard i* — that is, it takes an underline.

Examples of palatalised n		Examples of palatalised ny	
nkonᵢo	pestle	kukanyᵢa	to cause to increase
kuᵢhonᵢa	to heal	kutoonyᵢa	to drop
muniᵢongooro	earthworm	kukwenyᵢa	to make pale
kuᵢbaganiᵢa	to divide	kucuᵢnyᵢa	to cause (food) to get ready

International Phonetic Alphabet symbol	Lugungu Letter	Example	
a	a	kukama	to milk
e	e	kulema	to rule
ɪ	i	kulima	to dig
ɨ	<u>i</u>	k <u>u</u> dikya	to drop
o	o	kukoma	to elect
ʊ	u	kukuta	to beat
u	<u>u</u>	k <u>u</u> kunya	to fold

7.1 Hard and Soft Vowels

The underlined vowels i and u are called *hard* vowels, as opposed to the rest of the vowels, which are called *soft* vowels. There are some pairs of words in Lugungu that are distinguished only by the difference made by these hard vowels. E.g.,

Soft i or u		Hard <u>i</u> or <u>u</u>	
kubinya	to break something	k <u>u</u> binya	to dance
kuluma	to bite	k <u>u</u> luma	to abuse
kiniga	something that strangles	k <u>i</u> niga	anger
kusunga	to watch	k <u>u</u> sunga	to sew

As well as the words in the above table that clearly show the difference between the hard and soft vowels, there are other pairs of words that also show the contrast between the two sounds i and i and between the two sounds u and u.

Soft i or u		Hard <u>i</u> or <u>u</u>	
birali	squinted eyes	nkali <u>i</u>	urine
kubiika	to keep	kuti <u>i</u> ina	to fear
kibi	sin	kif <u>i</u>	cooked meat
mwiru	servant	mw <u>i</u> ko	trowel
ruusi	female goat	swasi <u>i</u>	southwest wind
kulima	to dig	kul <u>i</u> ga	to decorate
muntu	person	ns <u>u</u>	fish
mugugu	load	m <u>u</u> leeju	beard

7.1.1. Rules for writing hard vowels

1. Hard vowels shall be written everywhere they occur.
2. If one vowel in a word is hard, then all the other letter **i**'s and all the other letter **u**'s in that same word will also be hard.

Two Exceptions to the above rules:

- When ku, mu, and wu are separate words they shall not be written with hard vowels, even though they may at times sound hard. E.g., in the following examples there are indeed hard **u**'s, (due to the influence of the following words which contain hard vowels), but they are still written with soft **u**'s.

ku zigati 'at the courtyard'
mu nyumba 'in the house'
wu Siumoonj 'at Simon's'

- When mu is attached to the end of words, it shall not be written with a hard vowel. The **u** sounds soft and shall be written soft, even if the rest of the word may contain hard vowels. E.g.,

kweziramu 'to repent'

7.1.2. Advice for writing hard vowels

- Only **i** or **u** can be hard (**i** or **u**). Never underline the vowels **a**, **e**, or **o**.
- If a vowel sounds hard then underline the **i** or **u** wherever the hard sound occurs.
- A simple way to test your spelling is to check that all the **i**'s and **u**'s in a word are the same. In other words, soft and hard **i**'s and **u**'s cannot be mixed in the same word (apart from the exception when a word ends in mu that was mentioned above).
- When a word contains a consonant followed by a y, e.g., kudikya 'to drop' it *usually* means that all the **i**'s and **u**'s in the word are hard.
- Sometimes the end parts of words (suffixes) are hard. These suffixes when attached onto the end of a word cause any other **i**'s and **u**'s in the word to change and become hard also. Some examples follow:

7.1.3. The hardening effect of Lugungu suffixes

- The causative verbal suffix **-isya** / **-esya** is always hard and causes any other **i**'s and **u**'s in the word to become hard. E.g.

Word		Causative form	
kulima	to dig	kulim <u>i</u> sy <u>a</u>	to cause to dig
kudya	to eat	kud <u>i</u> sy <u>a</u>	to feed (to cause to eat)
kunena	to bite	kunenesy <u>a</u>	to cause to bite

- The agentive verbal suffix **-i** is always hard and causes any other i's and u's in the word to become hard. E.g.

Word		Agentive form	
kulima	to dig	mulim <u>i</u>	farmer
kudya	to eat	mud <u>i</u>	eater (one who eats)

- The perfective verbal suffix **-iri** / **-eri** is always hard and causes any other i's and u's in the word to become hard. E.g.

Word		Perfective form	
kulima	to dig	tulim <u>iri</u>	we have dug
kudya	to eat	tud <u>iri</u>	we have eaten
		kilim <u>irwe</u>	it has been dug
		kid <u>irwe</u>	it has been eaten

- The habitual verbal suffix **-engi** is always hard and causes any other i's and u's in the word to become hard. E.g.

Word		Habitual form	
kulima	to dig	twalim <u>engi</u>	we used to dig
kudya	to eat	twady <u>engi</u>	we used to eat

But note that the habitual suffixes, **-anga** / **-ambe** are not hard in the present or future tenses:

Word		Habitual form	
kulima	to dig	tulimambe	we always dig
kudya	to eat	tudyambe	we always eat
		tulilimanga	we will always dig
		tulidyanga	we will always eat

But, there is one suffix that is never hard:

- The applicative verbal suffix **-ir /-er** is never hard, except when it is preceded or followed by a hard vowel. E.g.

Word		Applicative form	
kulima	to dig	tukumulimira	we are digging for him
kudya	to eat	tukumudiira	we are eating for him
kweta	to call	tukumukwetera	we are calling him for you

However, note in the following examples that the vowels have become hard because of the following perfective verbal suffix **-iri /-eri** that has hard vowels.

Word		Applicative & Perfective form	
kulima	to dig	tumulimiri	we have dug for him
kudya	to eat	tumudiiri	we have eaten for him
kweta	to call	tumukweteeri	we have called him for you

In addition, note in the following examples that the vowels have become hard because the preceding vowels in the words are already hard.

Word		Applicative form	
kutiina	to fear	tukumutiinira	we are fearing for him
kugobya	to lie	tukumugobeerya	we are lying for him

- The imperative mood in the plural is always hard and causes any other i's and u's in the word to become hard. E.g.

Word		Imperative Plural form	
kulima	to dig	mukilime	you dig it
kudya	to eat	mukidye	you eat it

Contrast this with the singular form:

Word		Imperative singular form	
kulima	to dig	kilime	you dig it
kudya	to eat	kidye	you eat it

7.2 Long Vowels

Vowels can be long or short, as can be seen from the following examples. Long vowels shall be written with a doubled vowel letter.

Long Vowels		Short Vowels	
museeri	sick person	museri	night dancer
kukookooba	to rake	kukookoba	to chat
kuhoora	to revenge	kuhora	to lend
kuleega	to beg	kulega	to accuse
kooma	piece of metal	koma	you pick!
yoogwo	that very one	yogwo	that one
haaha	grandfather	haha	here

7.2.1. Long vowels and prenasalisation, labialisation and palatalisation

Vowels preceding a prenasalized consonant are always long, and will not be written double. In the same way, vowels following a labialized or palatalised consonant are always long, and will not be written double.

Long vowels and prenasalisation, labialisation and palatalisation	
Lugungu	Gungu language
kiswija	fever
kubyoka	to rise
kunyeega	to wrestle
munyeere	skink
nyumba	house

Note the second to last two examples in the table above carefully. There is a long vowel after the y because this y does not indicate palatalisation; rather, it is part of the consonant. This is the palatal consonant which is written with two letters **ny**. Thus, a long vowel following **ny** is written double. However, the final example shows that while the vowel would be written long after the **ny**, it is not, because of the prenasalised b that follows.

7.2.2. Long vowels and the time of events

Experience has shown that most people have difficulty remembering to write long vowels. This is particularly so when vowels are long in verbs. In Lugungu, a long vowel is present in verb prefixes to indicate that the time an

event takes place is in the recent past, the remote past, or the near future. A long vowel is also used when narrating events that happened in the past. A single vowel is used for events that take place at other times. E.g.,

Long Vowel		Short Vowel	
baagyendi <u>ri</u>	they went (remote past)	bagyendi <u>ri</u>	they have gone
+baagyendi <u>ri</u>	they went (recent past)	nagyenda	and he goes
baagyenda	they will go (near future)	bagyenda	they usually go
baagyenda	then they went (narrative past)	baligyenda	they will go (remote future)

(For information on the use of the tone marker +, see section 9).

Long vowels are also present in verb suffixes. They appear when the applicative suffix is used. E.g.,

Long Vowel		Short Vowel	
yaatumi <u>iri</u>	he sent for (somebody)	yaatumi <u>ri</u>	he sent
akoleera	he works (with the intention of)	akolera	he works (for/or in)

7.2.3. Long Vowels at the end of words

Long final vowels are very rare in Lugungu. Even though some lengthening may be heard for some speakers with some words, generally, all final vowels shall be written with a single vowel. E.g.,

Final Vowels written short	
<u>h</u> ulo	sleep
we	you
<u>d</u> i?	when?
<u>k</u> i?	what?
do!	exclamation
musa	he only

Here is a list of words that do contain long final vowels:

Final Vowels written long	
mpaa	aunt
itaa	elder sibling
muzee	older man
ee	yes
k <u>ikuu</u>	something dead

7.2.4. Long vowels at the beginning of words

There are no words in Lugungu that begin with a long vowel.

7.3 Diphthongs

A diphthong is a sound where two vowels are joined to create a single sound that glides from one vowel sound to another. In Lugungu, the second vowel sound must be an i. Lugungu diphthongs are listed below:

Diphthong	Example	
ai	malaika	angel
a <u>i</u>	Bba <u>ibbuli</u>	Bible
ei	yankei	himself
e <u>i</u>	nke <u>ito</u>	shoe
oi	oicale	you stay
o <u>i</u>	ho <u>i</u>	very

There is one other diphthong in Lugungu that ends with u, but it is only found in borrowed words:

Diphthong	Example	
a <u>u</u>	Da <u>udi</u>	name
a <u>u</u>	A <u>usut</u> ureerya	Australia

In Lugungu, a diphthong makes up the nucleus of a single syllable. Thus, a word like muzigeijo ‘first born’ has four syllables, not five.

8. The Spelling of Common Words

8.1 Pro-forms

Pro-forms are words that substitute for nouns. They shall be written as separate words. E.g.,

Pro-forms written as separate words	
oweereeri twetwe twankei	you have said to us alone
kitabbu kiki	this book
nyumba gyetu	our house
atutumiri hali we	he has sent us to you

The only exceptions to the above rule that pro-forms are written as separate words are found in sections 8.1.5 and 10.6.

8.1.1. Personal Pronouns

These substitute for nouns and have the meaning: I, me, you, he, him, she, her, we, us, they, them, and it.

Noun Class	Pronoun	Short form
1Sg	gyagya	gya
1Pl	twetwe	twe
2Sg	weewe	we
2Pl	nywenywe	nywe
C1 (3Sg)	yooyo	yo
C2 (3Pl)	boobo	bo
C3	gwogwo	gwo
C4	myomyo	myo
C5	lyolyo	lyo
C6	googo	go
C7	kyokyo	kyo
C8	byobyo	byo
C9	gyogyo	gyo
C10	zyozyo or zoozo	zyo or zo
C11	lwolwo	lwo
C12	kooko	ko
C13	twotwo	two
C14	ḥwoḥwo	ḥwo
C15	kwokwo	kwo

8.1.2. Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns have the meanings: myself, yourself, himself, herself, ourselves, themselves, and itself.

Noun Class	Reflexive Pronoun	Short form
1Sg	nyankeenya	nyankei
1Pl	twankeenya	twankei
2Sg	wankeenya	wankei
2Pl	nywankeenya	nywankei
C1 (3Sg)	yankeenya	yankei
C2 (3Pl)	bankeenya	bankei
C3	gwankeenya	gwankei
C4	myankeenya	myankei
C5	lyankeenya	lyankei
C6	gankeenya	gankei
C7	kyankeenya	kyankei
C8	byankeenya	byankei
C9	gyankeenya	gyankei
C10	zyankeenya	zyankei
C11	lwankeenya	lwankei
C12	kankeenya	kankei
C13	twankeenya	twankei
C14	ḃwankeenya	ḃwankei
C15	kwankeenya	kwankei

8.1.3. Demonstratives

Demonstratives substitute for nouns of location.

Noun Class	this one	this very one	that one	that very one	that one over there	that very one over there
1 (3.Sg)	yogo	yoogo	yogwo	yoogwo	yodi	yodi
2 (3.Pl)	baba	baaba	baḃwo	baaḃwo	badi	baadi
3	gugu	gwogu	gugwo	gwogwo	gudi	gwodi
4	mimi	myomi	mimyo	myomyo	midi	myodi
5	lili	lyoli	lilyo	lyolyo	lidi	lyodi
6	gaga	gaaga	gagwo	gaagwo	gadi	gaadi
7	kiki	kyoki	kikyo	kyokyo	kidi	kyodi
8	bibi	byobi	bibyoy	byobyoy	bidi	byodi
9	gigi	gyogi	gigyoy	gyogyoy	gidi	gyodi
10	zizi	zyozi or zoozi	zizyo	zyozyoy	zidi	zyodi or zodi
11	lulu	lwolu	lulwo	lwolwo	ludi	lwodi
12	kaka	kaaka	kakwo	kaakwo	kadi	kaadi
13	tutu	twotu	tutwo	twotwo	tudi	twodi
14	ḃuḃu	ḃwoḃu	ḃuḃwo	ḃwoḃwo	ḃudi	ḃwodi
15	kuku	kwoku	kukwo	kwokwo	kudi	kwodi
16	haha	haaha	hahwo	haahwo	hadi	haadi
17	kunu	kwonu	kukwo	kwokwo	kudi	kwodi
18	mumu	mwomu	mumwo	mwomwo	mudi	mwodi

8.1.4. Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns convey the idea of ownership. The following table shows possessive pronouns for the personal classes only. Other classes (from 4-15) show the same pattern. E.g., muhiigii waagyo ‘its hunter’ or misyange myagyo ‘its tusks’.

Noun Class	my	our	your	your (pl)	his/her	their
C1	wange	weetu	waamu	weenyu	waamwe	waabu
C2	bange	beetu	baamu	beenyu	baamwe	baabu
C3	gwange	gwetu	gwamu	gwenyu	gwamwe	gwaabu
C4	myange	myetu	myamu	myenyu	myamwe	myaabu
C5	lyange	lyetu	lyamu	lyenyu	lyamwe	lyaabu
C6	gange	geetu	gaamu	geenyu	gaamwe	gaabu
C7	kyange	kyetu	kyamu	kyenyu	kyamwe	kyabu
C8	byange	byetu	byamu	byenyu	byamwe	byaabu
C9	gyange	gyetu	gyamu	gyenyu	gyamwe	gyaabu
C10	zange	zetu	zaamu	zeenyu	zaamwe	zaabu
C11	lwange	lwetu	lwamu	lwenyu	lwamwe	lwaabu
C12	kange	keetu	kaamu	keenyu	kaamwe	kaabu
C13	twange	twetu	twamu	twenyu	twamwe	twaabu
C14	hwange	hwetu	hwamu	hwenyu	hwamwe	hwaabu
C15	kwange	kwetu	kwamu	kwenyu	kwamwe	kwaabu

Note the possessive pronouns in the ‘his/her’ column. Those with a long vowel **aa**, may seem to violate the rule that vowels are not written long before a prenasalised consonant. However, in these cases, the **m** does not indicate prenasalisation but rather, it is the consonant that is being labialised by the following **w**. Thus it is correct to write the doubled vowel **aa**.

This is the same reasoning behind the spelling baamwetiri ‘they called him’. Again, in this case, the **m** is the consonant that has been labialised, and so it is allowable to have the double **aa** before it. In reality what this means, is that in Lugungu there are no prenasalised **w**’s or **y**’s (see section 4).

The possessive pronouns in the above table also have short forms for ‘my’ ‘your’ and ‘his/her’. These are given in the following table:

Noun Class	my	your	his/her
C1			
C2	be <u>i</u>	bo	be
C3	gwe <u>i</u>	gwo	gwe
C4	mye <u>i</u>	myo	mye
C5	lye <u>i</u>	lyo	lye
C6	ge <u>i</u>	go	ge
C7	kye <u>i</u>	kyo	kye
C8	bye <u>i</u>	byo	bye
C9	gye <u>i</u>	gyo	gye
C10	ze <u>i</u>	zo	ze
C11	lwe <u>i</u>	lwo	lwe
C12	ke <u>i</u>	ko	ke
C13	twe <u>i</u>	two	twe
C14	ḥwe <u>i</u>	ḥwo	ḥwe
C15	kwe <u>i</u>	kwo	kwe

8.1.5. Joined possessive pronouns

There are certain words—usually kinship terms, where the possessive pronoun is joined to the term. This occurs for the kinship terms that imply ‘my’, ‘your’, and ‘his/her’. In these cases, the possessive pronoun is understood as being part of the kinship term and shall not be written as a separate word. E.g.,

Kinship terms written as a single word	
zi <u>i</u> za	my grandmother
zi <u>i</u> zaawu	your grandmother
zi <u>i</u> zaawe	his/her grandmother

Note carefully the use of soft and hard vowels in the above words. The hardness of the vowel changes, depending on the possessive pronoun that is part of the term. If the possessive pronoun contains hard vowels, then the whole words is written with hard vowels. This maintains the rule that hard and soft i’s and u’s cannot be mixed in a word (see section 7.1.1).

Kinship terms with ‘our’, ‘your (pl)’, and ‘their’ are written as separate words. E.g.,

Kinship terms written as separate words	
zi <u>iz</u> a we <u>et</u> u	our grandmother
zi <u>iz</u> a we <u>eny</u> u	your (pl) grandmother
zi <u>iz</u> a wa <u>a</u> bu	their grandmother

Note that ziiza maintains its hard vowels even when the following possessive pronoun contains soft vowels. This is because the two words are written separately.

8.2 Borrowed words

All languages borrow words from other languages. Over time, these words become as much a part of the language as any other word. Sometimes the borrowed word retains its original pronunciation. In this way, new sounds, such as v, are introduced into the language. In other cases, the pronunciation of the borrowed word is adapted to fit the phonology of the second language. In either case, borrowed words should be spelled the way people normally pronounce them when speaking Lugungu. E.g.,

Borrowed words	
kuvuga	to drive (from Runyoro)
motoka	vehicle (from English)
malaika	angel (from Arabic)

9. Tone

Lugungu is a tonal language. Tone is the pitch melody that overlies all words in the language. This pitch melody gives the hearer part of the meaning of words. Two words that are written the same can have two different meanings if they are spoken with different tone melodies. E.g.,

Tone melody A		Tone melody B	
kwala	to swim	kwala	to make a bed
nzala	hunger	nzala	fingers
ḅwemi	width	ḅwemi	rebellion
yaagyendiṛi	he went (recent past)	yaagyendiṛi	he went (remote past)

Some words can even have more than two tone melodies. E.g.,

Multiple tone melodies			
yaadya	then they ate	yaadya	they will eat very soon
yaadya	they usually eat	yaadya	they who will eat
mwete	you (pl) call	mwete	you (sg) call him
mwete	(let you) call	mwete	a called one

Extensive analysis of the tone system in Lugungu has been carried out. While there are a number of contrasts in the tone system that give rise to different meanings between words, the relative importance and frequency of those differences are not major. In most cases the context is enough for the reader to distinguish the correct meaning. However, there is one contrast that does need to be marked in the writing system of Lugungu. That is the difference between recent past events and remote past events. Consider the following pair of words:

baaleetiṛi ‘they brought’ (recently i.e., today or last night)
baaleetiṛi ‘they brought’ (remotely i.e., yesterday or longer ago)

While these words are written the same, they obviously have different meanings with regard to the time that the event took place. This difference occurs often enough in Lugungu in places where the context cannot help the reader to obtain the correct meaning. Because of this, these types of words need to be distinguished with a tone mark.

Therefore, events of the recent past shall be marked in Lugungu by preceding the verb with a + symbol. The remote past shall not be marked. E.g.,

Recent past event		Remote past event	
+ baaleetiri deeru	they brought today	baaleetiri auke	they brought the day before yesterday
Sylvia + yaagyendiri mwakya	Sylvia went in the morning	Sylvia yaagyendiri sabiiti gimalikiri	Sylvia went last week
Fiina buyaali nacakadwa Erizabeeti yaamuweera, “+ Bunyeegwiri iraka lyamu nokundamukya, mwana yacuuka- cuuka mu nda gyange.”	When Phina had just arrived Elizabeth told her, “When I heard your voice greeting me, the child jumped within me.”	Fiina buyaaweeni Erizabeeti mweri gudi mwana yaacuka-cukiri mu nda gya Erizabeeti.	When Phina saw Elizabeth last month the child jumped within the womb of Elizabeth.

Note that the recent past tone marker, + is only used when the event happened in the recent past. This means the verb that it marks must also be in the recent past form. You can see from the above example that the verb + Bunyeegwiri is in the recent past form, so it gets the tone mark, but the next two verbs: nokundamukya, and yacuuka-cuuka are not in that form, so they are not marked with the tone mark.

10. Word Division

10.1 Word breaks in fast speech

Words within phrases tend to be spoken together without any pauses. When two words follow each other and the first word ends with a vowel and the second word begins with a vowel there is a process that causes a vowel between the two words to change or drop out. Except for clitics that are joined (see section 10.2 below) words shall be written separately. This means that Lugungu is written as it sounds when pronounced in slow and careful speech. E.g.,

Written form	What comes out when spoken	Meaning
mwana omwei	mwanoomwei	one child
eize akuhe sente	eizaakuhe sente	Let him come and give you money
mwana wange, "Iza!"	mwana wangeiza	my child, "Come!"
lyolyo ibara	lyolyoibara	that's the name

10.2 Clitics

Clitics are small words of a single syllable that are pronounced together with a neighbouring word. There are two types of clitics: those that come before nouns and those that come after verbs.

10.2.1. Clitics that come before nouns

These are the clitics in Lugungu that come before nouns:

Clitics that come before nouns	
wa, ba, gwa, gya, lya, ga, kya, bya, ya, za, lwa, ka, twa, ḥwa, kwa	of
ha	at/to
ku	at/on
mu	in
wu	at

Clitics that come before nouns that begin with a consonant shall be written as a separate word. E.g.,

Clitics before nouns beginning with a consonant	
kitabbu kya mwegesa	the book of the teacher
mwana wa bbaawe	his father's child
ha nsi	on the ground
ku mutanda	at the shore
mu <u>b</u> wati	in the canoe
wu Baguma	at Baguma's

However, for clitics that come before a noun that begins with the letter **i** or **i** then the final vowel of the clitic drops out and this is indicated by joining the two words: E.g.,

Clitics before noun beginning with an i or i	
bijanga byeitaka	waves of the lake
heitehe	on the ground
kw <u>i</u> lu	on the knee
mwiguru	in heaven

10.2.2. Clitics that come after verbs

The second types of clitics are those that come after verbs.

Clitics that come after verbs	
mu, mwo, mwona	in
mu, mwo, mwona	repetition
bba	intensive
ha	there
ho	there (definite)
ho	diminutive
yo	there (indefinite)

These types of clitics shall be joined to the verb. E.g.,

Examples of clitics that come after verbs	
yaab <u>u</u> temb <u>i</u> rimu <u>b</u> wati	he climbed into the canoe
ohandiikemwo	you re-write
banyakubbamwona	those who were in
nkukuroopabba	I will really cane you
yaadi <u>i</u> riho kadooli	he ate a little
yaakiteereeriho	he put it on it
yaagyendi <u>r</u> iyoy	he went there

The above clitics are the only words that may be joined at the end of verbs. All other words that come after verbs are written as separate words. E.g.,

beemereeri hahwo ‘they stood there.’
 weegwa nu ‘you hear now’
 musiri gwe ‘his garden’

Note: when **mu** is added to the end of a verb, the **mu** is written with a soft **u**, even though the rest of the word may have hard **u**’s or **i**’s. E.g., yeiramu ‘he answered’ (see section 7.1.1).

10.3 Common words that are joined

The following words are written as a single word, even though they may be composed of two or more parts:

Common words written as a single word			
hansi	below/under	nahaḃwakikyo	because of that
Kyakabiri	Tuesday	Mweri Gwakanei	April
nahahwo	at that moment	haḃwakubba	because
munda	inside	hanyuma	behind
mwomwo	then	kwamweetu	our home
yatyo	like that	waakubanza	first
hakyendi	above	waakasatu	third
haḃwaki?	why?	waakabiri	second
yoodede	also	kwamwenyu	your (pl) home
hanzei	outside	hamwenya	together

10.4 Common words that are separate

Contrast some of the above with the following, which shall be written as two or more words.

Common words written as more than one word			
mu nsi	on the earth	mu nywe	among you
mu nda	in the stomach	ḃuḃwo nu	meanwhile
hali yo	upon him/to him	kuli yo	to him
ha kiro	on the day	kukola ki?	to do what?
mu meiso	ahead/in front	mu ḃwire ḃuḃwo	at that time

10.5 The apostrophe

The apostrophe is used in Lugungu to mark the joining of two words where the first word is a clitic that ends with a vowel and where the second word begins with a vowel that is also a capital letter.

Normally in the case where a clitic is joined to a following word beginning with a vowel, then the rules given in section 10.2.1 apply. However when the following word begins with a vowel that is also a capital letter we have a special case where the capital letter needs to be kept in the word. This happens with words that are the specific names of people, places, and things.

Therefore, we use an apostrophe to indicate the vowel that is dropped out from the end of the first word. E.g.,

Use of the apostrophe	
nyumba gy'Isaka	the house of Isaac
Adamu n'Eeva	Adam and Eve
yeicala n'Erizabeeti	she stayed with Elizabeth
w'Agaba	at Agaba's

Note that when pronouncing these written forms the letter that has been dropped out is still pronounced. E.g., for the first example in the table above the words are pronounced nyumba gyeisaka, even though they are written nyumba gy'Isaka.

10.6 The word na

The joining word na which means 'and' or 'with' follows the same rules as the clitics given in section 10.2 and 10.5. E.g.,

na before a word beginning with a consonant	
nkubabatiza na meezi	I baptise you with water

na before a word beginning with an i or i	
nei <u>h</u> iga	and a stone
neisumu	with a spear

na before a word beginning with a vowel and a capital letter	
n' <u>I</u> bbur <u>a</u> hi <u>m</u> u	and Abraham

When *na* occurs before a verb, it is joined to the word before and after. E.g.,

na before a verb	
alinakubba kwebbaka	he must be sleeping
olinakumuganyira	you must forgive him
yaalinakusaba	he was praying
kilinakudwereera	it must be fulfilled

An exception to the above is for verbs beginning with **bu** ‘when’. E.g., *buyaali nakusiga* ‘when he was sowing.’ In this case, *buyaali* is acting as an auxiliary verb and so it is written as a separate word (see section 10.7).

However, when *na* occurs before a noun it is kept as a separate word. E.g.,

na before a noun	
ali na sente	he has money
Maliya yaali na nda	Mary was pregnant
alibba na <u>busobozi</u>	he will have authority
nibali na yoodi	they were with that one

In the last example above, while *yoodi* is not a noun, it is substituting for a noun, and therefore *na* is still written separately.

When the word *na* comes before a pronoun, they shall be joined. E.g.,

na before a pronoun	
ali nayo	he is with him
<u>Bunyaali</u> nincakali nanywe	While I was still with you
Okwiza kubba nanya mwiguru	You will be with me in heaven

10.7 Word breaks in verb phrases

In a verb phrase, the main verb is often preceded by a ‘helping word’ that we call an *auxiliary verb*. If the subject is present as a prefix on the main verb *and* on the auxiliary verb then the two shall be written as separate words.

E.g.,

Auxiliary verbs written as separate words	
<u>tunakubba</u> <u>tujuniri</u>	we have indeed helped
tulibba nitucakajuna	we will still be helping
<u>twiceeri</u> <u>tujuniri</u>	we had helped
twalingi nitucakajuna	we were still helping
tulibba nitukujuna	we will be helping

Where the auxiliary verb is kusobora, or kwiza, then even if the subject is not repeated on the main verb, the auxiliary verb shall be written separately. E.g.,

Auxiliary verb kusobora or kwiza written as a separate word	
tukwiza kujuna	we will help
tusobora kujuna	we can help

Also, auxiliary verbs that begin with bu ‘when’ are written separately from the main verb. E.g.,

Auxiliary verb beginning with bu is written as a separate word	
buyaali nakujuna	when he was helping
bunyaali nincaali nanywe	while I was still with you
bubaali nibakugyenda	when they were going

The negative kwahi shall be written as a separate word. However, the negative ti or ta shall be joined to the verb. E.g.,

The Negative	
twajuniri kwahi	we were not helping
titulimukujuna	we are not helping
twiceeri tutakujuna	we were not helping

Note in the last example above, that twiceeri is written as a separate word because the subject tu is repeated on the main verb.

Where the subject is not repeated on the main verb, then it shall be written as a single word E.g.,

Verbs written as a single word	
tulimukujuna	we are helping
twiceerikujuna	we were helping
twalingikujuna	we were helping
twakalikujunanga	we used to help
tucakajunambe	we are still helping

10.8 Reduplication

Lugungu has many long words. This can make reading difficult. This is particularly a problem for verbs that are very long. E.g.,

geyongeeriḃweyongeri ‘they increased a lot’

However, the example above could easily be broken into two pieces that are more manageable by splitting the word with a hyphen at the point where the word reduplicates. E.g., geyongeeri-ḃweyongeri

Therefore, in cases of reduplication, a hyphen shall be placed between the halves of the word whenever the reduplicated part consists of more than one syllable. Hyphens shall only be used to split up verbs or adverbs. E.g.,

Reduplication	
mulyega-ḃweg <u>i</u>	you will just know
mutafuruka-furuk <u>ang</u> a	don't keep on migrating
yaacuuka-cu <u>uk</u> a	then he shakes
ḃw <u>ang</u> u-ḃw <u>ang</u> u	quickly
mp <u>ul</u> a-mp <u>ul</u> a	slowly

The only exception is that the hyphen is not used with the verb kuwonawona ‘to suffer’.

Reduplication in nouns and adjectives and reduplications involving the repetition of only one syllable are not hyphenated.

E.g. the following are not hyphenated:

No Reduplication	
kyokyo	it
lutobbotobbo	a type of plant
weewe	you
kahirihiri	small snake
kamp <u>i</u> t <u>i</u> mp <u>i</u> t <u>i</u>	dusk
kiki	this
kas <u>u</u> lus <u>u</u> lu	path
garagara	lizard
kibbeebbe	tiny

11. Dialect Differences

Lugungu does not have major dialects. However, there are differences in the words people use and in the way certain words are pronounced. The Lugungu Bible Translation and Literacy Association (LUBITLA) recommend the adoption of certain standards and these are listed as follows:

11.1 Words with a soft b

Lugungu has many words that have the soft b sound in them. However, for some people, this sound is being spoken with a **w** or a **u**. E.g., Some people say **bwati** ‘canoe’ while others say **waati** ‘canoe’. Some people say **buhunga** ‘flour’ while others say **wuhunga** ‘flour’. Some people say **buseeri** ‘sickness’ while others say **useeri** ‘sickness’

In order to standardise the writing of Lugungu, LUBITLA held an Orthography Standardisation Workshop in January 2005. As a result of that workshop it was decided that the soft b shall be written as a **ɸ** before **u**, **u** or **w**, and as a **b** before any other letters. For more information see section 3.2.2.

11.2 Words with ei, eɨ or ee

Some words are spoken by some people with an **ei** or **eɨ** sound while others use an **ee** sound. Many of these options are simply dialect choices. While LUBITLA recognise that people speak these words differently, they recommend that words be written as follows:

Words to be written with ei or eɨ		Words to be written with ee or e	
omweɨ	one	meezi	water
inei, munaanei	four, eight	waamwe	his/her
beɨtu	but	beetu	our
benseɨ	all	yaaweenɨ	he saw
hamweɨ	together	binene	many
teeteɨ?	how?		
hanzei	out		
kyonkei	but		
yankei	himself/alone	Words to be written with ei or eɨ	
mu meɨso	ahead	meino	teeth
meɨso	eyes	nkeɨto	shoe

Other words should be written according to the underlying form of the word. If the main form of the verb begins with a **kwi** or **kw_i**, then the beginning part of the word should be written **ei** or **e_i**. But if the main form of the verb begins with a **ku**, **ku_u**, or **kwe** then the beginning part of the word should be written **ee**. E.g.,

Words with ei or e _i		Words with ee	
ye _i zi _i	he came	yeezi _i	he swept
ye _i ti _i	he killed	yeeti _i	he called
weiru _{ka}	you will run	weezegesya wankei	teach yourself
weiziramu wankei	answer yourself	weejuna wankei	help yourself
beicala	they stayed	beecooka	they gathered

12. Punctuation

12.1 Full stop

The full stop shall be used to mark the end of a sentence. E.g.,

The full stop at the end of a sentence	
Baana bakwendya kudya icuhi.	The children want to eat greens.

The full stop shall also be used after most abbreviations. E.g.,

The full stop after abbreviations	
Hataati, R.D.C. alimukugyenda.	Now, the R.D.C. is going.

12.2 Comma

The comma shall be used to mark a necessary pause within a sentence and the beginning of direct quotations. E.g.,

The comma	
Mukali wange hwalibiyala mahasa nigali ga baana ba budulu, ndimwitira numi.	If my wife gives birth to male twins, I will slaughter a bull for her.
Baraza yoodede yaabuulya, “Bintu kyani biyyo?”	Baraza also asked, “What are those things?”

12.3 Question Mark

The question mark shall be used to mark the end of a question. E.g.,

The question mark	
Okugyenda hai?	Where are you going?

12.4 Capitalisation

A capital letter shall be used to begin every sentence and the beginning of direct quotations. E.g.,

Capitalisation	
Yesu yaabeiririmu nakoba, “Ruhanga abaheeri kwetegereza.”	Jesus replied and said, “God has given you wisdom.”

Words that refer to the name of a specific person, place, or thing shall begin with a capital letter. Words that are used as terms for holidays, days of the week, months, and titles shall also begin with a capital letter. E.g.,

Words beginning with a capital letter	
Kisansya	name of a place
Baguma	name of a person
Ruhanga	name of God
Kyakabiri	Tuesday
Mweri Gwamusanju	July
Muhandu	Mr.

12.5 Quotations

There are two kinds of quotations: direct and indirect. Indirect quotations do not take quotation marks. Direct quotations shall begin with a comma, and then have the quoted speech within opening and closing double quotation marks. Punctuation marks are placed within the quotes. E.g.,

Indirect quotation	
Yaabaweera nti bantu banene bakwiza.	She told them that many people will come.

Direct quotation	
Yaamu <u>bu</u> uulya, “We, osobora teetej kwebbaka?”	He asked him, “You, how can you sleep?”

A quote within a quote shall be marked by single quotes. E.g.,

Direct quotation within a quotation	
Mwomwo yaabaweera, “Nkyegiri nkakimwej nti handiki mumbwere bigambu bya kunkiina, ‘We ohonia bandi, weehonia.’ ”	Then he told them, “I know for sure that you are going to challenge me, ‘You cure others, cure yourself.’ ”

12.6 The Exclamation mark

The exclamation mark shall be used at the end of any sentence that shows a sense of urgency, excitement, or strong emotion. E.g.,

Exclamation mark	
Nyaakobiri, “Simooni! Nzegwa!”	I said, “Simon! Listen to me!”

12.7 The semi-colon

The semi-colon shall be used to join to related clauses that are not connected by any joining words such as na, beitu, rundi, kyonkei, mwomwo etc.

The semi-colon	
Yaajwahiri kulinda; yaacwamwo kugyenda kwamwamwe.	He was tired of waiting; he decided to go to his home.

12.8 The colon

The colon shall be used to introduce a list. E.g.,

The colon	
Alina bisolo binene: nte, mbuli, ntaama, mbaata, na bindi.	He has many animals: cows, goats, sheep, ducks, and others.

12.9 Parentheses (brackets)

Parentheses shall be used to provide supplementary or additional information that is not part of the main sentence. E.g.,

Parentheses	
Yaaswebeerwe Musa (yoyo yogwo giyaasomengi nayo).	She married Moses (the one she was schooling with).

12.10 Paragraph Breaks

Paragraph breaks should be used throughout a text to group sentences that relate to a single topic. A paragraph break should be used to mark a shift in thought, or to mark a change in speaker in a dialogue. Paragraphs shall be marked by indenting the first line of the paragraph by four spaces or by inserting a blank line between paragraphs.

12.11 Emphasis

Emphasis can be marked in various ways.

In handwriting and on a typewriter emphasis shall be marked by using capital letters. E.g., KUKUUTA, or by using the exclamation mark, (!).

On a computer, as well as the above, emphasis can be marked by using italics: E.g., *kukuuta* or bold face: E.g., **kukuuta**.

Underlining should not be used for emphasis as this will obliterate the underlines under the letter **i**'s and **u**'s.

13. Example Text

The following story is taken from the Bible, Luke 15:11-32.

Mu biro bya kadei, haalingiho mudulu omweĭ munyakubba na batabani babiri. Mutabani muto yaagyendiri hali bbaawe yaamuweera yati, “Bbaabba, mpa mugabu gwei gwa bugwete bweitungu lyo.” Mwomwo bbaawaabu yaababagaania huli muntu mugabu gwe. Hanyuma gya biro bidooli, mutabani muto yaatundiri migabu mye yeegyendera hadei mu mahanga, cali yaaheneeri itungu lye mu bintu bitalimu. Yaaheneeri bintu byenseĭ biyaali nabyo kasi mwomwo, nzala gyamaani gyagwa mu lilyo ihanga, yaasigala mbura kantu. Nahabwakikyo, yeehomereeri kupakasa wu musi omweĭ wa mu lilyo ihanga, munyakumusindika kuliisya mwirisiryo lya mpunu. Yeegombiri kudya ha bidyo bya mpunu, kyonkei kadi muntu omweĭ munyakumuha bidyo yaali waahi. Hakumaliira, yaahwitukiri yaakoba yati, “Bapakasi ba bbaabba benseĭ bali na byakudya binene na kukiraho, kyonkei ndi haha nkukwa nzala! Kambyoke ngyende hali bbaabba mwesengereerye ninkoba, ‘Bbaabba, nsobeerye mu meiso go na mu meiso ga Ruhanga. Tinkusemeera kwetwa mutabani waamu; ikiriza mbe nka omweĭ ha bapakasi baamu.’ ” Mwomwo, yaabyokeerye yaakwata gukumwemukya hali bbaawe.

Buyaali nacakali hadeiho na kwamugi, bbaawe yaamuwona; kisa kyamukwata mu mutima gwe, yeirukiri yaagwa mutabani mu salaka kandi yaamusenga hakyendi. Mwana yaakoba, “Bbaabba, nsobeerye mu meiso go kandi na mu meiso ga Ruhanga. Tinkusemeera kwetwa mutabani waamu.” Kyonkei, bbaawe yeetiri beiru baamwe yaabaweera, “Mwanguhe, muleete kyakulwala kirungi kikukirayo mumulwalye. Mumulwalye mpita mu ngalu na nkeito mumagulu ge. Hanyuma, mugyende muleete nte ginyakusaja mugisale, tukole kididi kya kusemererwa. Habwakubba, mutabani wange yogwo yaalingi afanikiriri kyonkei hataati, yeeziririmu; yaali ahambeeri, kyonkei hataati, eiriri.” Mwomwo, baatandika kididi kya kusemererwa.

Ha bwire bubukwo, mutabani muzegejzo yaali mu ndimiho. Buyaali nakwira yeesege-segeerye heehi na kwamugi, yeegwa byembu na ndihwa. Mwomwo yeeta omweĭ mu beiru, yaamubuulya, “Kikyani kibbeerho?” Mwiru yaamuweera yati, “Weenyu muto + yeiriri kandi bbaawu amusaliri sajwa gya nte, habwakubba eiriri kurungi kandi dwe.” Kyonkei, waabu muhandu yaazingeeri hoĭ, yaagira kwingira mu nyumba; mwomwo bbaawe yaahuluka haliyo amutaagira eingire mu nyumba. Kyonkei, yo yeiririmwo bbaawe nakoba yati, “Wona! Mimi myaka myenseĭ nyiceeri ninkukolera nka mwiru, kandi tinkajeemeranga bigambu byo. Waakampanga ki? Kadi kabuli munyakabuli nkakora kididi na banywani bange! Kyonkei mutabani waamu

yogwo aheneeri itungu lyo lyensei na bamalaaya, beitu bweiriri omusaliiri sajwa.” Bbaawe yaamwiramumu yati, “Ee mwanange, biro bibi byensei, we oicala haha nagya, kandi bintu byensei biinabyo byamu. Kyonkei, twakalinakukora kididi, haɓwakubba weenyu yaalingi afafanikiri, kyonkei hataati yeezirirumu, yaalingi ahambeeru kyonkei hataati eiriri.”

14. Alphabet Chart

Nyuguta za Lugungu

A a  ntali	Bb bb  bbegeri	Ti ii  mupira	Ny ny  nyumba	U u  ngugu
Aa aa  ntaama	C c  cupa	I i  nsimo	O o  nsore	Üü üü  süüürü
D d  dirisa	E e  mpeta	Ii ii  kiitiko	Oo oo  kikoora	V v  kaveera
Ee ee  meeza	J j  kajangu	K k  kikuta	P p  ipokopoko	R r  redyo
F f  firimbi	L l  lusonko	S s  sonsonia	R r  redyo	S s  sonsonia
G g  gule	M m  mwana	T t  taara	R r  redyo	T t  taara
H h  mahembe	N n  naanaasi	U u  mpunu	W w  wempe	U u  mpunu
I i  mpiri	Ngh ngh  ngyawu	Üu uu  kivuulu	Y y  muyembe	Y y  muyembe
B b  bicooli	B b  bumaalu	Z z  luzala	Z z  luzala	Z z  luzala

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