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ABSTRACT

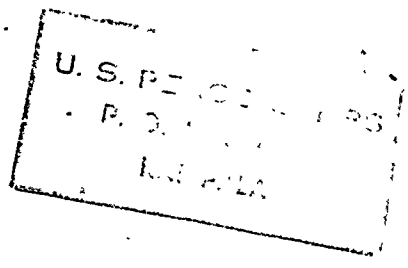
This Luganda textbook for Peace Corps Luganda students follows the first book (1968). The fifteen lessons alternate between conversations on various subjects, to enable students to improve their speaking ability, and notes on grammar, to enable students to gain more confidence in their use of the language. A few lines extracted from the local newspapers about going to the moon were used to form some of the lessons in this book so that students would be able to see and learn styles of language used in newspapers. Lesson 14 consists of a long story and vocabulary, followed by questions to check comprehension. (Author/CLK)

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LUGANDA



CONTINUATION



BOOK 2

FLC03824

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

LUGANDA CLASS/CONVERSATIONSConversation I

- S1. Oluganda lwe lulimi olusingira ddala obuzibu nu nsi yonna. Luganda is the hardest language in the world.
- S2. Lwaki oyogera otyo? Why do you say that?
- S1. Siyinja kulutegeera oba kulwogera. I can't understand it or speak it.
- S2. Naye waakatandika okuluyiga. But you have just started learning it.

Conversation II

- S1. Ekintu kino mukiyita nutya nu Luganda? What do you (pl.) call this thing in Luganda?
- S2. Kiyitibwa "nnyondo". It is called "a hammer".
- S1. Ebintu by'okubisa ennyondo biyitibwa bitya? What's the word for the things you hit with a hammer?
- S2. "Misunaali". Okuba enisunaali nu niti. "Nails". You pound nails into wood with a hammer.

Conversation III

- S1. Oyinza okutegeera bulungi nnyo Oluganda olwogere? Can you understand spoken Luganda very well?
- S2. Nnyinza okukutegeera, naye abantu abasinga obungi boogera nangu nnyo. I can understand you, but most people speak too fast.
- S1. Ng'okwogera? Oyinza okunyunya? How about speaking? Can you carry on a conversation?
- S2. Mu nazina soogera nangu. I'm really not very fluent.

Conversation IV

- S1. Osaba otya obiyambi n'eggonjebwa? How do you ask for help politely?
- S2. Oganba "Wattu oyinza okunyanba?" You say "Could you help me, please"?
- S1. Kye kyokka ky'oteekwa okwogera? Is that all you have to say?
- Yee, kye kyokka. Yes, that is all.

OKUGENDA KU MWEZI (Going to the Moon)

--yasinzidde nu kitebe ekikulu
ekya Gavumenti y'ensi ye.

--(he) from the Government Head-
quarters of his country.

n'aganba nti akkirizza nti onwaka
gwa '2000 we gunaatuukira,

and said that he believed that by
the year 2000,

abantu b'oku nsi eno, bajja kuba
nga beeyongedde okukyalira ensi
endala,

people of this world, will have
visited other new worlds,

eziri nu bbanga, eyinza okubeera
enbeera y'obulamu endala.

which are in the space, on which
there can be a form of another life.

Onukulenbeze wa America ono
yategeesezza, nga bw'alina essuubi
ku nulundi onulala.

This President of America said, as
he hoped that next time,

lwe wanaabaawo okugezaako
okunoonyereza eby'omu bwengula
bw'ebbanga, America bagenda
kwegattibwako ababaka b'ensi endala,

when there is another trial of
research in the space, The Ameri-
cans will be joined by representa-
tives from other countries;

bakolere wamu.

They may work together.

Text - Read and Translate:

Taifa 24 July, 1969

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

Onukulenbeze wa America ono yategeesezza nga bw'alina essuubi nti ku nulundi onulala lwe wanaabaawo okugezaako okunoonyereza eby'omu bwengula bw'ebbanga. America bagenda kwegattibwako ababaka b'ensi endala, bakolere

Questions:

1. Erinnya ly'onukulenbeze wa America y'ani? ---
2. Ekitebe ekikulu ekya Gavumenti kiri nu kibuga ki?
3. Ennyumba Onukulenbeze wa America nw'asula eyitibwa etya?
4. Onwaka ogwa 2000 we gunaatuukira abantu baliba beeyongedde kukola ki?
5. Ku nulundi onulala ogw'okunooyereza, Onukulenbeze wa America agamba abantu b'omu nsi endala bakole ki?

Read the following, filling the blanks:

President Richard Nixon ya __nzidde ku __tebe ekiku __kya Gavumenti y'ensi __e (White House) n'agan __nti onu __ka ogwa 2000 we __naatuukira aba __b'oku __si eno __jja kuba nga beeyonge __okukya __ensi __dala ezi __nu bba __eyinza __beera enbeera y'obula __endala.

O __lenbeze __a America ono __ategezezza nga bw'ali __ess __bi nti ku __lundi onula __lwe wanaaba __okugezaa __okunoonyere __eby'onu bwengula bw'ebba __. Abamerica __genda kwegattibwako ababa __b'ensi endala __kolere __nu.

Vocabulary:

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

TALKING ABOUT SHOPPING/CONVERSATIONS

Conversation I

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

Conversation II

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

Conversation III

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

Conversation IV

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

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

Abamerika era bakikoze.

Abasajja bonbi abaatonnye ku kwezi,
nu kiro ekyakeesezza olwa Monday

.Basitudde bulungi nu kazungirizi
kaabwe - okuva ku nwezi.

ne batandika olugendo lwabwe olw'
okwegatta ku kizungirizi ekinene,
ekyabalindiridde waggulu waagwo.

Kino kye kiseera ekibadde ekisingira
ddala obuzibu.

Ababuusi ne bakagezi nunnyo babadde
beeralikirira.

nti singa akazungirizi akatono
kaleneddwa okusitula okuva ku nwezi

eyo ye yandibadde enkomerero ya
Armstrong ne Aldrin.

bandifiriddeyo

The Americans have at last done it.

Both men who landed on the moon,
During the night before Monday

They have taken off well in their
lunar Module - from the moon.

and started their journey to re-
unite the big rocket.

which was awaiting them above the
moon.

This has been the most difficult
time.

The lunar pioneer and the scien-
tists were worried.

that if the small rocket failed to
take off from the moon

this would be the end of Armstrong
and Aldrin.

they would die there

Text - Read and Translate into English:

Taifa: 22.7.69

Abasajja bonbi Neil Armstrong ne Edwin Aldrin abaatonnye ku nwezi nu
kiro ekyakeesezza olwa Monday basitudde bulungi nu kazungirizi kaabwe
EAGLE okuva ku nwezi ne batandika olugendo lw'okwegatta ku kizungirizi
ekinene Apollo II okyabadde kibalindiridde waggulu waagwo.

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

Read the following - filling in the blanks:

Abamerica e ba'ri ze. Abasa bon Neil Armstrong e Aldrin a tonnye u nwe nu ki ekyakeese olwa Monday basi dde bu ngi nu kazu rizi kaab EAGLE oku u nwezi e batandi o gendo lw'okwega ku kizu rizi eki ne Apollo II ekya dde kibalindi dde waggi wangwo.

Kino ye kis ra ekibadde ki ngira ddala buzi, ababuusi b no wanu ne bakagezi nu o kye baba basingi ddal okweraliki ra.

Ki dde kinanyidd bu ngi ti singa akazungirizi akato kaloneddwa okusi la oku ku nwe eyo ye yandi dde enkonerero ya Armstrong ne Aldrin bandifiridde.

Questions:

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

GOING SHOPPING/CONVERSATIONS

Conversation I

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

Conversation II

- | | |
|--|--|
| S1. Njagala kogenda kugula bintu. | I want to go shopping. |
| S2. Onanyi bintu ki by'ogenda okugula? | Do you know what you are going to buy? |
| S1. Sinnananya, naye nsuuhira nnaananya nga ngula. | Not yet, but I hope to while shopping. |
| S2. Nakyawa okugenda okugula ebintu. | I hated to go shopping. |

Conversation III

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

Conversation IV

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

LESSON 6

THE PASSIVE FORMS

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

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

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

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

Buulira becomes buulirwa - modified form buuliddwa

Kolera becomes kolerwa - modified form koleddwa

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

Lubala (warn) gives labulwa - modified form labuddwa

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

Laba gives labwa labibwa - modified form labiddwa

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

Saasanya (scatter) gives saasanyizibwa - modified form saasanyizibbwa.

Noonya - gives noonyezebwa - modified form noonyezeddwa.

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

Onuyizzi yattibwa embogo.

The hunter was killed by a buffalo.

Onusota gwattibwa n'onuggo.

The snake was killed with a stick.

LESSON 7

MONEY PROBLEMS/CONVERSATIONSConversation I

- S1. Oyinza okugenda naffe enkya? Can you come along with us tomorrow?
 S2. Ndwooza nyinza okwewola ensinbi gende. I think I can borrow money to go.
 S1. Lwaki kwagenda ku Lwakutaano olwayita? Why didn't you go last Friday?
 S2. Kubanga saalina nsinbi zinala. Because I didn't have enough money.

Conversation II

- S1. Olina sente mneka? How much money do you have?
 S2. Ssi nnyingi nnyo. Not very much.
 S1. Olina anabanja nangi? Do you have a lot of debts?
 S2. Ssi nangi, ekyonukisa ozulungi. Not very many, luckily.

Conversation III

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

Conversation IV

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

LESSON 8

PARTICLES OF TIME

- i) LWE (when, with reference to particular day) built on LU- and particle -E. "LWE" is the Object Relative agreeing with "Olunaku" (day) either stated or understood. Its literal meaning, therefore, is "The day on which", e.g.
1. Olunaku lwe yagenda enkuba yatonya nnyo.
The day on which he went there was much rain.
 2. Lwe yajja lwe twalima wano.
The day he came we cultivated here.
 3. Kabaka lwe yafa ensi yajjula ekiwuubaalo.
When the King died, the country was full of sorrow.
- ii) BWE (when) built on BU- and particle -E. "BWE" is the Object Relative agreeing with "Obudde" (time of day) either stated or understood. Literally, therefore, it means "The time of day on which". But it is less specific than "LWE", e.g.
1. Emmere bw'eggya ombulira.
Tell me when the food is ready.
 2. Kintu bwe yava e Buddo n'agenda e Magonga.
When Kintu left Buddo he went to Magonga.
- iii) OKUTUUSA LWE, (until or till) built on LU- and particle -E. "Okutuusa lwe" in the Present tense and Imperative is followed by the Future Tense, e.g.
1. Linda okutuusa lwe nnajja.
Wait till I come.
 2. Yakola okutuusa lwe yakoowa. (past tense)
He worked till he was tired.
- iv) BULI LWE, (whenever) built on LU- and particle -E. e.g.
1. Buli lwe tugenda e Kampala enkuba etonya.
Whenever we go to Kampala it rains.
 2. Buli lwe tusobya tubonerezebwa.
Whenever we make mistakes we are punished.
- v) The subjunctive of MALA (while) e.g.
1. Linda tumale okulya.
Wait while we finish eating.
 2. Leka Omwami anale okudda.
Wait while the chief comes back.

LESSON 9

GETTING HELP IN STORES/CONVERSATIONSConversation I

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

Conversation II

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

Conversation III

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

Conversation IV

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

LESSON 10

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

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

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

1. Omwana ono yenkana n'oyo obukulu.
This child is the same age as that one.
2. Essanduuko eno yenkana n'eyiyo okuzitowa.
This box is as heavy as yours.

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

1. Yokana asinga Paula obuwanvu.
John is taller than Paul (lit. John surpasses Paul in height.)
2. Namusoke asinga Namukasa okuwandiika.
Namusoke writes better than Namukasa.

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

1. Mukasa y'asinga Kapere okuvuga eggaali.
Mukasa is a better cyclist than Kapere.
2. Ekitabo kino kye kisinga ekyo ekunyuma.
This book is more interesting than that one.

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

1. Entebe eno y'enu n'oyo.
This chair is the same as that (one).
2. Onuggo guno gwe gunu na guli.
This stick is the same as that.

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

1. Ku niti gino eginu mirungi eginu mibi.
Some of these trees are good, some are bad.
2. Abalensi bano abanu bayonjo, abanu si bayonjo.
Some of these boys are clean, some are not.

The Superative

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

1. Onulenzi ono asinga bonna okuwandiika.
This boy is the best of all in writing.
2. Ennyumba eno y'esinga zonna obulungi.
This house is the most beautiful of all.

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

1. Musoke y'asingira ddala ekisa.
Musoke is the kindest of them all (there is no question about it).
2. Anagi y'emere esingira ddala obulungi.
Eggs are the best food.

Note The New Words:

- fumbirwa (fumbiddwa) - to be married (woman to man)
 wakana (wakanye) - dispute
 koowa (kooye) - get tired
 koleeza (koleezezza) - put on (light)
 zikiza (zikizza) - put out (light)
 saaga (saaze) - jest
 segulira (segulidde) - give way
 eesigama (eesiganye) - lean against
 meggana (megganye) - wrestle
 zza omusanga (zzizza omusango) - commit a crime or offence

Vocabulary:

- vuga (vuze) - paddle, go off-(gun) ring-(bell) drive-(car)
 zitowa (zitoye) - be heavy
 nyuma (nyumye) - be interesting, be pleasant
 wandiika (wandiise) - write wanvu - tall, long
 kulu - mature, adult, great, important

LESSON 11

OMUNTU YAKOZE EBYAFAAYO (Man Made History)

Ddala onuntu yakoze ebyafaayo olunaku lw'eggulo

--bwe yatonnye ku nwezi

--nga guno gwe nulundi ogusooka, onuntu okukyalira ensi endala

--kasookedde onuntu atondebwa

Eagle, ekizungirizi ekitono ekyava nu kizungirizi ekinene

--kyatwala Armstrong ne Aldrin ku nwezi

Apollo II, ekizungirizi ekinene ekibalindiridde okubakonyawo ku nsi

--kisigaddemu nunnaabwe ow'okusatu Collins.

Trully a person did a land mark in human history yesterday afternoon

--when he landed on the moon

--this being the first time, for a person to visit another world

--since the person was created

Eagle, a small rocket which went away from the big one

--it took Armstrong and Aldrin to the moon

Apollo II, a big rocket which is awaiting them to return them to the earth

--in it there remained their third friend, Collins.

Text - Read and Translate into English:

Taifa 21.7.69

Ddala onuntu yakoze ebyafaayo olunaku lw'eggulo bwe yatonnye ku nwezi, nga guno gwe nulundi ogusooka onuntu okukyalira ensi endala kasookedde onuntu atondebwa. Ekyo ekizungirizi ekitono "Eagle" ekyaggye Armstrong ne nunne Aldrin nu kizungirize ekinene "Apollo" ekibalindiridde okubakonyawo ku nsi era kye kisigaddemu nunnaabwe ow'okusatu Collins.

Questions:

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

Read the following, filling-in the blanks:

Dda__ o__ ntu __ako__ ebya__ yo oluna__ lw'eggu__ bwe yatomye __u
 nwe__, nga __uno gwe __lundi ogusoo__ onuntu okukyali__ ensi e__ala
 kasooke__ o__ntu atondebwa. E_yo ekizungiri__ eki__no "Eagle" ekyaggye
 Armstrong __e__ nne Aldrin __u__ zungiri__ e__nene "Apollo" ekibalin__ridde
 okubakonya__ __u nsi era nga__e kisigaddenu nunnaa__ ow'okusa__ Collins.

Vocabulary:

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

Proverbs:

- a. Onutaniivu tabaaga nbwa.
The drunken man does not skin his dog.
- b. Onusango tegunanya nnyinba nbi.
The case does not know the lowly house.
- c. Akunoonya aneewola takunoonya nasasula.
The (man) who seeks for you for a loan, does not look for to pay.
- d. Bakubanja n'tobba.
Better get into debts than steal.
- e. Bugubugu ssi nuliwo.
Mere crackling is not fire.

LESSON 12

EVENING ACTIVITIES/CONVERSATIONSConversation I

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

Conversation II

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

Conversation III

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

Conversation IV

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

LESSON 13

NOUN CLAUSE VIS QUESTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

LESSON 14

OLUGERO LWA MPOOBE (The Story of Mpoobe)

Awo olwatuuka ne wabaawo onusajja erinnya lye Mpoobe, n'abeera nuyizzi nnyo wa busolo. Olunaku lwali lunu bwe yali ng'atudde nu nnyumba ye, ne wajja onusajja onuzizi, n'anuganba nti "Jjangu tugende t'uyigge enisu". Mpoobe ne yeesiba obujunbi, n'ayinba enbwa ye (kwe kugisibanu onugwa) ne bagenda ku nsiko. Bwe baatuuka ku kizigo, onuzizi n'aganba Mpoobe nti "Beera wano tugende tutege entuula". Ne bagenda batega. Bwe banala okutega onuzizi n'aganba Mpoobe nti "Yasira enbwa". Mpoobe n'aleega ekyuna (kwe kusiba ekyuna nu nbwa) n'agita; n'agyasira nti "Ai lya. 'kwata' (1).

Enbwa teyalwisa n'ebuusa onusu ne gudduka ne guyita ku bbali w'entuula (2) awataali bantu ne gugenda. Awo Mpoobe n'aganba abaali nu ngoye nti obanga onusu g'uyise, nuleke nguweerere enbwa encegukwata. Awo n'aguweerera enbwa, era naye n'agenda ng'agoberera; banne bonna ne banulekayo nu nsiko ne baddayo eka. Mpoobe n'agenda ng'ayigga, obudde ne buziba. Mpoobe n'aganba nti "Onusu ogwo mnaaba sinnagutta siddeyo ka, wabula mnaanala kugutta ne nzirayo". Awo n'agenda ng'agoba onusu; onusu ne g'uyingira nu bunnya nu ttaka; n'enbwa n'eyingira nu bunnya; ne Mpoobe n'ayingira nu bunnya, n'awulira ebyuna by'enbwa nga bigenda bivuga. Onusu ne gutuuka wansi ku bantu; ne Mpoobe n'atuuka wansi n'alaba ekyalo n'abantu bangi. Mpoobe n'ababuza nti "Mundabidde wano onusu n'enbwa yange?" Abantu ne banugamba nti "Onusu guserengese wamanga awo, era n'enbwa eserengese".

Awo Mpoobe n'agenda nga bw'atya, n'asanga onusu n'enbwa nga bitudde awali onuntu onukulu erinnya lye Walumbe (3), ne Mpoobe n'afukanira wansi. Awo Walumbe n'anubuuza nti "Ovudde wa?" Mpoobe n'addanu "Mukana wange, nvudde waggulu (4); nbadde njigga nusu gwange ne g'uyingira obunnya era ne njija nga mnoonya enbwa yange n'onusu.

Walumbe n'abuza Mpoobe nti "Eno onanyiyo?" Mpoobe n'addanu nti "Nedda eno sinanyiyo; wabula onusu guno gwe guntuusizza eno".

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

Yali yeebase, ng'awulira omuntu anuyita nti "Mpoobe, Mpoobe". Mpoobe n'ayitaba nti "Eyo" (6). Walunbe n'aganba nti "Nakugamba ntya?" Mpoobe n'addanu nti "Waganba nti by'olabye eno bw'otuukanga ewammwe tobyogeranga". Walunbe n'aganba nti "Nkulabye ng'obuulirako omuntu". Mpoobe n'aganba nti "Mukana wange, mbuuliddeko munge yekka". Walunbe n'aganba Mpoobe nti "Iya ebibyo byonna; bw'olinala ne ndyoka nkutta". Mpoobe bwe yawulira ebyo n'asirika, kubanga yawulira kwogera, cyanugamba teyanulaba.

Até n'addamu onulundi ogw'okubiri, Mpoobe n'alyoka ategeera, n'aganba nti "Ka ntunde ebyange neeguliremu ente ndye". N'atunda onwana we n'anugyanu ente, n'agitta n'afumbako katono ng'alya; n'anala enyaka ningi.

Awo Walunbe n'ayita Mpoobe nti "Ebibyo obinazeewo okubirya?" Mpoobe n'addanu nti "Sinnabinala wo".

Awo oluvannyuna n'asala anagezi og'okwekweka nu kibira nti mpozzi Walunbe taanulabe. Yali ali awo nga Walunbe anuyita nti "Mpoobe, weekwese nu kibira sikulaba?" Mpoobe ne yeekweka ku nti nga Walunbe anulaba. Mpoobe n'abuna ebifo bingi ng'anoonya aw'okwekweka ne wabula, Mpoobe n'aganba nti "Ka ntuule nu nnyumba yange Walunbe ajje anzite, kubanga buli we neekweka ng'andaba". Mpoobe n'atuula nu nnyumba ye. Walunbe n'ajja n'anubuuza nti "Ebibyo obinazeewo?" Mpoobe n'aganba nti "Ibinazeewo". Awo Walunbe ng'aloka okutta Mpoobe. Abantu kwc baggye olugera nti "Otaagana nga olwatta Mpoobe".

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

Walunbe n'aganba nti "Kale ddayo ewannwe". era n'anuwa n'onusu gwe yajja ayigga n'enbwa ye; Mpoobe ne yceyanza nnyo.

Awo n'akonawo ewabwe n'ayingira nu nnyumba ye. Mukazi we n'anuyozayoza, n'agenda afumba enmere, n'eggya ne bagirya. Awo bwe baanala okulya, onukuzi n'abuuzza bbaawe Mpoobe nti "Baze wange, ennaku zino zonna ng'oli nu nsiko?" Mpoobe n'addamu nti "Nga ndi nu nsiko, nali nkyayigga nusu guno", n'asirika obudde ne bukya. Ate kitaawe n'anubuuza nti "Mwana wange, ennaku zino zonna ng'oli nu nsiko?" Mpoobe n'anugamba nti "Nga ndi nu nsiko, nga njigga".

Ate ne wayitawo ennaku nnyingi, nnyina n'ajja gy'ali okunulaba n'anusanga nu nnyumba ye ng'ali awo bwonu, n'anubuuza nti "Mwana wange, nu nsiko wali okolanu ki era ng'olya ki?" Mpoobe n'aganba nti "Nnyabo, sijja kukubuulira, kubanga bwe mnaakubuulira, naawe bw'onoolaba abalala ng'obabuulirako". Nnyina n'anugamba nti "Mwana wange, Mpoobe, mbuulira katonó nkwegayiridde". Mpoobe n'agamba nti "Nnyabo, ka nkubuulireko, naye tobuulitangako muntu mulala". Nnyina n'addamu nti "Nga mbuulira ani, mwana wange?" Awo Mpoobe n'amubuulira nti "Ewe agenda nga njigga, embwa n'agenda ng'egoba, omusu. Omusu ne guyingira obunnya n'embwa n'ebuyingira, nange bwe najja ne mbuyingira, ne agenda ne ntuuka wala nnyo wansi eyo emagombe, ne ndaba abantu bangi, ente n'enkoko, embuzi, en'iga n'ebirala bingi nnyo kitalo. Kale bwe nalaba ne ntya nnyo, awo ne mbuuzza abantu be naggukirako nti "Bannange, mundabidde embwa yange ezze eno ng'egoba omusu?" Ne bannamba nti "Embwa yo yiyo eserengeta wamanga awo", nange ne nsere-ngeta, ne nsanga embwa ng'etudde awali omuntu omukulu erinnya lye Walunbe era n'onusu nga guli wamu n'embwa yange. Awo Walunbe n'ambuuzza nti "Omusajja ono, ovudde wa?" Ne muddamu nti "Mukana wange, nvudde waggulu, nzize nga njigga omusu. Omusu ne guyingira obunnya nange ne mbuyingira nga nnoonya embwa yange, ne ntuuka wano ne nkulaba". Walunbe n'aganba nti

Vocabulary:

Onuyizzi - hunter

Onuzizi - trucker (in hunting)

Onusu - edible rat

Akajumbi - kilted bark-cloth (worn by hunters)

Ekizigo - circle where beast is rounded up

Olutuula - net for catching small animals

Ebbali - side

Wannanga - below there, over there

Waggulu - above

Endiga - sheep

Engeyo - nets

Okubuusa (-buusizza) - to make fly or jump

Okuweerera (-weeredde) - to incite, e.g. a dog to follow a beast

Okuserengeta (-serengese) - to come or go down

Okuyozayoza (-yozayozezza) - to congratulate

Okusirika (-sirise) - to be silent

Okwegayirira (-egayiridde) - to beseech, beg

Okuggukira (-gukidde) - to come right through to

Okwekweka (-ekwese) - to hide

Okutaagana (-taaganye) - to lament ceaselessly

Okuyiggo (-yizze) - to hunt

Okuyimba (-yinbye) - to tie up with noose (dog)

Okutega (-teze) - to trap,

Ekitinba or Olutuula - stake out the net

Okwasira (-yasidde) - to urge on dog in hunting

Okuleega (-leeze) e.g. Okuleega ekywira - to fasten a bell in the neck of a dog; ready for hunting

Okulwisa (-lwisizza) - to cause to linger, delay

Okugoberera (-goberedde) - to follow, fetch

Notes:

1. Ai lya! kwata (lit. "oh! eat! catch!") this is an expression used by hunters to spur on the dogs.
2. Ku Ebbali w'entuula - at the side of the nets. The nets were set in such a way that people covered them at the sides and in the middle, but they were in hiding; when the animal entered the net, they came rushing from their places of hiding to stop it. But sometimes the animals instead of running into it, ran by the side of the net where there were no people and in that case it could escape.

3. Walunbe - Mr. Death
4. Waggulu - Above. This is a relative term. From down below, the surface of the earth is 'above'. From the surface of the earth, the heavens are 'above'.
5. Eno - In this direction, i.e., in this case, 'here below'.
6. Eyo - In that direction. This form is often used in answering a call, very much as when one answers a call by saying "Ye-e-e".

QUESTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION

1. Mpoobe yali nuyizizi?
- 2.. Mpoobe yali ayigga ki?
3. Omuzizi eyaddukira Mpoobe yanugamba atya?
4. Mpoobe yatwala ki ng'agenda okuyigga?
5. Omuzizi yagamba atya Mpoobe nga batuuse ki kizigo?
6. Mpoobe yakola ki ng'abantu banaze okutega?
7. Omusu lwaki gwadduka?
8. Mpoobe banne bamuleka wa nga bazzeeyo eka?
9. Omusu gwayingira wa?
10. Mpoobe yakola ki ng'onusu gyingidde nu bunnya?
11. Mpoobe yalaba ki ng'atuuse wansi?
12. Enbwa n'onusu byatuula kunpi n'ani eyo wansi?
13. Mpoobe yakola ki ng'atuuse ewa Walunbe?
14. Mpoobe yaddanu atya Walunbe bwe yanubuuza obanga ananyiyo gye yagerda?
15. Mpoobe Walunbe yanukuutira butakola ki?
16. Abantu baneka ababuuza Mpoobe gye yali agenze?
17. Mpoobe yabuulirako ani?
18. Mpoobe Walunbe yanugamba atya ng'anaze okubuulirako nnyina?
19. Mpoobe yeekweka wa olw'okutya okufa?
20. Mpoobe yakola ki ku nkonerero nga abuliddwa gy'aneekweka?

LESSON 15

AUXILIARY VERBS

I can go. I will go.

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

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

(i) Simple auxiliary

Tubadde tukola - We have been working.

Babadde bagamba ki? - What did they want (lit. What were they saying?)

Nali nyimba - I was singing.

Mwali nugenze wa? - Where had you gone?

(ii) Identity

Kikopo ki kye nba ndeeta? - Which cup am I to bring?

Njenda Mbale, baasi ki gye nba nkwata? - I am going to Mbale, which bus must I take (catch)?

(iii) Condition

Oba onojja okeerako - If you are coming, come early.

Bwe nuba nugenze e Kampala, nungulirayo emmere. - If you go to Kampala, buy me food (from there).

OKULEKA or KA (to leave off)

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

- (i) When followed by the infinitive it makes a negative command, e.g.
Leka kukola bw'otyo - Do not do that (lit. Leave to do thus.)
 Wajjaayu leka kuzannyira Mbuga - Wajjaayu stop playing at the master's place.
Muleke kuleekaana - Stop making noise (lit. stop to make noise)
- (ii) When followed by the subjunctive it has the meaning of 'let' e.g.
Ka njende - Let me go (lit. leave that I may go.)
Ka ndabe - Let me see.
Muleke akole emmere - Let her prepare the food (lit. Let her make the food.)

OKULEMA (to fail)

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

Mugambe alene okujja - Tell him that he need not to come.

Muyite alene okugenda - Call him and tell him not to go. (lit. Call him so that he does not go.)

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

Walenye kujja ku ssaawa bbiri - You ought to have come at 8:00.

Twalenye kusooka Kampala - We ought to have gone to Kampala first.

OKUJJA (to come)

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

Ajja kugenda nkya - He will go tomorrow.

Ajja kukola ki? - What will he do?

Mukasa ajja kugenda e Bulaya nu June - Mukasa will go to Europe in June.

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

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

Nnaatera okugenda - I am about to go.

Enkuba encetera okutonnya - The rain season is about to begin.

Njagala kugenda kuwumula - I am about to go and rest, or, I am about to go on leave.

OKUVA (just been)

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

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

Nva kusona - I have (just) been reading.

Tuva kudduka - We have (just) been running.

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

Kye nva nkola - Therefore I work or That is why I work.

Kye baava bogaane - Therefore they refused or That is why they refused.

Kye tuliya tugenda - Therefore we shall go or That is why we will go.

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

Nsonga ki kye baava batajja? - Why didn't they come?

Nsonga ki kye nuva nutasasula? - Why don't you (pl.) pay?

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

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

Kye nuva nutasasula kubanga tenulina sente - You do not pay because you have no money.

OKUMALA (denoting completed action)

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

Onwani anaze okulya? - Has the master finished eating?

Onwana bwe yanala okulya ne yeebaka - When the child finished eating, he went to sleep.

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

Mnaze ne sigenda - I intended to go, but changed my mind not to go, or, I ended by not going.

Anaze n'agenda - His intention was not to go, but he has changed his mind and in the end he went.

Twanala ne tukkirizinganya - In the end we agreed.

Onufunbiro anaanala n'afumba - The cook, in the end, may be induced to cook.

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

Mala galya - Eat it (although you do not like it).

Munale gagenda - Never mind, go.

Banale gajja - Let them come (whether we/they like it or not).

OKULYOKA (and then, etc.)

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

Anaze kulina n'alyoka afumba - He first did some digging and then some cooking.

Yabasasula sente ne balyoka bakola - He had to pay then money before they worked. (lit. he paid then money and then they worked.)

Enkuba eryose n'etonnya - It is good that it has rained.