



LUNYOLE

ORTHOGRAPHY

FIRST EDITION

MARCH 2023



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NCDC
NATIONAL CURRICULUM
DEVELOPMENT CENTRE



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PREFACE

This orthography guide gives rules for writing and reading Lunyole. Prior to coming up with this orthography, several attempts had been made at different times by different people to analyze Lunyole in order to develop an orthography. The biggest contribution among the early attempts was produced by Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL). In 1991 the Lunyole Language Association (LLA) contacted SIL to come and make a research on the need for developing the language.

As a result, in mid-1997, SIL conducted an orthography seminar in Bunyole which was attended by members of the LLA, some educators and a number of interested Banyole with a primary purpose of investigating and testing how people were writing the language.

The seminar revealed a number of problems which included tone and word boundaries. Consequently, in 1999 SIL in partnership with the LLA began further phonological research of the language. As a result, the first recognized tentative orthography¹ for Lunyole was produced.

This orthography went into use that very year and has been undergoing testing in the community. The testing was done under the auspices of SIL through a number of writer's workshops which were conducted in various areas of Bunyole and through a widespread distribution of a number of literature materials in the language which included portions of Scripture translated into Lunyole. Later a revision of the orthography was made based on a further linguistic investigation by Wandera Enoch Namulemu, one of the prominent linguists in the language community, working with SIL. Using the orthography, the Lunyole New Testament has been produced and is in use in the churches. Other materials have been translated from English into Lunyole for use in schools using this orthography but with no official recognition as a standardized orthography.

Based on further research and modern socio-linguistic principles, the Lunyole Language Board has arrived at this orthography. This milestone has been arrived at after wide consultation with Lunyole Language Association, the distinguished members of the Banyole Community both within and in the diaspora, Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) and especially the NCDC for its technical support.

As a language community, we appreciate the fact that Lunyole is largely spoken with two major dialects: Olumenya and Oluhadio. We also appreciate the fact that for any good writing system to be developed, the specific needs of the language and its people needs to be born in mind. Since each language has a unique and well-organized sound system and grammatical structure, a rigorous process of analyzing the sound system (phonology) and certain aspects of the grammar (morphology) of Lunyole has been done to come up with this orthography. With wide consultation, the Lunyole speaking community has agreed that Lumenya, one of the major dialects, will be used in official writing and other dialects can be used for unofficial writings.

Lunyole has 5 distinctive vowels (a, e, i, o, u). Each of these vowels can be long or short, and each vowel can be high or low tone.

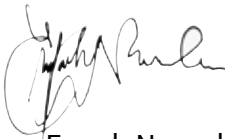
However, since Lunyole has a low functional load of tone, the board in conjunction with the Lunyole Language Association who are the custodians of the language as well as the community decided not to mark tone in the orthography. Special consideration has also been taken to analyze the noun based on the noun class system and how it concords with pronominal subject and object markers on the verb as well as its modifiers.

¹ A flexible and probationary orthography designated for limited use that enables one to test the suitability of symbol choices for reading and writing.

Special consideration has also been taken to analyze the verb for its syllabic patterns and its marking for tense and aspect.

This orthography guide also covers counting and numbers, days of the week, seasons and months of the year.

This standardized orthography will make writing in Lunyole more consistent and easier to read and contextually understood. We are optimistic that the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) through the National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC) will find this orthography necessary for reference in the process of Material Design and Development in Lunyole for the benefit of school children and Adult Learners in Banyole community.



Wandera Enoch Namulemu

Chairperson Lunyole Language Board



FOREWORD

The adoption of the Thematic Curriculum and the introduction of the teaching and learning of local languages in Uganda's primary and secondary schools has led to increased demand for the development of instructional materials in the local languages. In this respect, orthographies have come to the forefront of literacy and instructional materials development.

As a core resource, orthography is a critical tool in the promotion of literacy in any language. It prescribes a set of spelling rules and therefore, a very fundamental tool for writers in both private and public domain.

An orthography is a prerequisite for the development of any written material. As such, learners' books, teachers' guides, resource books, primers, storybooks, grammars, dictionaries, and all forms of written materials require the application of orthographic rules.

By establishing a common writing standard in the speech community, orthography rules help promote uniformity in spellings across different genres and forms of literature. The writing styles and spellings in any language must be consistent across all education levels, from Early Childhood, Basic Education (Primary and Secondary), and Tertiary levels. This uniformity in spelling is partly crucial in attaining better learning outcomes across different levels of education. It makes learning easier and less burdensome by avoiding contradictory spellings.

As a key player in the education system, it is the role of the National Curriculum Development Centre to holistically and unequivocally promote all Ugandan languages, albeit with the support of the local linguistic communities. The development of Lunyole orthography demonstrates a good example of the much-needed communal support in education. It is hoped that the

development of this orthography will spur various literacy activities. We hope that the Banyole will be inspired to read and write, and, a wide range of literature will be produced as a result of this orthography.

It is equally important to note that an orthography is a living document. As language changes, so does the orthography. This edition of the Lunyole orthography should therefore be regarded as a springboard for further

research and should give birth to better and improved versions of the Lunyole orthography. Users are encouraged to read with diligence and the authors are encouraged to continuously get feedback from the users.

As a national institution, NCDC is cognizant of the linguistic situation in Uganda. Uganda is a multiethnic nation with many dialectal variations in most languages and Lunyole is no exception.

This orthography has been consciously developed to cater to speech variations within the language. Enormous effort has been made in this orthography to ensure that, most, if not all, dialectal variations within Lunyole are catered for. It is hoped therefore that all variants of Lunyole will be able to find this orthography useful for their consumption.

I congratulate all the Banyole for attaining this milestone and implore them to build upon it for posterity.



Dr Grace K. Baguma

DIRECTOR

NATIONAL CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank World Vision Uganda for their financial support and technical assistance that facilitated the extensive research and consultations necessary for writing the Lunyole Orthography. We sincerely appreciate Butaleja District Education Department for spearheading this activity, and for the invaluable guidance and support, and NCDC for the expertise, and advice towards the development of this Orthography. Mr. Phillip Oketcho and Ms Oyaro Jennifer have been particularly very helpful in this process.

We would like to acknowledge the writers for their tireless efforts and dedication to this cause: Wandera Enoch Namulemu, Gesa Aristarchus, Mubbalya Ignatius Charles, Mera Stephen, Padere Samson, Hirome Gershom, Hiire Amos, Weere Florence, Higundo Tonny Ivan, Daka Tom, Bidome Mambi Timothy, Namwirya Abigail, Mugaba Samuel, Mulesa Juma, Bugohe Mulembe John, Hasahya Norah, Rev. Bokere Patrick, Hire Moses, Mugoya Job Joel, Esther Adeke. Their expertise and commitment were priceless in the completion of the writing process.

We also appreciate the input from the distinguished members of our families and the Lunyole speech community in Butaleja District, and all those who contributed to the development of this Lunyole Orthography. Your insights and feedback were essential in ensuring that this Orthography accurately reflects the linguistic characteristics of Banyole.

We are cognisant of the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) and the NCDC's role in recognizing the relevance of this Orthography in the development and translation of curricula and other materials. We are optimistic that this standardized Lunyole Orthography will enhance literacy and communication within and outside the Lunyole-speaking community, making writing in Lunyole more consistent and understandable. Thank you all for your contributions and support.



PATRON

LUNYOLE LANGUAGE BOARD

SUMMERIZED SPELLING RULES IN LUNYOLE

1. Lunyole shall use five vowels in writing: a, e, i, o, u. Each of these vowels can be long or short, and each vowel can be high or low tone.
2. Lunyole shall use 21 consonants in writing: b, c, d, g, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, t, h, w, y, s, f, ŋ, ny, bb, hy.
3. Tone will not be marked except in dictionaries and specialized books.
4. Nouns shall be written as separate words
5. Independent pronouns shall be written disjunctively.
6. Pronoun prefixes shall always be attached to verbs and adjectives.
7. Possessive pronouns shall be written disjunctively while relational possessives e.g. [-wo, -yo, -we, -ye] shall be attached to the respective noun.
8. Relative pronouns shall be written disjunctively
9. Demonstrative pronouns shall be written independently.
10. All verbs, auxiliaries and adverbs shall be written independently
11. Tense and aspectual markers [-ire, -iye, -ise etc] shall be attached to the verbs.
12. Adjectives shall be written independently.
13. Genitive/Associative markers, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections shall be written as separate words.
14. Ideophones will be written independently the way they are pronounced.
15. Negative markers [si, ta, ndi and nandi] shall be written as prefixes to the verb, while negative marker “si” will be written independently when negating a noun
16. The complementizer ti shall be written as a separate word.
17. Question roots and/or their prefixes shall be written as separate words
18. Locatives shall be written independently before nouns but suffixed on the verb.
19. Reduplicated words shall be written as one word.
20. Compound words shall be written conjunctively.
21. Borrowed words shall be written as pronounced by Lunyole speakers.
22. Names of places which are established shall be written as they are currently spelt.
23. Names of languages shall be written preceded by the prefix [olu-] where the initial o will be capitalizes
24. Names of nationalities, tribal or clan references shall be written beginning with the agentive prefixes [omu-] singular and [aba-] in plural. The initial o of the prefix omu- and a in the prefix aba- will be capitalizes
25. Days of the week shall be written as a single word preceded by the prefix [olwo-] except Monday and Sunday which take [olwa-]. The initial letter of the day will be capitalised. Traditional names of days shall only be used in non official communication.
26. Months of the year shall be counted numerically from first to twelveth month preceded by the word [ogwo-] except for October, November and December which will take [ogwe-] The initial letter of the month will be capitalised. Traditional names of the months shall only be used in non official communication.

1.0 LUNYOLE ALPHABET/SOUNDS

Lunyole shall use 26 phonemes in its graphic representation of consonants and vowels, which may appear as upper case: A, B, C, D, H, F, E, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, NY, O, S, P, R, T, U, W, Y, D, BB, Hy or lower case: [a, b, c, d, h, f, e, g, i, j, k, l, m, n, ny, s, o, p, r, t, u, w, y, d, bb, hy]

NOTE:

The current linguistic context has necessitated the use of words with /z/ and /v/ sounds yet there are no known indigenous Lunyole words with these sounds. This scenario can be attributed to borrowing especially from Luganda, English, Kiswahili and other neighbouring languages. In this case, Lunyole writers are advised to naturalize such words by use of /s/ and /f/ sounds that appear in Lunyole.

1.1 Vowels

Lunyole shall use five short vowels and five long vowels.

1.1.1 Short vowels:

The short vowels shall be: [a, e, i, o, u]

Vowel	Example word	Gloss
a	Amatu	'Banana leaves'
e	Engeso	'knife'
i	Episo	'needle'
o	Omulobo	'hook'
u	Omutwe	'head'

Rule 1: Among the five vowels only [a, e, and o] shall occur at the beginning of a Lunyole word. All of them can occur in the rest of the positions in a word.

1.1.2 Long vowels:

The long vowels shall be: [aa, ee, ii, oo, uu]

Vowel	Example Word	Gloss
aa	Gaali	'bicycle'
ee	Meesa	'table'
ii	Siio	'pillar'
oo	Mahoola	'banana fibres'
uu	Puusi	'cat'

Rule 2: Long vowels shall not be written at the beginning or end of a word but will only occur in the middle of it.

Rule 3: Long vowels shall not be written preceding prenasalised consonants such as mb, nd, and ng. In the same way long vowels shall not be written following labialized or palatalized consonants such as [bw, bbw, dw, lw, mw, nw, pw, rw, tw, by, bby, dy, ly, ry, ty, and py]

1.2 Consonants

Lunyole shall use twenty one (21) phonemes for its consonant representation. These consonants can either be in upper case (capitals) or lower-case forms (small letter).

Hence the upper case letters are: B, BB, C, D, F, H, G, J, K, L, M, N, NY, P, R, S, T, W, Y, D, HY

Lower case: b, Bb, c, d, f, h, g, j, k, l, m, n, ny, p, r, s, t, w, y, η, hy

Consonants	Word	Gloss
B	baana	children
Bb	bbooni	potato
C	cupa	bottle
D	duuma	maize
H	himuli	flower
F	firimbi	whistle
Hy	hyaagi	granary
G	gaali	bicycle
J	jalutu	marabou stock
K	kereta	razor blade
L	lwigi	door shutter
M	maama	mother
N	Nabboolo	baboon
Ny	Nyumba	house
D	ηaηa	Ibis
P	puusi	cat
S	sepiti	saucepan
R	eryato	boat
T	taama	sheep
W	woogu	owl
Y	Yindifoomu	uniform

Rule 4: A part from the hard ‘b’ sound represented orthographically by the symbol ‘Bb’, no consonant will be doubled in the writing of any Lunyole word because Lunyole is not a stress language.

The letters r and l

The letters r [r] and l [l] are allophones of the phoneme² /l/. They are in complementary distribution. Both are being written in the orthography due to the influence of other languages, primarily Luganda and English.

²When a sound makes a difference in meaning, we say it is a phoneme. Allophones are variant sounds of one phoneme that are conditioned by their environment.

Rule 5: The letter ‘r’ shall be written only after the vowels i and e, and the ‘l’ after a, o, and u.

Only the letter ‘l’ will begin a word in Lunyole.

Word	Gloss	Word	Gloss
erya	‘marriage’	amalya	‘marriages’
erungu	‘swamp’	amalungu	‘swamps’
Eriino	‘tooth’	ohuguluha	‘to fly’
Ahirima	‘He is still digging’	Olusimbo	veranda

2.0 TONE

Lunyole is a tonal language but the research that has been made reveals that there is a limited use of tone in Lunyole to signal contrasts in lexicon and grammar.

Rule 6: Tone shall not be marked in writing of Lunyole because the language has a low functional load of tone.

Example Words:

Word (noun)	Gloss	Word (verb)	Gloss
ómùgàngì	‘gift for a visitor’	òhúsíngá	‘to mortgage’
òmúgàngì	‘medical personnel’	óhùsìngá	‘to defeat’
ésímbo’	‘stick’	òhubáalá	‘to count’
èsímbo’	‘maiden banana plantation’	óhubàalá	‘to become warm’
ómùsààlà	‘tree’	óhubúngá	‘to be confused’ ‘to
ómùsáálá	‘wage’	óhubùngá	keep in granary’
Gásìngáómùgángí	“he won the medicineman”	(in a competition)	
Gásìngá’ ómùgàngì	“he mortgaged the gift given to him as visitor”		

3.0 WORD DIVISION

Lunyole words within phrases tend to be spoken together without an intervening pause. When the second word begins with a vowel, this sometimes results in vowel coalescence, assimilation or elision³.

In speech, the reader is free to pronounce word junctures as they are said during fast speech but as a rule, words shall be written as they are spoken in normal speech, (slowly and clearly).

Lunyole words shall be written separately except for cases where words are grammatically distinct but are phonologically joined. The reader is free to pronounce word junctures⁴ as they are said in normal (fast) speech, but as a rule, words will be written as if they were spoken slowly and clearly.

Examples:

Orthography	Pronunciation	Meaning
Nja oje amaaji.	njojamaaji	'Come go get water.'
Yisuha owiire.	yisuhowiire	'Welcome from the night.'
Niwe ani?	niwaani	'Who are you?'
Oli otye?	olyotye/ olutye	How are you?

3.1 Key factors for determining Word Boundaries/Junctures

There are four general key factors for determining word boundaries/junctures. These key factors are word meaning (semantic), grammatical category, phonological, and the interaction among the factors, in that order of priority. These factors were examined in determining the word boundaries in this orthography.

3.2 Nouns

Rule 7: Nouns shall stand alone and written disjunctively.

Esaati, Egama, Embusi, Oluguudo, Emeesa.

Busabi, Butaleja, Tororo, Mbale, Iganga

Kampala, Gulu, Mbarara, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam

Pikipiki, Motoka, Ndege, Lyato.

Example Sentences:

Lunyole sentence	English gloss
Bamuguliye esaati epyaha	They bought for him a new shirt
Embusi yiye nj'eyiriye ebiduumu byange	It is his/her goat that ate my maize."
Aŋwera yi Busabi.	He/She comes from Busabi.' Kampala
Kampala nj'ehibuga hya Uganda ehihulu	is the capital city of Uganda He bought
Gagulire e motoka eyi balanga baati Toyota	a car called Toyota

³Coalescence refers to the joining of two vowels which result in one or both changing to something else. Assimilation refers to one changing to the other. Elision refers to the loss of one of the vowels.

⁴A juncture is the place where two things come together.

3.2.1 Pronouns:

Rule 8: Independent pronouns shall be written disjunctively while dependent ones shall be prefixed on verbs and adjectives.

Lunyole sentence	English gloss
Ese sinalye hyegulo	I will not eat supper
Efe sihuja husasula ne nibo bali n'ohusasula	We are not supposed to pay but as for them, they should pay
Ewe oli muutu muleengi	You are a tall person
Enywe muja hutiina e Kapisa ohugula eroba	You will go to Kapisa to buy land

3.2.1.1 Personal pronoun prefixes:

Personal pronoun prefixes shall always be attached to the verb and also on the verb 'to be' i.e. 'li'

Example Sentences:

Lunyole sentence	English gloss
Asoma ehitaabo	He/she is reading a book
Ali husoma ehitaabo	He/she is reading a book
Bagudula Ludo	They are playing (the game of) Ludo
Bali hugudula Ludo	They are playing (the game of) Ludo
Yirya egumba	It is eating a bone
Yiri hulya egumba	It is eating a bone
Jirya amagumba	They (dogs) are eating bones
Jiri hulya amagumba	They (dogs) are eating bones

3.2.1.2 Possessive pronouns:

Rule 9: Possessive pronouns shall be written disjunctively.

The noun class possessive pronoun will be prefixed to the root -nge 'mine' and the resulting word will be written disjunctively. The relational possessives e.g. [-wo,-yo,-we,-ye] shall be attached to the respective noun.

Examples:

Phrase/Word	Gloss	Phrase/Word	Gloss
embusi yange	my goat	ejombe jange	my cows
omusaala gwange	my tree	ameeno gange	my teeth
olugero lwange	my story	sukaali wange	my sugar
Mawo	your mothert	hyawe	their thing
Latawo	your father	yawe	it is theirs
Mbojoyo	your sister	Hihyo	your thing

Mulebewo	your kinsman	Hihye	his/her thing
Hojaye	his/her uncle	Hyange	my thing
Masengewe	his/her aunt	byawe	their things
wahye	his/her mate	hyefe	our thing

3.2.1.3 Relative pronouns

Rule 10: In subjective sentences, the relative pronoun shall be attached to the respective verb and adjective.

Example Sentences:

Sentence	Gloss
Omusinde asaaŋa ŋano sigaaŋe	The man who slashes here didn't come (today)"
Omuhaana omuŋoono oyo waani?	Whose daughter is that beautiful girl?
Bamwibireho egaali yiye epyaha	They have stolen his bicycle which is new.
Abasinde abatulimira batinire ni bataliye	The men who dig for us went without eating.
Enjombe ejiriye duma wange ja Hiire	The cows that ate my maize belongs to Hiire.

Example Sentences:

Sentence	Gloss
Omusinde asaaŋa ŋano sigaaŋe	The man who slashes here didn't come (to-day)"
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Abasinde abatulimira batinire ni bataliye	The men who dig for us went without eating.
Enjombe ejiriye duma wange ja Hiire	The cows that ate my maize belongs to Hiire.

Rule 11: In objective sentences, relative pronouns shall be written independently. The relative pronoun has to be in concordial agreement with the noun.

Example Sentences:

Sentence	Gloss
Jeni nj'omuhaana oyu genda obufumbo	Jane is the girl whom he wants to marry
Enjombe eyi gagulire olwejo yifuuye	The cow which he bought yesterday is dead
Olugoye olu wamwe gamuguliye lulaŋi	The cloth which her husband bought for her is nice
Omusaala ogu musalamala asalire gwani?	Who is the owner of the tree which was cut down by the lumberer?
Ndeterere ehiseri ehi maawo abiihamo obusyanu	Bring for me the basket in which we keep flour.
Esaame eji bbaabba alimisanga bajibire	The oxen which father uses to plough have been stolen
Higenyi atunda eroba eri semwana gamuŋa	Higenyi is selling the land which his father gave him

3.2.1.4 Contrastive pronouns (niye, nibo, nihyo, nigwo nilwo, niho, niryo etc):

The contrastive pronouns are used to emphasize a contrast. They are typically marked on the verbs to emphasize a contrast i.e the referent as opposed to other candidates for set membership.

Rule 12: Contrastive pronouns shall be written independently as separate words in a sentence.

- (i) Abageni bosibosi bahenire ohulya aye masaala yange niye analye hale.
All the visitors have eaten but my mother in law as for she will eat later.
- (ii) Emisaala josijosi jahena ohukukumusa ne nigwo guhiiri.
All trees have shade off their leaves but for it, it hasn't.
- (iii) Abo nibo bahiiri hulya.
(As for) them they have not yet eaten.
- (iv) Engombe ja Hiire nijo nj'ejiriiye duuma wange.
Hiire's cows (not any other) are the ones that ate my maize.

3.3 Adjectives

Rule 13: Adjectives shall be written independently as separate words in a sentence. Adjectives with compound stems are written as one word.

Examples

Lunyole Sentence	English gloss
Engombe emali yinjwamo amabeere amahosa	A black cow produces white milk
Omuhasi omutono ola nje muha Wandera	That small woman is Mrs. Wandera
Ahawanakamuna hasolo hagesigesi	The Hare is an intelligent animal
Omusaaja omubba ali hugenda nahooma huhooma olw'omudembo	The fat man is walking very slowly because he is tired
Omuutu omulanji sahaya mbalo	A good person is never without a defect
Omwana omusirusiru alumya nyina	A foolish child brings pain to the mother

3.4 Verbs:

Rule 14: The verb shall be written independently of other words in a sentence.

Example Sentences:

Omuhasi ali hwasaga ekwi (ohwasaga)	A woman is splitting firewood."
Epuusi yijambire embeba (ohujamba)	A cat has caught a mouse
Muduwa alimira yi Namunasa (ohulima)	Muduwa digs at Namunasa (swamp)
Handehe asoma hya mukaaga (ohusoma)	Handehe reads class six (she is in P. 6)"
Abaana bali hugudula cekweko (ohugudula)	The children are playing hide and seek game

3.4.1 Tenses

Rule 15: Tense markers shall be attached to the verb

Tense Marking on verb	Verb form in 1st person plural Example verb ohulima 'to dig'
Distant Past a-	Hw-a-lim-a "We dug."
Recent Past a- + -ire	Hw-a-lim-ire "We dug"
Hodiernal Past ó + -ire No marking on the verb	Hu-lim-ire "We dug"
Immediate Past ha- + -nga	Hwa-ha-lima-nga "We (just) dug"
Immediate Future na-Near	Hu-na-lime "We shall dig"
Future naha-Distant Future li-	Hu-li-rima "We shall dig"

The present tense has no marking on the verb but is sometimes marked by the verb 'to be' which is written independently.

Examples:

1. Hadali asoma ehitabo 'Hadali reads a book.'
2. Hadali ali husoma ehitabo "Hadali is reading a book."

3.4.2 Auxiliaries

Rule 13: Verbal auxiliaries with their prefixes shall be written as separate words.

gaali atamusala	'he had not cut him'
anaabe alima	'he will be digging'
ng'aja ahirya	'then he went and ate it'
abaaye aloma	'he was saying'
anahaabe alwembire	'he will have sung it'
huja huhubumbira	'we will make a small pot for you'
ahabindi	

3.4.3 Compound words

Compound words are the words that are formed by combining stems. These stems are written conjoined and are understood as one word in Lunyole. There are compounds that combine different stems, and compounds that reduplicate stems. All are written conjunctively.

Rule 14 All compound words shall be written independently as one word.

3.4.3.1 Compound nouns

Compound nouns are commonly made by combining different stems.

Examples:

Lunyole word	English gloss
Omufunagohe	Wife (literally 'one who blows ashes')
omutongapindi	Coward (literally 'one who dips in peas')
Halerabaana	A type of centipede
Ehingirasugu	Consultative fee for a traditional herbalist

3.4.3.2 Reduplication

Rule 15 All reduplicated verbs, adverbs and adjectives shall be written conjunctively

Examples:

(i) Verbs)

Word	Gloss	Example sentence
Ohubonabona	to see often	Oyo namubonabona hale 'I have seen him many times'
ohubonaabona	to suffer	Abwenebwene bugali 'He has suffered much'
ohudambadamba	To languish	Adambadambira peyo 'That is where he is languishing from
ohulomaloma	Speak quickly	Alomaloma hy'aduhana 'He speaks quickly as if quarreling

(ii) Adjectives

Lunyole sentence	English gloss
Gagaaye mutowe ebisaati ebihale-hale aje asibemo.	He gave his young brother (his) old shirts for him to use as home wear.
Omusinde omudidirididiri oyo nje wamwe.	That somewhat slender man is her husband
Omwana omusirusiru aduhisa nyina.	A foolish child brings insults to the mother
Omuhaana omuleenjileengi oyo muhaana waani?	Whose daughter is that somehow tall girl?

(iii) Adverbs

Lunyole has both single stem adverbs as well as compound adverbs that are formed by reduplicating a stem. The compound adverbs will be written conjunctively.

Lunyole adverb	English gloss	Example sentece
pola	slowly	Ali hugenda pola hy'omugole <i>She is walking slowly like a bride</i>
lwohyo	very fast	Emyolesi yimbitireho lwohyo n'ēja huleeta omulwaye mu dwaliro <i>The ambulance bypassed me driving at a very high speed going to bring the sick person to hospital</i>
polapola	'very slowly'	Genda polapola hu gabaale ago otegumula <i>Walk carefully over those stones so that you do not knock yourself (over them).</i>
cwicwicwi	'completely finished'	Ahenire amaaži mu hidomolo ati cwicwicwi. <i>He has completely finished all the water from the jericā</i>
pwipwipwi	'very early'	Nahamujuune mu mugamba pwipwipwi n'ahiiri huŋwaŋo <i>I will go to his (home) very early in the morning before he leaves.</i>
mangumangu	'very quickly'	Nyiiya mangmangu omugeni alyeho ko atiine <i>Cook quickly so that the visitors eats before leaving</i>
ŋiitaŋiita	'very quickly'	Mubitireho n'āŋiitaŋiita goole engo ni buhiiri hwira <i>I bypassed her walking very fast so that she could get home before dark</i>

(iv) Emphasis

Emphasis shall be marked in various ways. It will be done by bolding the word(s), by adding a word such as nyo 'very,' or by using an exclamation mark e.g. Nahuhubbe! 'I will beat you!'

3.5 Demonstratives

Demonstratives are words that indicate which object is being referred to. In Lunyole these are words such as ono, bano, bala, oyo, ola, yino, ogwo, guno gula, lula, hano etc.

Rule: 16 The Demonstratives will be written independently

omuhasi oyo	‘that woman’
abahasi abo	‘those women’
embusi eyo	‘that goat’
omusaala guno	‘this tree’
emisaala ejo	‘those trees’
omuhasi ono abahasi bano	this woman these women
Embusi yino	‘this goat’

Example Sentences:

Lunyole Sentence	English Gloss
Omuhaana ono nj’eyi nenda obufumbo	“This is the girl I want to marry”
Abahasi bano mbabajire njano olwejo	These are the women who came here yesterday.”
Embusi eyo yijuhire amaaji gange	“That goat poured my water
Mu musaala guno pomu huṅuumulira	“It is in (under) this tree that we rest.”
Ebunwa yino nj’eyirusa ejombe ja huno	This is the bull that mount the cows in this place
Emisaala ejo jiri mu lwaha lw’eroba lyange	Those tree are on the boundary of my land

3.7 Prepositions

Rule 17: Locative prepositions hu, mu, ṅa, ṅaasi wa, and e are written independently. There are a few exceptions, specifically when the locative preposition and its noun have become linked both semantically and phonologically. In such cases, they are written conjoined, e.g., mwigulu (not mu egulu) ‘in heaven.’ mwiroba (not mu eroba), mwiroṅo (not mu eroṅo)

Lunyole word	English gloss	Example sentence
Hu	on	Ehitabo hiri hu mesa ‘A book is on the table’
Mu	in	Maama ali mu nyumba
Mu moni wa	In front of	Omusaaja geemeereye mu moni w’emotoka yiye ‘The man is standing in front of his car’
Ewa	At (home of)	Batiinire ewa Wandera ‘They have gone to Wandera’s home’

e	at	Bbaabba gaŋenyire e Mbale 'Father spent the night at Mbale'
Dasi	down	Lambaala ŋasi! 'Lie down!'
Dasi wa	under	Epuusi yiri ŋasi w'etebe 'A cat is under the chair'

3.7.1 Locatives

Rule 18: Locative clitics -ŋo, -mo, and -yo shall be suffixed on the verb as in the following examples

Lunyole Sentence	English gloss
Ebbesa eji bamuŋa gagulamo ejombe	'He bought a cow out of the money they gave him'
Namwenge afumbirwahoyo	Namwenge is married there (for now)'
Gadulumayo	'He escaped from there'
Bitiraŋo n'onaabe n'ogobola	Passby (the place) on your way back'
Alimo	He is in (the house)
Aliŋo	He is in (within the home)
Aliyo	He is there

3.8 Conjunctions

Rule 19: Conjunctions naye, ne (a shortened form of naye) and ni shall be written as independent words. When conjunctions are used with vowel initial nouns, they are to be written joined to the noun with an apostrophe

Lunyole sentence	English Gloss
Ni hwali ni husimbuha nga ko goola	When we were about to set off, he arrived'
Wanahida n'Abbiri baana ba Hisimuye	Wanahida and Abel are Hisimuye's children'
Omugeneni anaye ni neese	The visitor will eat with me'
Nahamuhooye ne gandiho oluganda.	I would have married her but she is related to me
Hunatiine, n'ese sinalome.	We shall go but I will not say anything.
Nahulangire naye siwajire.	'I called you but you did not come'

3.9 Interjections

Rule 20: Lunyole has very few interjections. All of them shall be written disjunctively.

Examples

- (i) Iiii! Mwana we oholire hiina ehyo? Iiii! Child, what is this that you have done?
- (ii) O! Oweeneweene n'obulwaye! O! You have really suffered with this sickness!

3.10 Ideophones

Rule 21: Ideophones will be written the way they are pronounced and will stand as independent words.

- 'Kulukulu'** - a sound made by a turkey and the Lunyole word for turkey (ekulukulu)
- 'moooo'** - as in a sound made a cow.
- 'nyau'** - sound made by a cat
- 'ŋwe'** - when you say 'ŋwe' you are provoking someone to a fight.



4.0 INTEROGATIVES

Rule 22: Question roots and/or their prefixes shall be written as separate words

Question	Gloss
Ahola hi?	‘What is he doing (general)?’
Oja ŋeena?	‘Where are you going?’
Oloma otye?	‘What are you saying?’
Nj’ani atiina?	‘Who is going?’
Lwahiina olira?	‘Why are you crying?’
Ali huhola hiina?	‘What is he doing (right now)?’
Oli ŋe?	‘Where are you?’
Oyo nj’omwina?	‘What is that one?’
Onahatiine ŋaali?	‘When will you go?’
Oli otye?	‘How are you?’

4.1 Complementizer

Rule 23: The complementizer ti shall be written as a separate word. Subject markers may be affixed to them.

Lunyole sentence/phrase	English gloss
ng’aloma ati	‘and he said that’
abasaaye bamuloma bati	‘her parents said to her that...’
Nenda ti osomewoole e Makerere	I want (that) you to study up to Makerere

5.0 NEGATION

Rule 24: All negative markers shall be attached to the verb while negative marker “si” will be

written independently when negating a noun. Lunyole has four negative markers si-, nasi-, ndi- and ta- all these will be written attached to the verb. In cases where the negative marker comes before a vowel, the i on the negative marker will be elided and the following vowel lengthened. However, the general negative particle si will be written as a separate word whenever it occurs before a noun.

Negative word	Gloss	Negative word	Gloss
Ohutagula	‘not to buy’	Ohuteega	‘not to learn’
Ndigaaja	‘he did not come’	Ndaatina	‘he didn’t go’
Simanyire	‘I do not know’	Somanyire	‘you don’t know’
Nasibalime	‘they didn’t dig’	Nasaalime	‘he didn’t dig’
Oyo si musinde	‘that is not a man’	Sinje Wandera	‘he is not Wandera’
Omugenii ndigaaja	The visitor didn’t come	Otagula mbusi eyo	Don’t buy that goat

6.0 BORROWED WORDS

Rule 25: Borrowed words shall be written as they are pronounced by Banyole. For people they will be preceded with the class marker omu- for singular and aba- for plural. Some will be written with the augment 'e' at the beginning of the word.

Examples:

English/Swahili word	Lunyole word
Askari (Swahili)	Omusirikale / Abasirikale
Doctor	Dokita/Abadokita
Nurse	Naasi/Abanaasi
Computer	Ekompyuta
Motorcar	Emotoka
Wire	Ewaya
District	Edisitulikiti/amadisitulikiti
Town	Etawuni/amatawuni
City	Esite
Bus	Ebbaasi
Radio	Eradio/amaladio
Sabun (swahili)	Sabbuuni
Sukari (swahii)	Sukaali
Kijiko (swahili)	Ehijiiko/ebijiiko
Duka (swahili)	Eduuka/amaduuka

7.0 NAMES OF PLACES

Rule 26: Names of established places as well as names of people shall be written as they are currently spelt.

Examples:

Kangalaba
 Tororo
 Mbale
 Kachonga
 Burundi
 Butaleja
 Buhabeba

8.0 NAMES OF LANGUAGES

Rule 27: Names of languages shall be written preceded by the prefix ‘olu-’ in which the initial o will be capitalized.

Exempl

Olunyole	Lunyole
Oluganda	Luganda
Olusaamya	Samia
Oluteeso	Ateso
Olucooli	Acholi
Oluswajiri	Swahili
Olungeresa	English
Olufalansa	French

9.0 NAMES OF NATIONALITIES, TRIBAL AND CLAN REFERENCES

Rule 28: Reference to one’s clan, tribe, nationality will be preceded with prefix omu- for singular and aba- for plural. The initial o on the prefix mu- and the initial a in aba- shall be capitalized

Omubengo	Person of babengo clan	Omunakenya	Kenyan
Ababengo	people of babengo clan	Abanakenya	Kenyans
Omunyole	A Munyole	OmuKongo	Congolese (one)
Abanyole	Banyole	Abakongo	Congolese (many)
Omuteeso	An Atesot	Omusungu	European
Abateeso	Atesots	Abasungu	Europeans
OmwAfirica	African	OmwAmereka	American
Omuḡoma	Person of baḡoma clan	Omuḡolo	Person of baḡolo clan
Abafirika	Africans	Abamereka	Americans
Namunyole	A munyole woman	Namugisu	A mugisu woman
Abanamunyole	Nyole women	Abanamugisu	Gishu women
Namusungu	A European woman	Namuyindi	An Indian woman
Abanamusungu	European women	Abanamuyindi	Indian women

10.0 PUNCTUATION

10.1 The Full Stop

The Full Stop shall be used to mark the end of a sentence.

Anatiine gaalima omutyere.

He will go and grow rice.’

10.2 Comma

The comma shall be used to mark an obligatory pause within a sentence.

Ni bamwenduye, nga bamulengera hu musaalamugulu era.

When they looked for her, they saw her far up in the tree

10.3 Question mark

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

Onagule esaati yino?

‘Will you buy this shirt?’

10.4 Quotations

A direct quote shall be introduced by a comma and begin with double quotation marks. It shall be closed by a full stop or question mark and final double quotation marks.

Galomire ati, “Ndi hutiina e Mbale.”

S/he said, “I am going to Mbale.”

A quote within a quote shall be enclosed by single quotation marks.

Mugoya galomire ati, “Bbaabba gandomire ati, ‘Mwana wange, hola n’amaani,’ keesi pokola.”
 Mugoya said, “My father told me, ‘Work hard son,’ and so I do.”

10.5 Apostrophe

The apostrophe shall be used to take the place of the first vowel when the conjunctions ni and nga are joined to a verb or noun that begins with a vowel.

Underlying form	Surface form	Gloss
Ni alira	N'alira	While s/he was crying
Nga olu balomire	Ng'olu balomire	As they have said
Nandinghi ni Agasa	Nandinghi n'Agasa	Nandinghi and Agatha

10.6 Exclamation mark

An exclamation mark shall be put at the end of a sentence to:

- express strong feelings, and with exclamations and interjections
- show that a speaker is shouting, or that a noise is loud
- at the end of a forceful command

10.7 Paragraph breaks

A paragraph break shall be used to mark a shift in thought, or to mark a change in speaker in a dialogue. Paragraph break shall be showed by indentation throughout a text to group sentences that relate to a single topic or idea.

11.0 DAYS OF THE WEEK

Rule 29: Days of the week shall be written as a single word preceded by the prefix

‘olwo-’ except :Sunday and Monday which take ‘olwa-’. The initial o in both cases shall be capitalized

English name	Lunyole Rendering	Traditional name
Sunday	Olwasande/Hu sande/Olwasabbiiti	Hyabalala
Monday	Olwabbalasa	Habago
Tuesday	Olwohubiri	Hyonji
Wednesday	Olwohudatu	Wenene
Thursday	Olwohune	Nakabi
Friday	Olwohutaanu	Hyagi
Saturday	Olwomukaaga/Olwasabbato	Sangaalo

Traditional names shall only be used in informal writing.

12.0 MONTHS OF THE YEAR

Rule 29: Months of the year shall be preceded by the prefixes ‘omu-’/‘ogwo-’/ ‘ogwe-’ where applicable and in each case the initial letter o of the prefix omu- shall be capitalised.

English name	Name of the month in Lunyole	Old name	Rendering by transliteration
‘January’	Omwesi omudaayi	Lujiira	Janwali
February	Omwesi ogwohubiri	Muloofe	Febwali
March	Omwesi ogwohudatu	Namoomo	Maaci
April	Omwesi ogwohune	Munjiigo`	Apuli
May	Omwesi ogwohutaanu	Munaane	Meyi
June	Omwesi ogwomukaaga	Negesa	June
July	Omwesi ogwomusaafu	Nakanja	Julayi
August	Omwesi ogwomunaana	Nerima	Agusito
September	Omwesi ogwomwenda	Nasiisi	Sebutemba
October	Omwesi ogwehumi	Mulumbi	Okitobba
November	Omwesi ogwehumi na mulala	Najuuli	Novemba
December	Omwesi ogwehumi n’ebiri	Namboja	Desemba

Traditional names shall only be used in informal writing.

13.0 NUMBERS:

Rule 30: Lunyole shall use base ten in its counting system. Beyond ten (10) counting shall use a prefix na- which will change to ne- before a figure that begins with a vowel.

Lunyole	Nooti	ndala	ebiri	edatu	ene	etaano	mukaaga	musaafu	munaana	mwenda	ehumi
English	zero	one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	nine	ten
Digits	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Rule 32: The following words will be used to represent the following values for counting in Lunyole:

- Ehumi/Amahumi for tens
- Hihumi/Bihumi for hundreds
- Lukumi/Kumi for thousands
- Mutwalo/Mitwalo for tens of thousands
- Hasirifu/Busirifu for hundreds of thousands
- Hahayire/Buhayire for millions

Lunyole	Amahumi abiri	amahumi adatu	amahumi ane	amahumi ataano
English	Twenty	thirty	forty	fifty
Digits	20	30	40	50

i) 'cikumi' for hundreds

Lunyole	Cihumi	bihumi bibiri	bihumi bidatu	bihumi bine nataanu
English	one hundred	two hundred	three hundred	Four hundred and fifty
Digits	100	200	300	450

ii) 'ekumi' for thousands

Lunyole	lukumi	ekumi ebiri	ekumi edatu	ekumi ene na bitaanu
English	one thousand	two thousand	three thousand	Four thousand and five hundred
Digits	1000	2000	3000	4500

iii) 'emitwalo' for hundreds of thousands

Lunyole	emitwalo ehumi	emitwalo abiri	emitwalo adatu	emitwalo ane netaanu
English	one hundred thousand	two hundred thousand	three hundred thousand	Four thousand and five hundred
Digits	100,000	200,000	300,000	450,000

iv) ‘hahayire’ for millions

Lunyole	emitwalo ehumi	emitwalo abiri	emitwalo adatu	emitwalo ane netaanu
English	one million	two million	three million	Four million and five hundred thousand
Digits	1000,000	2000,000	3000,000	4,500,000

v) ‘bbilioni’ for billions

Lunyole	bbilioni ndala	bbilioni ebiri	bbilioni edatu	Bbilioni ene n’obuhayire ebihumi bitaanu
English	one billion	two billion	three billion	Four billion and five Hundred million
Digits	1000,000,000	2,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	4,500,000,000

vi) ‘etuliryoni’ for trillions

Lunyole	etuliryoni ndala	etuliryoni ebiri	etuliryoni edatu	etuliryoni ene n’ebbilyoni etaanu
English	one trillion	two trillions	three trillions	Four trillions and five hundredbillions
Digits	1,000,000,000,000	2,000,000,000,000	3,000,000,000,000	4,500,000,000,000

Rule 33: In Lunyole, all numbers greater than the values of tens, hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions, tens and hundreds of millions, billions, tens and hundreds of billions, trillions, tens and hundreds of trillions, shall be joined by the preposition ‘na/ne/ni’ as illustrated below:

iii) ‘emitwalo’ for hundreds of thousands

Lunyole	ehumi nandala	cinana n’etaanu	lukaaga ehumi n’ene	kenda na bibiri nsaafu na mukaaga
English	Eleven	Eighty five	Six hundred and fourteen	Nine thousand two hundred and seventy six
Digits	11	85	614	9276

Lunyole	Emitwalo ene n'ekumi etaanu cenda	Emitwalo adatu n'ebiri n'ekumi ene bitaanu nkaga na mwenda	Obuhayire munaana n'emitwalo adatu n'ebiri ekumi ene lusaafu cinaana na mwenda	Obuhayire adatu nahalala, n'emitwalo adatu na mukaaga lukumi lunaana cenda na musaafu
English	Forty-five thousand two hundred and ninety	Three hundred thousand five hundred and sixty- nine	Eight million three hundred twenty- four thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine	Thirty-one million three hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven
Digits	45,290	324,569	8,324,789	31,361,897

Lunyole	Obuhayire cihumi n'abiri nahala n'emitwalo cenda namunaana hasaafu bidatu nankaga n'etaanu	Ebilyoni ndala n'obuhayire ataanu na mukaaga n'emitwalo cinaana na mwenda, luhumi lusaafu adatu na munaana	Etulilyoni mukaaga n'ebbilyoni lunaana saafu n'edatu, n'obuhayire cihumi ehumi na bubiri n'emitwalo cenda n'ene, ekumi etau nacenda na munaana
English	One hundred and twenty-one million nine hundred eighty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty- five	One billion and fifty six million eight hundred and ninety one thousand seven hundred and thirty eight	Six trillions eight hundred and seven three billions one hundred and twelve millions nine hundred and forty-five thousand and ninety eight
Digits	121,987,365	1,056,891,738	6, 873,112,945,098

APPENDIX 1

Example Text

Olugero lw’Omuyaaye

Naalino omuyaaye owahola bbisinesi enyene enyingi n’atabitamo. Nga gebuusa ati, “Hiina ehindiho? Hinwaabo? Ngehisyehe bbisinesi nyingi aye simbona magoba ni gaaja. Kole tye kombe mugaaga?” Ng’aloma ati, “Nenda hutiina mu Kampala nje sale amagesi.”

Ng’aheja ehisanu hihye ehyeene ehituufu, ehimunyagala ng’aheja n’omutwalo gugwe mulala mu bupapula obw’olukumi lukumi ng’atiina e Kampala. Gatiina ni gambaaye etaayi n’ekooti, n’engayito ko n’ekofiira. Ni goola mu Kampala ng’atiina hu duuka eritunda sigala mu holoseero. Ng’asunga omuhasi owaali n’atunda mu duuka eryo etebe gehale abale ebbesa kwasasulire amabbokesi ga sigala eyi gaali ni genda hugula. Ng’omuhasi asangaala ati atebire omugaaga era ng’amuna eteebe eyi gamusunga.

Ng’ano omuyaaye atandiiha ohweholesa ati abala ebbesa n’aseega amagesi aganebiremo omuhasi oyo. Ko gabalanga omutwalo ogwo omulala, po agwagamy mu hisanu, nga nundi agutusayo agubala atyo, atyo mbo banege baati ali n’ebesa enyene enyingi eji ali hubala. Enyanga yoola ng’omuyaaye aloma omuhasi ow’eduuka ati, “Mbihireho ehisanu hyange hino nje keje emotooka ey’ohutwiha sigala.” Ng’omuhasi anaana ehisanu ahibiia.

Ng’omuyaye aja aleeta emotoka kabangali. Ng’alagira batandiiha ohupangaho ebbokesi ja sigala, buli hiha – sipooti, kaali, supamaaci, ng’emotoka yijula. Ne ni yaali n’ehiri hwijula, galoma omuhasi ati nalino ebiitu ebindi ebi gaali ni genda hwiduuka erindi n’aja hutegeragana n’omwene duuka eryo eminendo emotoka n’enwa ano baje bateho hutaho ebiitu ebyo.

Kahowe ni luli lugesi lw’ohwiba muhasi oyo. Gaali ahenire ohutegeragana n’abemotoka ana banamwagaane.

Ab’emotoka ni basimbula omuhasi sigafayo olwohuba mbo gaali n’ehisanu hy’ebesa ehi omusaaja ola gali n’amubihiiise. Bala ni basimbula emotoka baatiina, omuhasi gaali mbo aheja eyo saawa ebite omusaaja sawoneha; mbo aheja esaawa eyindi ebite omusaaja sawoneha! Gabona atyo ng’ahubba enduulu, “Wala-la-la-la-la! Muje munjeede!”

Ng’ano abaatu ni poliisi badulumirira enduulu. Nga bamubuusa baati, “Hiina?” Ng’abalooheesa ng’olu bibaaye ng’abalaga n’ehisanu ehi omuyaaye amubihiiise.

Wangewe baali ti begula ehisanu, baagenemo mutwaalo gula gwone! Ng’ano abapolisi babuusa omuhasi baati olwo omusaaja oyo ojijenga ohumubihira ehisanu n’ohuleha gapahira sigala n’omumanyire? Ng’omuhasi agobolamo ati, “Mbe.”

Nga nindi bamubuusa baati, “Ne enamba y’emotoka etwihire sigala ebaaye jinga?” Ng’agobolamo ati, “Simanyire.” Ng’owa Polisi amuloma ati, “Obwo bubaaye busiru buwo nalala n’obugayaafu nj’ebihwibiiise. Guma huguma efe nabula ana husobola ohutandihira ko huhuyee.”

Kale omuhasi oyo olw’obusiru buwe nalala n’obugayaafu gafirwa sigala owe bbesa enyene enyingi.

The Story of a conman

Once upon a time, there was a conman who tried his hand at many businesses, but was not successful in them. He asked himself, “What is wrong with me? Is it a curse? I have tried many businesses without success. None of them has brought me any profit. What must I do to become rich?” Then he said, “Let me go to Kampala.”

So he got for himself a very good hand bag and ten thousand shillings in one thousand notes, put on his best clothes including a necktie, a coat, shoes and a hat and then set off to go to Kampala. When he arrived at Kampala he went to a wholesale shop that sold cigarrates and requested for a chair to sit on from the lady who was the shop attendant at the shop so that he could sit down and count the money he had before buying the cigarrates.

The woman was very happy to do so thinking that she had got a rich customer. The conman then began counting the only ten thousand in small notes of one thousand that he had. He did this while thinking about the method he would use to steal from that woman. He pretended to be having a lot of money as he kept removing that same bundle of a thousand shilling notes from the bag, counted it and returned it to the bag. He did that for a long time to create the impression that he had a lot of money.

Finally he asked the woman shop attendant to help keep his handbag as he goes to get a vehicle on to which to load the boxes of cigarrates that he wanted to buy. The woman accepted and took the conman’s handbag. When he came back with a pick-up truck he made an order of boxes of all brands of cigarrates to be loaded. Meanwhile he said he was going to agree on prices of other commodities he wanted from another shop where the vehicle would go to load other items after loading the cigarrates. The conman was however just conning the woman to rob her of the cigarrates!

He had already agreed with the people of the vehicle where they would meet him. When the vehicle people finished loading the boxes of the cigarrates and started off, the woman did not care because she now she had the man’s bag that contained the money. After the vehicle had gone an hour passed and then another hour without the man coming back!

The woman began to realise that maybe she had been conned and she made an alarm! Then people who included the police responded and came to find out what the problem was. The policemen asked, “What is it?” Then she narrated to them the whole story concerning what had happened. and she showed them the handbag that the conman had given her.

When they opened the bag they only found in it the other ten thousand shillings! The policeman asked the woman, “Do you know the man well enough to keep his bag and let him load the cigarrates?” She answered “No!” What was the registration number of the vehicle?” The policeman asked. The woman again answered, “I don’t know.” Then the policeman said, “It was out of your stupidity and carelessness that the man has stolen your goods. As things stand, there is very little we can do to help you!

So, out of her stupidity and carelessness that woman lost cigarrates worth a lot of money to the conman.

The moral lesson in this story is that we should always be careful when associating with people we don’t know very well because they could be conmen.

APPENDIX 2

Noun Class Concord in Lunyole

Noun Class	Noun class prefix	Subject prefix	Object prefix	Adjective prefix	Subject Relative prefix	Number
1	omu-	a-	mu	mu-	o-	mu-
2	aba-	ba-	ba-	ba	a-	ba-
3	omu-	gu-	gu-	mu	o-	mu
4	emi-	ji-	ji-	mi-	e-	e-
5	e-	li-	li-	e-	e-	e-
6	ama-	ga-	ga-	ma-	a-	a-
7	ehi-	hi-	hi-	hi-	e-	hi-
8	ebi-	bi-	bi-	bi-	e-	bi-
9	e(n)-	e-	yi-	(n)-	e-	(n)-
10	e(n)-	ji-	ji-	(n)-	e-	e-
11	olu-	lu-	lu-	lu-	o-	lu-
12	aha-	ha-	ha-	ha-	a-	ha-
13	otu-	tu-	tu-	tu-	o-	tu-
14	obu-	bu-	bu-	bu-	o-	bu-
15	ohu-	hu-	hu-	hu-	o-	hu-
16	ŋa	ŋa-	ŋa-	ŋa-	a-	ŋa
17	hu-	hu-	hu-	hu-	o-	hu-
18	mu-	mu-	mu-	mu-	o-	mu-
20	ogu-	gu-	gu-	gu-	o-	gu-
21	aga-	ga-	ga-	ga-	a-	ga-
23	e-	e-	yi-	e-	e-	e-





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