






































Nyuguta za Lugungu

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| A a  ntali | Bb bb  bbegeri | Ii ii  mupifira | Ny ny  nyumba | U u  ngugu | Aa aa  ntaama | C c  cupa | I i  nsimo | O o  nsone | Uu uu  surũũrũ | D d  dirisa | Ii ii  kijijiko | Oo oo  kikoora | V v  kaveera | E e  mpeza | J j  kajangu | P p  ipokopoko | Ee ee  meeza | K k  kikuta | R r  redyo | F f  firimbi | L l  lusonko | S s  sonsoonia | G g  gule | M m  mwana | T t  taara | W w  wempe | B b  bicooli | H h  mahembe | N n  naanaasi | U u  mpunu | Y y  muyembe | Ḅ ḅ  bumaalu | I i  mpiri | Ngh ngh  nghyau | Uu uu  kihuulu | Z z  luzala |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|

Mwize Tusome Lugungu Lwetũ



Lugungu

Transition Primer

Mwize Tusome Lugungu Lwetu

Come we Read our Lugungu

Written by: Businge Makolomi Robert

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Lugungu

Trial Edition, 2006 (300 copies)

First Edition, Revised
October, 2006
800 copies

ISBN: 9970-719-17-8

Produced in cooperation with:

© Lugungu Bible Translation & Literacy Association
Buliisa, Uganda

and

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PO Box 750
Entebbe Uganda

Ndagiiro gya Kitabbu

Bantu bakukira ha 40,000 mu Uganda, babaza Lugungu niluli lukobo lwaḅu lunyakubabyala. Bagungu bakukira ḅunene beicala nagwa ha mitanda mya matemba geitaka lya mwita Nzige. Beitu kandi, bandi beicala hakyendi wa kikonko nagwa magyenda Hoima na magyenda Masindi. Mu ḅuhangwa ḅwaḅu, Bagungu beicala bahiigi, balobi, kandi balimi. Bagungu baliisya nte mu ḅunene, kandi de, nibasuḅura na bantu ba ndimi zibahereeri.

Kitabbu kiki, baakihandiikiri nibagyendeera kikoreseḅwe mu bitebe bya beegi beegiri kusoma na kuhandiika mu ndimi zindi nka Lujungu, Lunyoro-Lutooro, Luganda na Luswahiri. Kitabbu kiki kili kya kukoonyera Bagungu kwega kusoma na kuhandiika lukobo lwaḅu. Nahabwakikyo, kiki kitabbu kikwiza kukoonyera basigazi, bahala na bantu bahandu basomu, kwega kusoma nakuhandiika mu Lugungu.

Buli isomo likwiza kwetaagisyanga saaha nka gimwei, kulyegesya nakulisoma. Mu ḅuli isomo, hakwiza kubbangamu kwega kusoma kurungi bihanuuro bya Lugungu, kugeryaho kuhonderania kurungi nyuguta mu bigambu bya Lugungu, nakwega kuhandiika bihanuuro bya Lugungu. Buli isomo likwiza kutanga hoj maani gaalyo ha nyuguta gisangwa mu Lugungu lusa. Bagungu bakwiza kweganga kusoma nakuhandiika kurungi mu Lugungu, boobo bakwiza kubbanga nibakusobora kutendekwa, mwa kudwa ha lulengu lwa kwegesya bandi, kusoma nakuhandiika mu Lugungu kurungi.

LUBITLA

writing (e.g. a letter). *Encourage learners to ask how to spell words they don't know how to spell as they want to write them. The teacher can write those words on the board so others can see as well, and the learner can copy them.*

2. As learners finish writing their stories, several individual learners can read out loud what they have written. Encourage them for writing well. Don't worry at the moment about correcting mistakes. Editing of all stories can be done at the end of the Transition Primer.

Note: Stories can be saved and when the Transition Primer is finished, the learners themselves can go back and edit their own stories which they have written from the beginning lessons. This will show them how much they have learned and how much their writing skills have improved. Teachers can assist with a final editing.

Preface

The Lugungu language is spoken as mother-tongue by more than 40,000 people in Uganda. The Bagungu primarily live along the North-East shores of Lake Albert with some also in areas above the escarpment towards Hoima and Masindi. Traditionally hunters, fishermen and cultivators, they now keep many cattle and are engaged in trade with neighboring people.

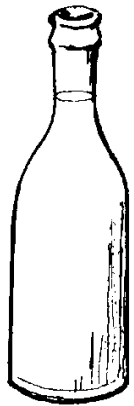
This primer is designed to be used in transition literacy classes to help Bagungu learn to read and write their mother tongue. This is a Transition Primer targeting the Bagungu people who already know how to read in other languages such as English, Lunyoro, Rotooro, Luganda and Swahili. This book will assist these educated youth and adults in learning how to read and write in the Lugungu language.

Each lesson takes approximately 1 hour to teach and learn. The activities of each lesson include learning to read Lugungu stories fluently, practice spelling Lugungu words accurately, and learning to write Lugungu stories. Each lesson will focus on a letter which is unique to the Lugungu alphabet. There is a Teacher's Guide at the back of this book to assist those who would like to teach other Bagungu people to read and write their language.

Bagungu people who learn to read and write well in Lugungu can then be trained to be qualified to teach others to become fluent in reading and writing Lugungu.

LUBITLA

Isomo 1



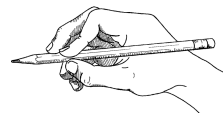
cupa

| | | |
|-------|--|-------|
| cupa | | c |
| cu-pa | | cu |
| cu | | cu-pa |
| c | | cupa |

capati
combe
cakara
cawu
cekerece

cepe
cwamba
kwicata
kucakuna
kwicala

kucakara
kwicuta
kucura
kuceka



kukama, kubyala, bidyo, ntebe, kabada, kipoko, lupapura,
kikapu, kutaha, kubala, kuhemba, kisensu, mangigina,
capati, combe, cakara, cawu

D. WRITE: A Group Story (Do this activity for lessons 1-9 only.)

Purpose: To show the process of writing as a group and to increase speed in reading.

Time: 20-35 minutes

1. Get the learners really thinking about the keyword or topic of the story and somehow actively involved so they can think up a good story. Perhaps go outside and experience the keyword/topic, or do a drama, or have a discussion, or bring the topic physically to the classroom to touch or eat or feel, or somehow emotionally experience the keyword/topic.
2. The learners need to think up a good story together (rather short) and tell it to the teacher who writes the group story on the board. The teacher should say each word as it is written.
3. Follow the 'Step by Step Reading Process' (see the box on the previous page) and learn to fluently read the story.
4. Optional: Have the learners practice writing the language by copying the Experience Story in their exercise books. The teacher can check that the story has been copied accurately.

E. WRITE: An Individual Story (Begin this activity at lesson 10.)

Purpose: To practice writing the language as individuals.

Time: 20-30 minutes

1. Have the learners think up and write a short story of their very own about the keyword/topic. Or they can write about whatever they are interested in

Read and write focusing on stories:

C. READ: Story

Purpose: To increase speed and good expression in reading.

Time: 10-15 minutes

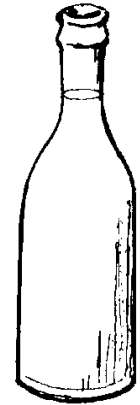
1. Follow the 'Step by Step Reading Process' (in the box below) and teach the learners how to read the Story. If you choose to write the story on the board to learn as a group together at first, use a stick or pointer as you follow the words so everybody can see the story easily. Always read at normal speaking speed.

Step By Step Reading Process

1. The teacher reads the story 1 time at normal speaking speed.
2. The teacher and everybody reads together (like one voice!) several times as the teacher (or individual learners) track with a pointer or their finger.
3. Two or three Individual learners take turns reading by themselves.
4. The teacher and everybody reads together again 2 times at normal speaking speed.

Cupa

Isomo 1



Cupa gyendya kugikwata na bwegyendereza haɓwakubba giicala kimwej ku bikwatu byatika.

Buli cupa giteekwa kubba gikuwenekerana.

Bintu biizira mu cupa bibba nka sooda, mibazi, bbiya, na bindi, kandi biteekwa kubba bikuunyukeho kikuunyuko.

Mabbiya googo geicala bikuunyuko bya macupa kandi baana bonse bendya hoj kugazeenyeya.

2. Optional: After reading the Story, the teacher can ask comprehension questions about the story. The learners should take turns answering.

Isomo 2

Ny ny



nyama

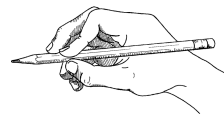
| | |
|--------|--------|
| nyama | ny |
| nya-ma | nya |
| nya | nya-ma |
| ny | nyama |

nyamagoye
nyondo
njunze
nywe
nyana

hanya
nyanga
nyantapara
nyahukana
nyamuhanga

kunyamula
nyantalambwa
nyinau
mantogonya

Soma Biragiro bya kuhandiika nyuguta 'ny' ku namba za lupapura 42.



nyantapara, nyahukana, nyamuhanga, kunyamula, nyantalambwa, nyinau, mantogonya, byata, pyoko, nyamagoye, nyondo, njunze, nywe, nyana, hanya, nyanga

briefly any rules associated with it.

- The teacher should first read alone the key word, break and build part. Then have the learners read together with the teacher just once.
- Optional: Allow learners to think of a few other words with the key letter sound. Write them on the board as the learners call them out.
- Let the learners read the built words silently by themselves and then read them together as a group 2 or 3 times. Correct as necessary.

B. WRITE: Spelling Practice

Purpose: To practice spelling mother-tongue words accurately and correctly.

Time: 10-20 minutes

- Learners should close their books for this activity.
- The teacher can dictate spelling words (as well as some of the built words) for the learners to practice writing. Practice spelling all the spelling words for each lesson. Say each spelling word, and then use it in a sentence so learners can know clearly the word to spell (this is especially necessary for words that sound like others words!)
- After learners have had time to spell the dictated words, the teacher or learners should write the correct spelling of each word on the board. Learners should make any corrections necessary, correctly rewriting words 3 times which they misspelt.
- The teacher should walk around the room to double check that the learners have correctly spelled all the words and corrected any mistakes.

Teacher's Guide: How to Teach your T-Primer

Isomo 2

Goal: To develop literate readers into reading the mother tongue fluently with good word attack skills; to develop literates into writing the mother tongue creatively with good spelling skills.

Items needed for a T-class:

Transition primers
chalk board, pointer
duster
chalk
exercise books
pens/pencils
register!

Ideas for T-class target groups: (a) only educated people who have passed at least Primary 5; (b) upper primary school students; (c) church youth and adults; (d) educated neighbors; (e) women's groups; (f) no semi-literates! – these would do best to go through a basic primer quickly

Read & write focusing on letters and words:

A. READ: Letters & words

Purpose: To practice reading words which have not been seen in print before.

Time: 5-10 minutes

1. Introduce the key letter. Read it together. Explain

Nyama

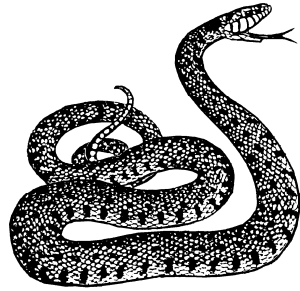
Kiro k_ihandu nka kyambaga kibba kya b_uli omwe_i yense_i kudya nyama. Nyama tugitunga kuruga mu bisolo na b_inyoni. Nyama girungi gyendya gibbe gitalimu makuha.

Beitu kadi nyama gyakabba ginola hoi, gibba ku muhendu gwa hakyendi hoi. Nahawakikyo, kyokyo owona bantu bakira kugidya mu biro b_imwei b_imwei hatali b_uli kiro.



Isomo 3

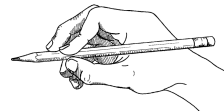
I i



mpiri

| | |
|--------|--------|
| mpiri | i |
| mpi-ri | mpi |
| mpi | mpi-ri |
| i | mpiri |

| | | |
|--------|---------|-------|
| ibangu | ihembe | itaku |
| ibega | ilobo | itama |
| ibingo | ipokopo | isubi |
| igina | irwaru | |
| iginyo | isumu | |



ikala, ibange, ibara, igambiro, irembu, igyendero, ihamba, isomero, ibingo, ilobo, ipokopo, irwaru, igana, isunge, itaka, itoko, itumbi

Biragiro byakuhandiika bigambu biteereni rundi byahukeeni:

‘Kwahi’, kigambu kyakugaana, kikwiza kuhandiikwanga kyahukeeni habwakyo. Kyakuwoniraho: Twajuniri kwahi.

‘Ti’ rundi ‘ta’, bigambu byakugaana tukwiza kubihandiikanga tubiteeraniize ku kigambu kibaza ha kikorwa. Kyakuwoniraho: titulimukujuna, twiceeri tutakujuna. Mu kyakuwoniraho yakumaaliira, kigambu ‘twiceeri’ tukyahukaniirye habwakubba mutwe gutukubazaho ‘tu’ gweziririmwo bwakabiri.

Mutwe bugubba guteeziririmu bwakabiri, hati hahwo tukihandiika nka kigambu kimwe. Kyakuwoniraho:

Twiceerikujuna, tulimukujuna, na bindi binene.

Mutwe bugutandikisya ha kigambu kikubanza kibaza ha kikorwa kandi gukeira gukatandikisya ha kyakabiri, bibyo bigambu bihandiikwa mwahu mwahu.

Kyakuwoniraho: tunakubba tujuniri, na bindi binene.

Kigambu kikutandikisya hukibba kusobora rundi kwiza, hati hahwo bigambu bibaza ha kikorwa bikwiza kuhandiikwanga mwahu mwahu kadi mutwe nabugwakabba gweziririmu bwakabiri. Kyakuwoniraho: tusobora kujuna, tukwiza kujuna, na bindi binene.

Kigambu kikutandikisya kyakabba bu, hati hahwo bigambu bikwiza kuhandiikwanga mwahu mwahu. Kyakuwoniraho: bunyaali nincakali nanywe, na bindi binene.

MWIRA WEETU NAGOBYA BBAWEETU

Kiro kimwei, twalingi nitulimukudya kya mwinsi. Bbaawetu buyeiziri akatubulya, “Mwiceerikukola ki?” Omwei muli twe yaamuweereere mananu nti, “Twiceerikudya.” Beitū mwira weetū wondi, yaamugobeerye, yaamuweera nti, “Twiceeri tutakudya.”

Bbaawetu kiniga kyamukwetī yaakoba, “Nsobora kubaroopa. Mwakabba mutalekeeri hahwo bugobyā bwenyu buḅwo, kiro kimwei nkwiza kubakuuta-bukuuti; gana musabe mbe ntali nanywe.”

Bbaawetu buyaalingi nakugyenda, buli omwei mu twe yaakoba, “Twakalikudya.”

Rules for writing joined and separate verbs:

The negative ‘kwahi’ shall be written as a separate word e.g. twajuniri kwahi.

The negative ti or ta shall be joined to the verb e.g. titulimukujuna, twiceeri tutakujuna, e.t.c. In the last example, ‘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. twiceerikujuna, tulimukujuna, e.t.c.

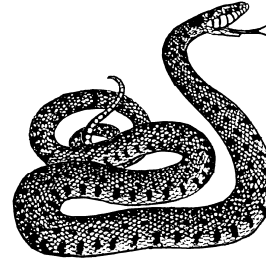
Verbs where the subject is present as a prefix on the main verb and also on the auxiliary verb before the main verb shall be written separately e.g. tunakubba tujuniri, e.t.c.

Where the auxiliary verb before the main verb is kusobora, or kwiza, the verbs shall be written separately even if the subject is not repeated on the main verb e.g. tusobora kujuna, tukwiza kujuna, e.t.c.

Where the auxiliary verb begins with bu, then the words shall be written separately e.g. bunyaali nincakali nanywe, e.t.c.

Isomo 3

Mpiri



Kuwonawona kwa mu nsi kwensei kwaleeteerwe mpiri. Kiki kyalingi habwakubba mpiri gyoheerye Eeva kudya kijuma kya musaali kya Mukama Ruhanga yaalingi ageeni yogwo Eeva na mwira waamwe Adamu kudya. Eeva buyaadiiri kikyo kijuma, yaatwaliraho na mwira waamwe Adamu yoodede adyeho.

Adamu buyaalingi nacakamala-bumali kudya kikyo kijuma yati tapu, bensei baadwa ha kukyetegezeza nka kubaalingi busa. Mu bwangu-bwangu bensei baamaari gabinya nkaahi beebbumba ku mubiri.

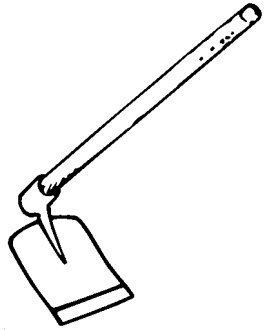
Mu kubafubira, Ruhanga yaaweereeri mpiri yati, “Kuruga na hataati okwiza kwesikiiranga na nda kandi okwiza kudyanga icuucu. Kandi na kindi, we na muntu, mukwiza kubbanga banyanzigwa.”

Kandi yaaweera mukali yati, “Okwiza kuwonawonanga hoj bwolibbanga noli na nda mpaka kudwa ha kubyalā. Na kindi na bwolibbanga nka mwiru kwibaabu, beitu olicalanga nomwetaagiriirya.”

Kandi yaaweera mudulu yati, “ + Weeteekerē mukali waamu waadya kijuma kinyabageeni kudya, hati okwiza kudyanga bya ntuyo kudoosya mpaka bwolikubayo mwitehe caali waarugiiri.”

Nahabwakikyo, kyokyo owona muntu na mpiri bawonangana nka mpiyo na mpuuta kandi muntu oteekwa kukora kasi kutunga kyakudya.

Isomo 4



nsimo

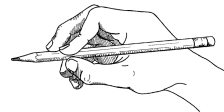
| | |
|--------|--------|
| nsimo | i |
| nsi-mo | nsi |
| nsi | nsi-mo |
| i | nsimo |

icoti
igwi
ihiga
irimbo
ihwa

ijiri
irinda
ijolo
isyokoli
izo

ibanza
ihala
ihanga
ihangwe
iguru

Soma Biragiro bya kuhandiika nyuguta 'i' ku namba za lupapura 35.



kibi, in^hi, canisⁱ, mbiro, katitititi, inei, isubagi, icoti, igwi, ilwaniro, ihiga, irimbo, ijani, ihwa, ibatirizo, ijiri, ibanza, ihala, ihanga, ihangwe, iguru, irinda, ijolo, mwinsi, biribiri, isyokoli, izo, misiri

MUDULU NAZINDUKIRA MUBAZI GWA NZOKA

Kiro kimwei, mu kyaru kya Kabboolwa, mudulu bubaamurangiiri nti, mubazi gwa nzoka gwicala lutobbotobbo, mwakya gwaho; hahwo na kampitimpiti, yaakoleeriho-bukoori, yaabyokya kugyenda mwirungu kulutoolya. Buyaalingi nakugyenda, yaawona garagara. Yaasosoobiri mpula-mpula na busaali bwamwe bubiri bubbeebbeebbe kugyenda kumwita.

Buyaamwitiri, kandi de bwangu-bwangu haahwo yaawona mpiri. Buyaagyesumiriiri, yaagaya. “Kaka kali kahirihiri, tikasobora kumpeneera bwire bwange kandi kudⁱ mukalⁱ wange nalimukuwonawona na nzoka.”

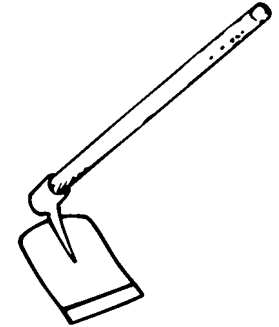
Buyaalingi nakwemuka na lutobbotobbo lwamwe, yaarabiiri bu m^utaahi waamwe munyakubba acakafurukiri-bufuruki mu kiky^o kyaru. “Abbala nywe itehe lyenyu kalirungi! Haha mali mumale geicala dwe muteekeeni mutafuruka-furukanga.” “Twe twahoori woodi, gana weewe otendya kuteekana mu kiikaru kimwei, kyokyo de kinyakukutoola Bugoigo kyakuleeta haha Kabboolwa.” Mudulu bubaamuweereeri yatyo, nakuraga yaamaari garaga.

Buyaalingi acakasetukiri-busetuki, mwomwo nacakamala-bumali zigati yaakoba, “Kahanda keenyu kaka kakali maani kasulusulu, habwaki mutakagalihya.” “Ee kale kabi kaahi, kiky^o tukwiza kukikoraho, we weebale.” “Ego, weede weebale kusiima.” Mudulu yaakwata lwamwe lwa kwemuka hali mukalⁱ waamwe.

| Reduplication on verbs & adverbs | No reduplication on nouns and adjectives | No reduplication on repetition of only one syllable |
|---|--|---|
| kukora- <u>bukori</u> mpula-mpula <u>bwangu-bwangu</u> acakafurukiri- <u>bufuruki</u> nacakamala- <u>bumali</u> nibacakasetuka- <u>busetuki</u> mulyega- <u>bwegi</u> kucuuka-cuuka kulibata-libata kudya-dya kusabba-sabbula kuhara- <u>buhari</u> | kampitimpiti lutobbotobbo garagara kasulusulu kibbeebbeebbe kahirihiri kabulibuli horohoro gologolo kurukuru bbubbu maama bbaabba haaha | kyokyo weewe mwomwo haha kaka kiki yooyo baba haha nywenywe zoozo twetwe |

Nsimo

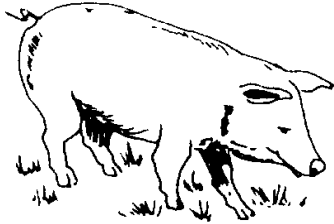
Kulima na kuloba myomyo
miicala milimo mya buli
omweji mu Bugungu.
Nahabwakikyo, buli gukali
mugi gwa bujunaanizibwa
guteekwa kubba na musiri.



Kwamwetu Bugungu mukali
mutungwa bwabba ategiri nsimo yogwo ba ku
zigati gigyoo bamuwonamu kwahi mugasu kandi
beega-bwegi nti mukaaga gunyaakugyenda hali
yogwo mukali gwakwereeri busa.

Isomo 5

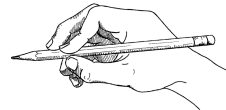
U u



mpunu

| | |
|--------|--------|
| mpunu | u |
| mpu-nu | mpu |
| mpu | mpu-nu |
| u | mpunu |

| | | |
|--------|--------|----------|
| kunu | kutema | kusahula |
| mumu | kutaha | kumera |
| muhuhu | kulasa | kunena |



kusera, mudulu, kululuha, kukusula, kukukura, kuhedula, kuluka, mbumbunira, kusala

Reduplication: Nyeezira-iramu

Nyeezira-iramu kili caali tubinyamu kigambu na kasitali hali kigambu kyezira-iramu.

Biragiyo bya kuhandiika nyeezira-iramu:

Kakubba kigambu kibba nikikwezira-iramu kandi nikili na kwatuka kubba mu kigambu kukukira ha kumwei, kasitali kakwiza kuhandiikwaho hakati wa bicweka bya kikyoo kigambu.

Bigambu bibaza ha kikorwa na bibyo byolokya mulingo gwa kintu kikolerwamu, byobyoo bisa bituhandiika nitutaho kasitali hali bikwezira-iramu. Kyakuwoniraho: kufuruka-furuka, bwangu-bwangu na bindi. Kigambu kimwei kisa mu bigambu bibaza ha kikorwa kitutataho kasitali hali kibba nikikwezira-iramu kyokyo kuwonawona (kwa biziho). Kubba kakubba tukitaho kasitali twakuleetaho buziho bwa kuyahukania na kiira kyakyo kuwonawona (kwa kumaga-maga).

Nyeezira-iramu gya mabara ga bintu rundi ga bantu na bigambu bisoboora ha mabara ga bintu, gikwiza kwahi kuhandiikwanga na kasitali. Kyakuwoniraho: lutobbotobbo, kibbeebbeebbe, garagara, horohoro, na bindi binene.

Nyeezira-iramu gya bigambu bili na kwatuka kubba mu kigambu nikuli kumwei kusa gikwiza kwahi kuhandiikwanga na kasitali. Kyakuwoniraho: kyokyo, weewe, kiki, boobo, kwokwo, na bindi binene.

Reduplication is where a word is split with a hyphen at the point where the word reduplicates / repeats itself.

Rules for reduplication:

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 e.g. geeyongeer-i-heyonger-i.

Only verbs or adverbs shall be reduplicated e.g. kufuruka-furuka, bwangu-bwangu e.t.c. The only exception is that the hyphen is not used with the verb kuwonawona (to suffer) as this would be confused with the verb kuwonawona (to look around).

Reduplication in nouns and adjectives shall not be hyphenated e.g. lutobbotobbo, kibbeebbeebbe, garagara, horohoro, e.t.c.

Reduplication involving the repetition of only one syllable are not hyphenated e.g. kyokyo, weewe, kiki, boobo, kwokwo, e.t.c.

The apostrophe: Rubungu lwa baana ikumi

Kiro kimwei, baana ikumi b'Iganga baabyokeerye kugyenda kucakara. Buli bantu baalibatengi babiri babiri: Adam n'Eeva, Mazinga n'Erizaabeeti, Kyamura n'Agaba, Bitadoori n'Ibburahimu, kasi Bitakwana n'Isaka.

Beitu batakabbeeru kwabukana, Adam yaabuulya, "Muli twe, naani ali na sente, naani ali na nda kandi naani ali na busobozi hwa kutwemeeraho kakubba tubba tugwebeerweho kizubu?" Mazinga yeiririmu yaakoba nti, "Weewe oli na busobozi. Gya kikyoo mukama weetu yooyo + yaakimbwereeri mwakya karei bunyamwagiirye nali na yodi munywani waamwe. Beitu + yaakobiri, twakabba nituli mu rubungu lwetu, muntu yensei yaakasobyanga olinakumuganyira. Kikyoo + yaakibaziri nakoba nti, yo auki buyaalingi nakujuna bantu, bibyo bya nsobi zaabu yaabifengihoo kwahi. + Bunyamusabiri abbe hamwei natwe, yaasuula."

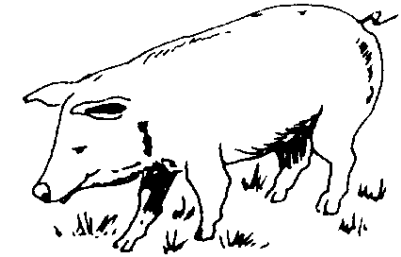
Buli omwei mu bo, yaagyendiri neisumu neihiga, baakwata gwa kwitaka. Bubaarugiriyo, baadwereeri mu nyumba gy'Isaka, beicaara kasi mwomwo yaabasegeerya bidyo na binywo

| Full form | Pronounced as | Correctly written as |
|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| gya Isaka | gyeisaka | gy'Isaka |
| na Eeva | naeewa | n'Eeva |
| na Erizabeeti | neerizabeeti | n'Erizabeeti |
| hwa Agaba | hwagaba | hw'Agaba |
| ba Iganga | beiganga | b'Iganga |
| ba Isaleeri | beisaleeri | b'Isaleeri |

Isomo 5

Mpunu

Mpunu kiicala kisolo kitwagya hensei kwamugi na mwirungu. Mpunu gigira kwahi kintu kigisoroora mu kudya kwagyo; libbe isubi rundi nyama, gyo gidya-budi. Mbe kadi hubbe hwana hukere, de gyo gibbwatura-hubbwaturi.

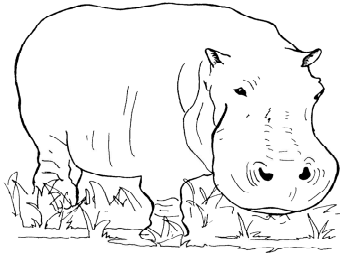


Kwira ku mpunu gya kwamugi, gyo kandi giicala kisolo kyahukanu hoi. Giicala girofu kimwei nka kwokukyegwa, tigyendya kunaaba kyonkei gwagyo gwicala gwa kwebiringitya mu togodo bwire bwensei.

Beitu kandi, kadi mpunu gyakabba giicala kwo mali girofu, bantu bendya hoi kudya nyama gwagyo hawwakubba ginola hoi. Bwokwata kudya mugodo gwagyo gudi, bwendya kwahi muntu wondi yensei akutalibanize.

Isomo 6

u

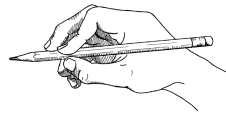


ngugu

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| ng <u>u</u> g <u>u</u> | | <u>u</u> |
| ng <u>u</u> -g <u>u</u> | | ng <u>u</u> |
| ng <u>u</u> | | ng <u>u</u> -g <u>u</u> |
| <u>u</u> | | ng <u>u</u> g <u>u</u> |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| k <u>u</u> b <u>i</u> ny <u>a</u> | k <u>w</u> es <u>u</u> ng <u>a</u> | k <u>u</u> s <u>u</u> l <u>a</u> |
| kub <u>i</u> ny <u>a</u> | k <u>w</u> es <u>u</u> ng <u>a</u> | kus <u>u</u> l <u>a</u> |
| kul <u>u</u> ma | k <u>t</u> wek <u>a</u> | k <u>r</u> u <u>m</u> b <u>a</u> |
| k <u>u</u> l <u>u</u> ma | kutwek <u>a</u> | muh <u>e</u> ndu |
| k <u>u</u> k <u>u</u> nda | kut <u>u</u> m <u>i</u> r <u>a</u> | mus <u>u</u> mb <u>i</u> |
| kuk <u>u</u> nda | kut <u>u</u> m <u>i</u> r <u>a</u> | kuh <u>u</u> d <u>u</u> l <u>a</u> |
| mug <u>a</u> su | m <u>u</u> l <u>i</u> ma | nt <u>u</u> mb <u>u</u> |
| k <u>u</u> s <u>u</u> ng <u>a</u> | mul <u>i</u> ma | kut <u>i</u> nd <u>a</u> |
| kusung <u>a</u> | kuhem <u>u</u> ra | |

Soma Biragiro bya kuhandiika nyuguta 'u' ku namba za lupapura 35.



kubinya, kubinya, kuluma, kuluma, kukunda, kukunda, kusunga, kwesunga, kwesunga, kutweka, ktweka, mulyangu, kurugamu, rubaju, kucamuka, ktumira, kutumira, mulima, mulima, kusula, kusula, krumba, kuhudula, ktinda, kulunga, kucuma, kukudula, kubandula, kucunda, kucumbutuka, kucumuka, kbimba, mbuli, kupima, nyungu

Biragiro bya kuhandiika kawonero keita nyuguta - ('):

Kawonero keita nyuguta (') kakoresebwa mu mahandiikire ga Lugungu kwelokya nteeraniza gya bigambu bibiri caali kigambu kikubanza kikumaalira na mpuunisya kandi kigambu kikuhondiraho nikitandikisya mpuunisya kandi de gili nyuguta gikooto.

Kyakuwoniraho: nyumba gy'Isaka.

Bututeeraniza bigambu bibiri na kawonero kaka (') keita nyuguta, mpuunisya gimaalira mu kigambu kyakubanza tugileekambe nitubula kugihandiika.

Mu kusoma, nyuguta gitubba tutahandiikiri tугyatulambe.

Katukobe nka mu kyakuwoniraho kituweeni hakyendi, bigambu tukubyatula nka nyumba gyeisaka na**u**byakabba bihandiikirwe nka nyumba gy'Isaka.

Rules for using an apostrophe:

The apostrophe is used in the Lugungu writing system 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 e.g. nyumba gy'Isaka.

When we join the two words by an apostrophe the vowel that ends in the first word is dropped out.

When pronouncing the written form the letter that has been dropped out is still pronounced e.g. in the example above the words are pronounced nyumba gyeisaka, even though they are written nyumba gy'Isaka.

Kihandū kyakwega ku nyuguta zaatūlī n na ny:

Nyuguta gyatūlī n gikwezatula nka gihondeerweho nyuguta y gikwīza kuhandiikwanga nī hatali ny. Nahabwakikyo, tuhandiika nkonio hatali nkonyo. Nyuguta gyatūlī ny gikwezatula nka gihondeerweho nyuguta y gikwīza kuhandiikwanga nyī hatali nyy. Kyakuwoniraho: kūkanyīa, kucūunyīa, na bindi binene. Mu bībyo bigambu bībaziirweho hakyendi, nyuguta ī gikukora nka nyuguta gyatūlī y. Kandi olinakukyega nti, gīgyo ī gili ī gikakaaru.

Important Note for Palatalised n and Palatalised ny:

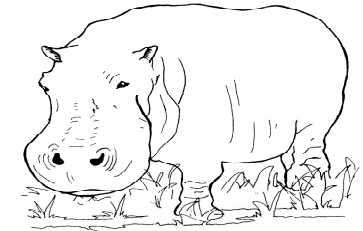
The palatalised n shall be written **nī** rather than **ny**, which is being used for the palatal nasal. Thus 'pestle' shall be written nkonio **not** nkonyo.

The palatalised ny shall be written **nyī** rather than **nyy**.

The **ī** in these cases is acting like a consonant (semi-vowel) taking the place of y to indicate palatalisation. Notice also, that it is a hard **ī** e.g. kūkanyīa, e.t.c.

Isomo 6

Ngugu



Ngugu kiicala kisolo kya mu meezi. Ngugu giisanira kimweji mpunu otoorihō gyo kandi giicala gikooto hoj kukira mpunu.

Kuhiiga ngugu okoresya bwati bwa Ngungu bwa bantu beicala beegiri nka ngooto. Mugazi de gwicala kikwatu kya bahiigi bakoresya mu muhiigo gwa ngugu.

Kyakubiihirirwa, badulu bahandu beiceeri nibatuhigiranga ngugu bakugyendanga nibakwa nibatumalikaho. Otoorihō nka kubakoba buli kiro nti, buli kintu kibba na burungi na bubiibi, bo kandi balindi ba byabuhangwa kwegwa yatyo, kiisana kibasemeera-busemeeri habwakubba beega-bwegi nti, hati banyanzigwa beitungu lya buhangwa baakumalikaho aleke mihihi mikwiza de misobore kuwonaho bya buhangwa bindi nka bībyo.

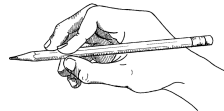
aa



| | |
|---------------|---------|
| ntaama | |
| ntaama | aa |
| ntaa-ma | ntaa |
| ntaa | ntaa-ma |
| aa | ntaama |

| | | |
|---------|----------|-------------|
| baaba | kwetaaga | bagyendiri |
| baba | kubaga | baagyendiri |
| haha | kubaaga | kutaala |
| haaha | kugaana | kulaala |
| ngabi | kugana | kulaama |
| ngaabi | kisaali | kalaamu |
| kisali | mutaahi | kukaara |
| kwetaga | mutahi | |

Soma Biragiro ku namba za lupapura 36.



baaba, baba, haha, haaha, ngaabi, ngabi, kwetaaga, kwetaga, kubaga, kubaaga, kugaana, kugana, kisaali, mutahi, mutaahi, bagyendiri, baagyendiri, kakala, kabada, kajangu, nyantalambwa, nyantapara, kukankana, sadada, kumala, kuharana, mutaahi, kutaala, kulaala, kulaama, kalaamu, kukaara, kutata, maka, kisaka, bamba, makala, mabara, salaka, garagara, lukaara, kwicaara, maaru, nyaanya, nyamukaaga

PALATAL NASAL (PALATAL CONSONANT) BAHARA BA MUGOONYI NA NYAANYA ZAABU

Mu kibbaga kimalikiri, bahara ba **Mugoonyi** - Nyangyendu na Nyamisango, baalimiri nyaanya zaabu zaakulunganga mu nyeni nka nyama na kuta mu nyooya.

Nyaanya zizo zeereeri kimwei zikooto kandi zinyiriru. Zensei zaamengereseniengi kimwei nka nyunyuzi gikwaka. Kandi muntu kuziwonaho yati, wezegwengi nokwendya kadi ozinyuunye-bunyunyuni. Kubasaba beikirizengi kwahi, kyonkei kibaakwiringimu kyabbengi nti, “Nyaanya zeetu zizi ziicala za twetwe kudya twankeenya.”

Kihandu kyakwega ku nyuguta ny:

Gili nyuguta gyatuli gikwemaaliira habwagyo gyankei, kadi nabugyakabba nigikuhandiikwa na nyuguta ibiri. Gili kwahi gimwei ku nyuguta zaatuli zihandiikwa nizihonderwaho nyuguta y.

Important Note for Palatal Consonant, ny:
It is a single consonant, even though it is written with two letters. It is not one of the palatalised consonants.

Biragiro bya kuhandiika kaakuwoniraho kaka - +:

Tukoresya kaakuwoniraho kaka - + mu mahandiikire ga Lugungu kwolokyaho nyahukana hakati wa kintu kikoleerwe bwire budooli inyumaho na kiira kyakyo kinyakukolwa heinyuma wa mwanya gulei.

Ku bintu bibbeeriho heinyuma wa bwire budooli, tukwiza kubanzanga kuhandiika kaakuwoniraho kaka - + ha huli kigambu kibaza ha kikorwa. Kyakuwoniraho: +baaletiri deeru.

Ku bintu binyakurabaho kadei bwodi, tukwiza kwahi kubanzanga kuhandiika kaakuwoniraho kaka - + ha kigambu kibaza ha kikorwa. Kyakuwoniraho: baaleetiri auki.

Rules for using a + symbol:

We use a + symbol in the writing system of Lugungu to mark the difference between recent past events and remote past events.

Events of the recent past shall be marked in Lugungu by preceding the verb with a + symbol e.g. +baaleetiri deeru.
Remote past events shall not be marked e.g. baaleetiri auki.

Isomo 7

Ntaama

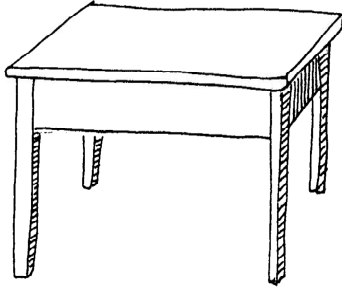


Ntaama kiicala kisolo kya kwamugi. Ntaama giicala na byoza binene kandi giicala kwahi na mahembe. Burungi bwa ntaama bwicala buculeeru bwagyo kandi habwa kuculeera kwagyo kwamaani, kadi muntu bwobba muculeeru maani, de bantu beicalanga nibakuweera nti, 'Kyokyo waaculeeri nka ntaama.'

Bantu bandi bendya kwahi kudya nyama gya ntaama habwakubba ntaama kiicala kisolo kya balaamansi bakira kwendya kusala nka kyonzera kya kuhongira butaka. Beitu kandi bantu bakukira bunene tobatoola ku nyama gya ntaama kukiramaani ku kinterente kidi habwa masaju gaakyo.

Isomo 8

ee

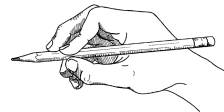


meeza

| | |
|--------|--------|
| meeza | ee |
| mee-za | mee |
| mee | mee-za |
| ee | meeza |

| | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|
| museeri | kuheera | kuleega |
| museri | kuhera | kulega |
| kuteereera | kwemeera | nyineeka |
| kuterera | kwemera | kuzeenya |
| kuhesa | kubeega | nyakeenyu |
| kuheesa | kubega | |
| weenyu | kweteega | |

Soma Biragiro ku namba za lupapura 36.



museeri, museri, kuteereera, kuterera, kuheesa, kuhesa, kuheera, kuhera, kwemeera, kubega, kubeega, kulega, kuleega, kwetega, kengere, kukebera, kikwere, kyererezi, kweteega, nyineeka, kuzeenya, nyakeenyu, weenyu, kumeremeta, kuserengeta, kusensegula, kwemeta, kutendeka, kisensede, kusekesera, kwezegwa, zeremere, mbebera, kwehamba, kwebeera, luseera, kuseega, kukeera

TONE (+):

Kaakuwoneraho kaka: +, kookubanza kuwona kasi osome kigambu kihondeeriho, tukakoresya mu mahandiikire ga Lugungu habwa kwahukania mabazire ga kintu kibbeeriho inyumaho wa saaha zidooli na kiira kyakyo kinyakukolwa mwanya gunene hoj inyuma.

Kyakuwoneraho:

+ yaadiiri deeru mwakya karei
yaadiiri auki

| Root verb | Recent Past | Remote Past |
|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| kudya | + yaadiiri | yaadiiri |
| kugyenda | + baagyendiri | baagyendiri |
| kwicuta | + beicutiri | beicutiri |
| kwega | + beegiri | beegiri |
| kwita | + beitiri | beitiri |
| kweta | + beetiri | beetiri |
| kweza | + beeziri | beeziri |
| kwiza | + beiziri | beiziri |
| kwingira | + beingiri | beingiri |

LUGYENDU LWA MASINDI

Kabise na Katuku, + baagyendiri Masindi mwakya lya deeru lyoli. Beitu Waalahi na Wanzala baagyendiri auki lidi. Kandi yo Mutaagu na Mugayo, mwomwo bagyendiri hataati. Nyangoma na Nyakatu, bo bagyenda huli kiro. Otoorho Mbuura na Mbeeriki, bo baagyenda mwakya, bwire bwakabba hukyeri kurungi.

THE VELAR NASAL, *ngh*:

KIFUBIRO KYA KUKYENA BANTU

Mu *busumi* *bwa* *kadei* *hoi*, muntu yaakalaalanga mu ruganga lwa bantu ***nghanya***, ***muninghinyi*** nka luswa; kifubiro kyamwe *kyabbengi* *kumurindya* mu ***nyunghunyu***, ***nibamuninghinira*** *kimwei* ***ninghi-ninghi*** *kandi* *nibamutyaba* *bukooro* *bussyoku* ***nunghu-nunghu*** mu *buso* *hwensei*, *kadi* ***nakwenghurunghuutya-******bwenghurunghuutya*** de *nibamugaana*.

Yogwo muntu yaakabbanga na ***nghinghinira*** mu *mutwe*, bantu *beegengi-bwegi* nti *yogwo* muntu ali na *ngesu* *zibbolu* *kandi* *murofu*; *nakumujuma* mu *luganda* de *baamalengi* *gamwejumira*. *Kumujumuura* *kijumo* *kikyo*, *baamusigengi* ***leengha*** *mubiri* *gwensei*.

Kihandu kyakwega ku nyuguta ngh:

Ngh gili nyuguta *gyatuli* *gikwemaaliira* *hawagyo* *gyankei* *nahugyakabba* *nigili* na *nyuguta* *isatu*.

Ngh gili kwahi *gimwei* ku nyuguta *zihandiikwa* *nizibanzwaho* *nyuguta* *n*.

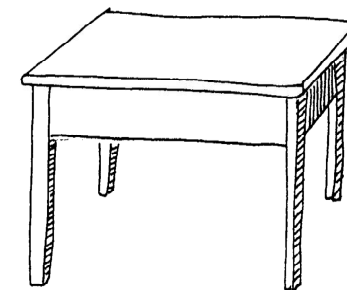
Important Note for a Velar Nasal, *ngh*:

It is a single consonant even though it is written with three letters.

It is not one of the prenasalised consonant

Isomo 8

Meeza



Meeza *kiicala* *kimwei* ha *bikwatu* bya mu *nyumba*. Meeza *gikorwa* *kuruga* mu *mbaahu* *rundi* *byoma*. Meeza *zikukira* *bunene* *zibba* na *magulu* *ganei*.

Migas *mya* *meeza* *miicala* *kudiiraho*, *ku-**somiraho* *nakuhandiikiraho*, na *mind* *minene*. *Nahawakikyo*, *buli* *gukakali* *mugi* *gwa* *bujunaanizibwa* *guteekwa* *kubba* na *meeza*.

Meeza *zikira* *kukorwa* bantu *babba* *basomereeri* bya *ngalu* *kandi* *hawo* bantu *babba* *kurungi* *hawakubba* bo *saaha* *zensei* *sente* *zaabu* *zibba* mu *ngalu*. *Nahawakikyo*, *kili* *kya* *mugasu* *hoi* muntu *kutendekwa* mu bya *ngalu*.

Isomo 9



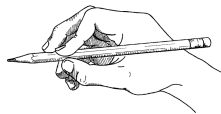
ii

mupiira

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| mupiira | ii |
| mu-pii-ra | pii |
| pii | mu-pii-ra |
| ii | mupiira |

| | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|------------|
| kulindiira | kubiika | ibiri | kupiika |
| kulindira | kubika | kyaliiro | kimira |
| kulaaliira | kibiri | kubaliira | kwikiriza |
| kulaalira | kibiiri | kusisiira | mubiri |
| kuziika | kihuru | kibiibi | kusikiriza |
| kuziika | kiihuru | kubiihiza | kulaalira |
| kuciima | ibiiri | kudiima | |

Soma Biragiro ku namba za lupapura 36.



kulindiira, kulindira, kulaaliira, kulaalira, kuziika, kuziika, kubiika, kubika, kibiri, kibiiri, kitimba, mundindi, lusiki, musiri, kumigiriza, mimiro, ibiiri, ibiri, kyaliiro, kubaliira, kusisiira, kibiibi, kubiihiza, kuciima, kudiima, kupiika, musinyi, mwinsi, kihuru, kiihuru, kadiima, kipiira, kutatiira

Biragiro bya kuhandiika b gyorobu-b:

‘B’ gyorobu (b), byakabbanga gihondeerwe w, u rundi u, mwomwo hasa, gyahandiikwanga. Kyakuwoneraho kili mu bigambu nka bibi: bwati, buhunga, buseeri, na bindi binene.

Nyuguta ‘b’ gyorobu, yakabbanga gihondeeri m, gikwiza kusigalanga nigili ‘b’, nabugyakabbanga gihondeerweho ‘w’ ‘u’ ‘u’. Kyakuwoniraho: mbwene, mbundu, mbumbunira, mbuli, na bindi binene.

Rules for writing the silent/soft b, b:
 The silent/soft* b, b, shall only be written when it appears before a w, u or u e.g bwati, buhunga, buseeri, e.t.c.
 If a silent/soft b is prenasalised even before a w, u or u, it remains b e.g. mbwene, mbundu, mbumbunira, mbuli, e.t.c.

*Heicalaho nyahukana mu mabazire ga nyuguta gya (b) gyorobu, hakati wa Bagungu beicala kwansi wa Kikonko na Bagungu beicala mu nsahu. Bagungu beicala kwansi wa Kikonko, mu kiikaru kya kwatula (b) gyorobu nigikaatuka kurungi, bo baatula u, u rundi w. Beitu kandi, Bagungu beicala mu nsahu, bo baatula gyogi (b) gyorobu nigyatuka kurungi hatali u, u rundi w.

*There is a dialect difference with this letter between the down and the upper dialects. The down dialect has u, u or w and for them the soft b is silent. Whereas the upper dialect has an actual sound which is the very soft b before u, u or w.

Biragiro bya kuhandiika nyuguta ‘bb’ gikubbaluka:

Nyuguta **bb** gikubbaluka, gikwiza kuhandiikwanga yati: ‘**bb**’. Beitu gigi nyuguta bb, bugyakabbanga gihondeeri nyuguta ‘m’, gikwiza kuhandiikwanga yati: ‘**mb**’, **HATALI** ‘**mbb**’, (nabugyakabba gyezatula nka ‘**mbb**’). Makuru gaakyo, ‘**mbb**’ gihandiikwa kwahi mu Lugungu. Na ‘b’ gitakubbaluka, nagyo bugyakabbanga gihondeeri ‘m’, gikwiza kuhandiikwanga nka ‘**mb**’

Rules for writing the hard bb sound:

The hard **b** sound is written **bb**, but the prenasalised hard **bb** shall be written **mb** **NOT** **mbb** (even though it sounds like a hard **mbb**. In other words, **mbb** is never written. The prenasalised soft **b** shall also be written **mb**.

Isomo 9

Mupiira

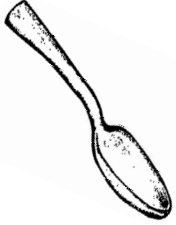
Mupiira gubba gwebulungusu kandi gwicala kikwatu kya mizaanu. Twicala na bika binene bya mizaanu mya mupiira. Haloho mupiira gwa magulu, gukira kuzeenywa badulu nibasamba-busambi na magulu. Kandi haloho mupiira gwa kubbaka, guzeenywa bakali, na mizaanu mindi minene.



Buli gukali muzaanu gwa mupiira gunyuma hoj kandi bantu banene bendya kuzeenya rundi kusunga mizaanu mya mupiira. Mukama Ruhanga akakuha kisembu kya kuzeenya mupiira, we abba akukoleeri kintu kyamaani hoj kandi bantu banene badoori hadei, na habateenihizengi kudwa habwa kuzeenya mupiira.

Pe beiraba, we waakabba weegiri nti, kisembu kya kuzeenya mupiira oicala nakyo, olinakuwonira kimwei nti, kikyo kisembu kikukwereeri kwahi busa, habwakubba, kakubba okitaho maani oli na binene byokusobora kukitungamwo.

Isomo 10



kijiiko

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| kijiiko | ii |
| ki-jii-ko | ki-jii |
| ki-jii | ki-jii-ko |
| ii | kijiiko |

| | | | |
|---------|------------|---------|--------|
| kuhiima | kwesiiga | kutiina | kibise |
| kuhima | kwesiga | kiina | ilu |
| kuhiiga | kyebisire | kisiisa | inyuma |
| kuhiga | kyebisiire | kiibo | ihali |
| kusiga | kubisiira | hiihya | ihe |
| kusiiga | kubisira | kusiima | |
| diini | kusiisira | biiruka | |

Soma Biragiro ku namba za lupapura 35-36.



kuhiima, kuhima, kuhiiga, kuhiga, kusiga, kusiiga, kwesiiga, kwesiga, kyebisire, kyebisiire, ihulo, ikumi, izuba, isyanu, pipira, raatiri, pikipiki, kyegweci, kyehindo, kubisiira, kubisira, kusiisira, , kutiina, kiina, kisiisa, rangi, poipo, mwiko, mitiro, kutiga, kisiki, bimira, kiibo, hiihya, kusiima, biiruka, diini, kwikiriza, kuhima, kuhiga, kusiga, kwesiga, mukaafiiri, muriiti, kukiizika, kuliisya, kisiika, ihali, ihe

Biragiro bya kuhandiika mpuunisa ibiri zikwisana nizili zihonderegeeni:

1. Gigyo mpuunisa, gyorugaho kasi odwe ku 'm' rundi 'n' gihondeerweho nyuguta gyatuli, gikwiza kuhandiikwanga nigili nyuguta gimwei, nabugyakabba gyezatula nka gikwesika. Mu mulingo gwogwo gumwei, mpuunisa gihondera nyuguta gya 'y', rundi gya 'w', bubwo 'y' gigyo, rundi 'w' gigyo, nigili mu meiso ga nyuguta gindi gyatuli, gigyo mpuunisa, nagyo gikwiza kuhandiikwanga nigili nyuguta gimwei, nabugyakabba gyodede, gyezatula nka gikwesika. Kyakuwoneraho, byobyo bigambu nka: Lugungu, kubimba, kiswija, pyoko, na bindi binene.
2. Mpuunisa gyenseenya gibba ha kumaliira kwa kigambu, gikwiza kuhandikwanga nigili gimwei, nabugyakabbanga nigikwezatula nka gikwesika. Kyakuwoneraho, byobyo bigambu nka: we, di?, ki?, do! na bindi binene.
3. Mpuunisa zili ha kumaliira kwa kigambu, zaahandiikwanga nizili ibiri ibiri, zoozo zili mu bigambu bibi: mpaa, itaa, ee, kikuu.
4. Tihaloho kigambu kyensei mu Lugungu kitandikisya mpuunisa ibiri zikwisana nizili zihonderegeeni.

Rules for writing long vowels:

1. Vowels preceding (i.e. followed by) a prenasalised consonant always sound long just as vowels following a labialised or palatalised consonant do, but will not be written double e.g. Lugungu, kubimba, kiswija, pyoko, e.t.c.
2. All final vowels shall be written with a single vowel e.g. we, di?, ki?, do!, e.t.c.
3. The following are final vowels written long: mpaa, itaa, ee, kikuu.
4. There are no words in Lugungu that begin with a long vowel.

Biragiro bya kuhandiika mpuunisa zikakaaru:

1. Kigambu kikwiza kuhandiikwanga na mpuunisa zikakaaru rundi zoorobu zisa. Makuru gaakyo, tosobora kujukubya mpuunisa zikakaaru na zoorobu mu kigambu kimweji.
2. Nyuguta 'mu' zaakabbanga nizikumaaliira ha kigambu kibaza ha kikorwa, 'mu' gigyogikwiza kuhandiikwanga na 'u' gyorobu, kadi kikyogikambu nabukyakabbanga nikili na 'u' zindi rundi 'i' zikakaaru. Kyakuwoniraho: kweziramu, kwiramu, na bindi binene.
3. 'Ku', 'mu' na 'bu' bubyakabbanga nibili bigambu byesorori habwabyo, bikwiza kwahi kuhandiikwanga na mpuunisa zikakaaru, nabubyakabbanga bundi nibikwezatula nka bili na mpuunisa u gikakaaru. Kyakuwoniraho: ku zigati, mu nyumba, bu Simooni, na bindi binene.
4. Kigambu kyenseenya kyakabbanga na nyuguta n rundi ny gikwezatula nka gihondeerweho nyuguta y, kikwiza kuhandiikwanga na mpuunisa zikakaaru. Kyakuwoniraho: nkonio, kukanyia, na bindi binene.

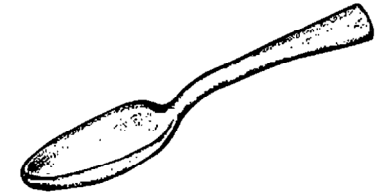
Rules for writing hard vowels:

1. A word shall be written with either hard or soft vowels i.e. hard and soft vowels cannot be mixed in one word.
2. When clitic 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. kweziramu, kwiramu, e.t.c.
3. When ku, mu and bu are separate words they shall not be written with hard vowels, even though they may at times sound hard e.g. ku zigati, mu nyumba, bu Simooni, e.t.c.
4. Any word having a palatalised n or ny shall be written using hard i and u vowels e.g. nkonio, kukanyia, e.t.c.

Isomo 10

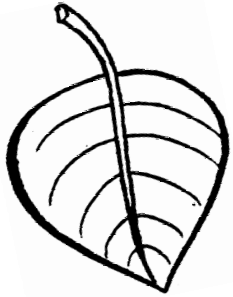
Kijiiko

Kijiiko kiicala kimweji ku bikwatu bya mu nyumba. Kisisani kya kijiiko kibba nka kya kitihyo. Nangwa bantu bandi kitihyo bakyeta kijiiko kikooto.



Bijiiko bikukira bunene bibba bya byoma. Beitu kandi bo Bagungu bakade, baalingi na bijiiko byabu bibaheesengi kuruga mu bisaali. Bibi bijiiko bya bisaali Bagungu baabyetengi bikwaya.

Bijiiko bitukoonyera kunywa busira, mibazi, kukoroga, kwihula nyeni, na migasu mindi minene. Nahabwakikyo, kijiiko kiicala kikwatu kyotasobora kwicala otali nakyo. Kyokyo owona muntu bwalemwa kubba na kijiiko ahambirizibwa hakiri kadi kubba na lukere.

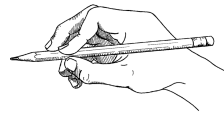


kikoora

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| kikoora | oo |
| ki-koo-ra | ki-koo |
| ki-koo | ki-koo-ra |
| oo | kikoora |

| | | |
|---------|----------|----------|
| kuhoora | kusooba | nyoota |
| kuhora | kusoba | nyota |
| kutola | noono | kyerooko |
| kutoola | nono | itoore |
| kicooli | byeloola | kyorooni |

Soma Biragiro ku namba za lupapura 36.

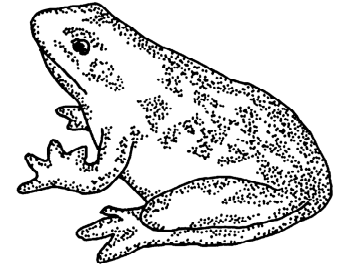


kuhoora, kuhora, kutoola, kutola, kusoba, kusooba, noono, nono, nyota, nyoota, kunokola, kusokola, ipokopo, kokota, kusomola, kakororoza, byeloola, kyerooko, itoore, kyorooni, kicooli, kwongosa, nsone, kasolya, lyoba, kukora, kusora, kwokola, bitooki, kipooli, kwecooka

Nyangele Natoolya Mubazi

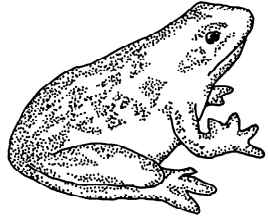
Gwa Meiso

Kyamukaaga kimalikiri,
Nyangele, muheesa **nkoni**,
yaabyokeerye kugyenda
mwirungu kutoolya mubazi
gwa **kuhonia mutabani**
waamwe, Nyiinya,
munyakubba ahimbiri meiso.



Buyaadoori, yaagya mubazi guyendyengi
otooriho nihaloho **muniongooro**. Kiyaakoori,
yaakwet **muniongooro** gugwo yaagwita kasi
mwomwo yaakupula mubazi gwamwe, yeemuka.

Kudwa kwamugi, muhara waamwe
atendeeryengi ndaawe nka kimwei habwa
kukwenyia, yeiziri yaamuweera nti, “Nnyeni
lyandemiri **kulicuunya**, ootooriho
nyaahambirizibiirwe **kutoonyiamwo** muzu.”
Maawe yaamwiririmu yaakoba, “Bwo
nakutoonyiamwo muzu, waakali kwendya ngu
okanyie?”



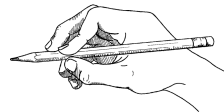
ni(a/e/o)

sonsooia

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| sonsoon <u>ia</u> | sonsoon <u>ia</u> |
| so-ns <u>oo-nia</u> | so-ns <u>oo-nia</u> |
| <u>nia</u> | <u>nia</u> |
| <u>ni(a)</u> | <u>ni(a)</u> |

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| ku <u>honia</u> | ku <u>nwania</u> | ku <u>konia</u> |
| nk <u>onjo</u> | ku <u>sesenia</u> | ku <u>bagania</u> |
| ku <u>kankania</u> | ku <u>wesisigania</u> | ku <u>sasaania</u> |
| ku <u>guunia</u> | ku <u>nia</u> | ku <u>jugaania</u> , |
| mu <u>niongooro</u> | ku <u>bunia</u> | ku <u>sonia</u> |
| mu <u>niozo</u> | ku <u>syania</u> | |

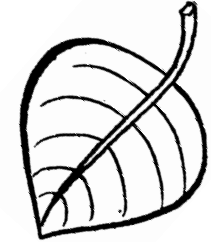
Soma Biragiro bya kuhandiika nyuguta 'ni(a/e/o)' ku namba za lupapura 42-43.



kucuunya, mpekenyu, nyuguta, kunyirira, kumyankya, kunyaala, kunyirinkya, kukwenya, nyankeenya, kugoonya, kunyuunya, kuteenya, kunyaama

Kikoora

Kikoora kiicala kimwei ku bicweka bya kimera. Bikoora bikukira bunene biicala bya rangi gya kisubi kibisi.



Kikoora kiicala na mugasu gwamaani ku kimera, kukiramaani kukoonyera kimera kuhuumula. Kandi kadi twe Bantu, twicala na bintu binene hoj bitutunga kuruga ha kikoora. Kikoora kitukoonyera nka mubazi, nyeni na kwecuma bwobba omaari mulimo gwamu mu kyorooni. Kandi bo batungi ba bisolo, mugasu gwa bikoora gubakiirayo gwicala bikoora kukoonyeranga nka bidyo bya bisolo.

Nahabwakikyo, bantu bensei tusemereeri twerindenge hoj kutema misaali habwakubba misaali mitaloho, mimyo migasu mya bikoora myensei twakubba tumifeebeerwe!

Isomo 12

uu

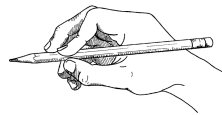


kihuulu

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| kihuulu | uu |
| ki-huu-lu | ki-huu |
| ki-huu | ki-huu-lu |
| uu | kihuulu |

| | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|------------|
| kuhuuha | ndulu | kuhuna | kunaanuula |
| kuhuha | nduulu | kuhuuna | kunanula |
| kutuuma | tuutu | kidulu | kuhumula |
| kutuma | tutu | kiduulu | kucuucuura |
| kutura | kusuula | kjuuta | kucuunya |
| kutuura | kusula | kujuta | |
| icuucu | kucuusa | kihuruutu | |

Soma Biragiro ku namba za lupapura 36.



kuhuuha, kuhuha, kutuuma, kutuma, kutuura, kutura, ndulu, nduulu, kukupula, kuzuba, kudiba, kuhudula, muculeeru, kwiruka, tuutu, tutu, kusuula, kusula, kuhuuna, kuhuna, kiduulu, kidulu, kudonga, izuba, kujuguna, kubisa, kuhimba, kuhuha, kutuma, kutura, ndulu, tutu, kusula, kuhuna, kidulu, kujuta, kjuuta, kunanula, kunaanuula, kucuucuura, icuucu, kucuunya, kucuusa

Leengha

Isomo 16



Leengha kiicala kimwei ku bimera bya mibazi. Twicala na leengha za bika binene bikwahukana. Haloho leengha gya mpiri, leengha gya kuloba, gya kuhiga, gya kujuumuura, na zindi zinene.

Leengha zikira kwesigwa bantu beikiririza mu bintu bya kiiraguru. Beitu bo bantu bakukira bunene beikiririza mu Yesu Kurisitu, bendya kwahi obaweere nti, leengha gwicala mubazi gutamba kintu kindi kyensei, habwakubba bo beicala beegiri nti dakitaali asingayo eicala Ruhanga musa; munyakuhanga nsi na byagyo byensei.

Beitu kandi, haloho bamwe mu bantu bandi de beikiririza mu Yesu Kurisito bakoba nti, Ruhanga yaahangiri huli kimwei mu nsi aleke bibyo bintu bisobore kukoonyerangananga. Otoriho bo bawo bantu kibagaana kiicala, kubanza kuhongira yogwo leengha kintu kyeibbanga, okalimusigaho, kasi okamukoresya kwetambisya. Kubba bwosalira leengha kihongwa, obba okoori ndagaanu na yogwo leengha, dongi noli otacakesiga Mukama Ruhanga. Nahabwakikyo, kiicala kibiibi kusalira kihongwa kintu kyensei kinyakuhangwa Ruhanga.

| | |
|-----|-----|
| Ngh | ngh |
|-----|-----|



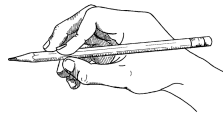
leengha

| | |
|----------|----------|
| leengha | ngh |
| lee-ngha | ngha |
| ngha | lee-ngha |
| ngh | leengha |

nghanya
nganya
kuninghina
kwenghurunghuutya
nyunghunyu
kweninghiniira
nghinghinira
nghyau
nghyeu

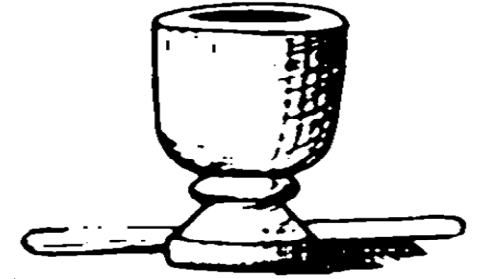
leengha
lenga
ninghi-ninghi
nunghu-nunghu
kunyaughula
munanghu
munyinghiniyi
kunaangha
kunghaabuula

Soma Biragiro bya kuhandiika nyuguta
'ngh' ku namba za lupapura 39.



kunghaaba, nganye, leengha, lenga, ngingo, ngombi,
nganda, ngandu, nghanya, kuninghina,
kwenghurunghuutya, nyunghunyu, kweninghiniira, ngeye,
ngemi, ngonyogonyo, ngobi, ngugu, ngungu, munanghu,
munyinghiniyi, kunaangha, kunghaabuula, ngura, nguuhu,
nguuje, bininga, nganya, lenga, ninghi-ninghi, kunyaughula,
nunghu-nunghu,

Kihuulu



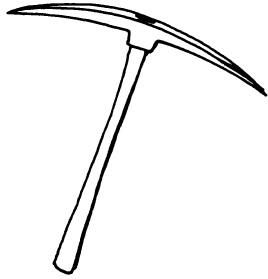
Kihuulu kiicala
kimweji ku bikwatu
bya mu nyumba.
Bihuulu bikukira
bunene

biheeswa-buheeswa kuruga mu bisaali. Kandi buli
kihuulu kibba na nkonio.

Mugasu gwa kihuulu gwicala kukoneramwo
bintu nka ngura, bicooli, binyoobwa, na bintu
bindi.

Bugungu kwamwetu, mu biro bidi bya kadei,
buli gukali mugi gwa bujunaanizibwa
gwateekwengi kubba na kihuulu. Deeru nu kandi
biro bibi, mili migi mimwei mimwei myomyo
okwagya nimili na kihuulu habwakubba kuruga
byoma biswa nibiiza, kihuulu kilimukugyendanga
nikimalikirwa mugasu gwakyo. Na badulu
banyakutuheesiranga bihuulu
balimukugyendanga nibatumalikhaho habwa
kukwa.

| | |
|---|---|
| u | u |
|---|---|

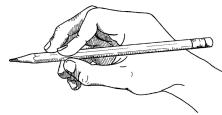


suruuru

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| suruuru | uu |
| su-ruu-ru | su-ruu |
| su-ruu | su-ruu-ru |
| uu | suruuru |

| | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|
| kutuuta | puuyo | kusuula |
| kutuuta | nyunyuzi | kukundula |
| kuhuruytya | kukuunyukula | muntu |
| kipumpuuta | kukuumula | kukuuta |
| kupumpuuta | kukuruutya | |
| puura | kuhuruguma | |

Soma Biragiro ku namba za lupapura 35-36.



puuyo, nyunyuzi, kutuuta, kutuuta, kukuunyukula, kukuumula, kukuruutya, kuteesya, kwahuura, mudulu, kuhuhya, muhandu, muhanda, kunanuka, kuhuruytya, kipumpuuta, kupumpuuta, puura, muhuuru, kujuna, kukwa, kuhuuta, kukuuruura, kujurujuuta, kujuytya, kumuumuuta, kudunguudya,

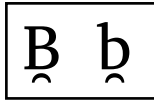
Bumaalu

Bumaalu bwicala kimwei ku bimera bitali bya rangi gya kisubi kibisi. Bumaalu bwicala bwa bika binene bikwahukana. Haloho bumaalu bwa kibbondi, bwa nkurukuduuru, bumaratata, bimaalu bya bbootya, na bundi bunene.



Bumaalu bwicala nyeni linolu hoi kukiramaani bwobba obulungirimwo mate. Yenseenya odyani weekombira luzala nka waalukadula-bukaduli. Baana bonse bo kandi bumaalu waabu bubakira kwendya kudya, bwicala bwa nkurukuduuru; kandi wo, bakira kwendya kubudya nibuli bwokye.

Beitu kandi bantu bandi, tobaweera byakudya bumaalu. Bo bakuweera nti, bumaalu woobudya, buleeta bizumbu. Woobuulya nti, naani yaabaweereeri bumaalu nka kubuleeta bizumbu, bo bakwiramu nti “Aaha, we gerya obudye do, okwiza kukyewonira.”

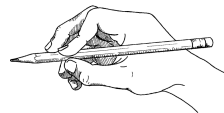


bumaalu

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| bumaalu | b |
| bu-maa-lu | bu |
| bu | bu-maa-lu |
| b | bumaalu |

| | | |
|-------------|------------|---------------|
| buseri | buhunga | kuhuusana |
| kuhula | budulu | buseeri |
| bubu | buhabu | kuhuula |
| bukali | bwati | bbubu |
| bururu | bwomi | bukaali |
| kuhurubuuta | bwire | bbururu |
| kubahula | bwongu | kubburubbuuta |
| kubahuka | hawwaki | kubbaabbuula |
| kuhumba | kuhulubuta | kubbaabbuuka |

Soma Biragiro bya kuhandiika nyuguta 'b' ku namba za lupapura 38.



buseri, kuhula, bubu, bukali, bururu, kuhurubuuta, kubahula, kubahuka, kuhumba, kubboha, kusabbula, kyebbumbu, myebbengeeru, myebbuno, kubbanula, kubbibinula, kubbigibbirya, kibbiriti, kubbingibbala, kubala, kubaba, budulu, buhabu, bwati, bwomi, bwire, bwongu, hawwaki, hawwakubba, kuhulubuta, kuhuulya

Suruuru

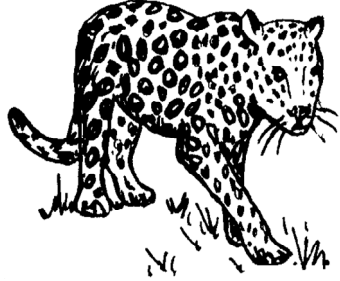


Suruuru kiicala kikwatu kya kyoma kibba kisubbeho musa gwa kisaali. Suruuru nigili na musa gwagyo okoba nyuguta T. Suruuru gibba na minwa mibiri myobi kandi mimyo minwa mitema nsi kadi gitatiro teetej; mbe kadi lubbe lubbaali de gyo gitema-butemi.

Suruuru kiicala kikwatu kya mubimbi mukugu atekwa kubba nakyo hawwakubba gyogyo babimbi bakoresya kutemesya misinge mya manyumba.

Beitu kandi nolimukutemesya suruuru, olinakuwona nti, wegyenderiize kikumala, kubba gyo, bwogitemesya swa, osobora kwizukira lukoni olumaariho.

| | |
|----|----|
| Bb | bb |
|----|----|

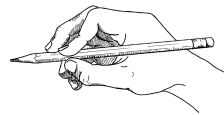
**bbegeri**

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| bbegeri | bb |
| bbe-ge-ri | bbe |
| bbe | bbe-ge-ri |
| bb | bbegeri |

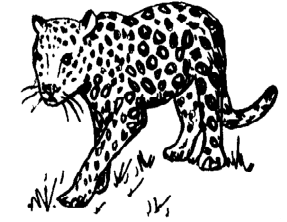
| | |
|---------|----------|
| bbisa | bbinika |
| bisa | bbeneti |
| baaba | bboodi |
| kusabba | bbiringi |
| kusaba | bbuuri |
| bbuuru | bbooso |
| bbaruha | bbungu |

| |
|---------------|
| kibbolibbo |
| kwebbugubbula |
| ibbangukiro |
| kubbaaka |
| lubbaali |

Soma Biragiro bya kuhandiika nyuguta 'bb' ku namba za lupapura 37.



kubbungubbuulya, kubaba, kiberu, bantu, bintu, mabingo, lubo, badulu, Bagungu, bbeneti, bboodi, bbiringi, bbuuri, bbooso, bbisa, bisa, bbungu, kibbolibbo, Bagehya, beitu, beetu, bicwocwo, bbeneti, bidyo, bigambu, birye, biramukyo, bizumbu, bikwatu, bihimba, birangwa, kubbulubbuta

Bbegeri

Bbegeri kiicala kisolo kidooli kya mwirungu. Bbegeri eisanira kimwei kajangu. Gabbe kadi masurubbu gaamwe, na ga kajangu waahukania kwahi. Kikuta kya bbegeri kibba na matologindo geiraguru, gasyanu na ga kisubi kyomu. Bidyo bya bbegeri biicala nyama kandi bwicalu bwamwe bwicala misaali.

Bbegeri kiicala kisolo kya kabi hoj. Kyo hakabba hataloho kabi kandi kensei, okyagya kyehombokereerye. Beitu kakubba kiwona munyanzigwa waakyo, kimala gazimba, nikihuukira kimwei, nakuhuruguma kiteeriho.

Kadi we muntu, bbegeri atakabbeeru kukyetegereza nti omuweeni, abba kwahi na kabi kandi kensei nawe. Beitu bwamala kukyetegereza nti omuteeriho meiso gaamu gabiri, hahwo hoohe weetegereza hulemu hwa bbegeri nka kuhwisana. Amala gakugusukira, nakugwera, nagyenda nakusimba nono zaamwe zidi, kudoosya mpaka akuharaturiiri nka kimwei ibbanga nilikalwa curu-curu.

Nahabwakikyo, pe beiraba orombeerye bbegeri, kadi omuweeni, we weefoora nka otomuweeni.