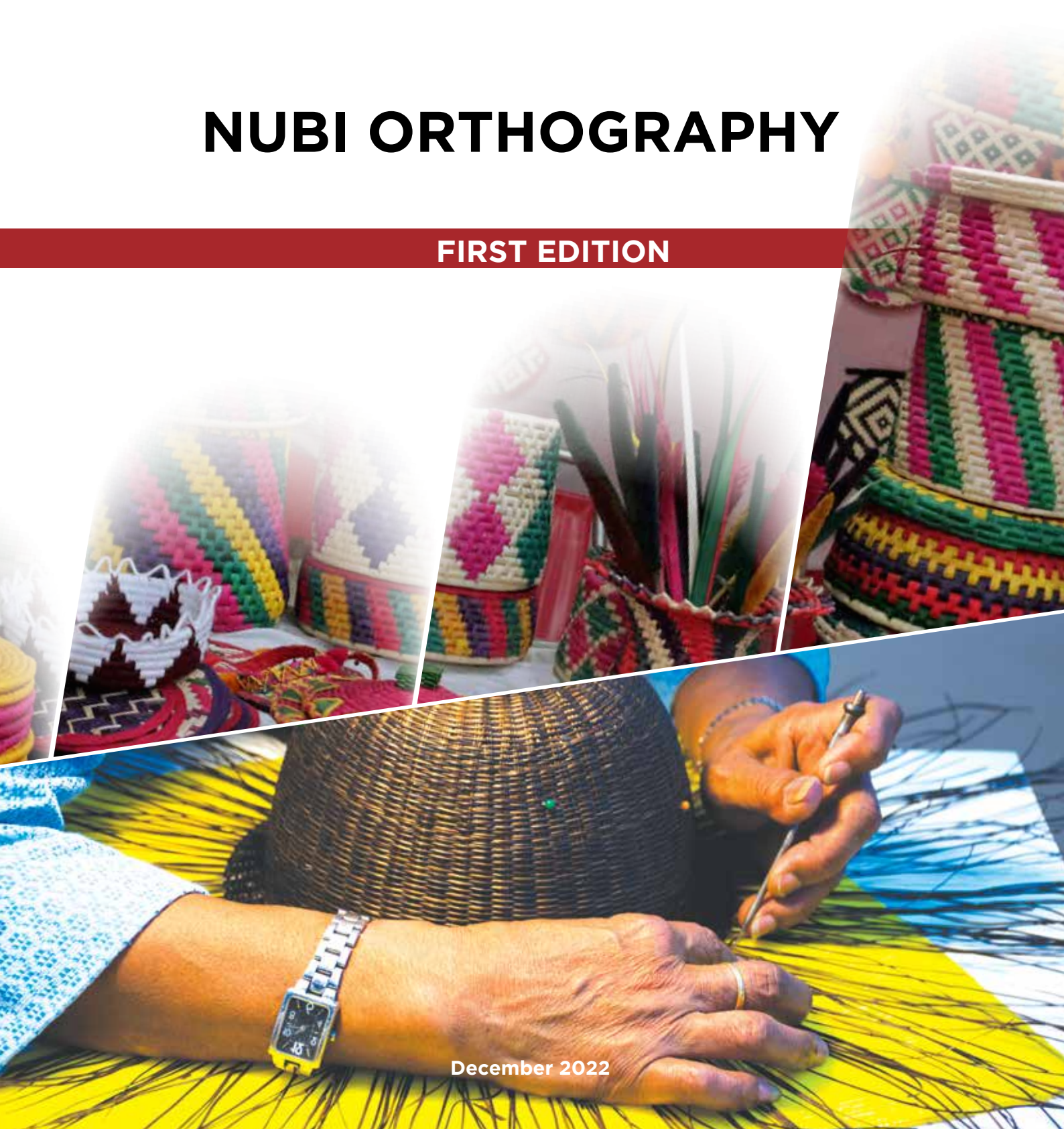




NUBI ORTHOGRAPHY

FIRST EDITION



December 2022



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A product of the National Curriculum Development Centre for the Ministry of Education and Sports with support from the Government of Uganda

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P.O. Box 7002,
Kampala- Uganda
www.ncdc.co.ug

ISBN: 978-9970-494-80-4

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PREFACE

This orthography guide gives rules for writing and reading Nubi. This is the first time Nubi orthography is being introduced to the community of Nubi. Nubi is a semitic language of Afro-Asiatic origin. It is spoken by the Nubi scattered across different regions in Uganda, but mostly such as central (Kampala, Luweero and Wakiso), West Nile (Arua, Adjumani, Yumbe, Moyo), Western (Masindi, Fort Portal, Mbarara, Hoima) and Eastern (Mbale, Tororo, Kumi, Soroti), Northern (Lira, Gulu, Kitgum). In Africa, the Nubi can be found in Kenya (Kibera, Eldama Ravine, Kisii, Bungoma, Busia, Mombasa), South Sudan (Juba, Yei)

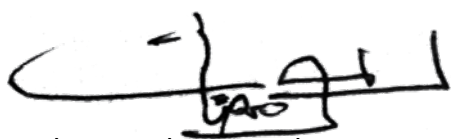
Many people have tried to write or translate materials from English into Nubi but with no standard writing system and as a result, the consumers of the product are faced with a lot of inconsistencies and ambiguities.

This orthography is therefore based on modern socio-linguistic principles for designing orthographies. It was arrived at after wide consultations with Development and Literacy Partners International (DLPI), Nubian Cultural Information Center (NCIC), National Curriculum Development Center (NCDC), Nubi Asiliya Development Committee (NADC), Nubi Language Board (NLB) and the distinguished members of the Nubi Community within Uganda and in the diaspora.

It is important to recognise the fact that for so many years, Nubi has largely been a spoken language without a written system. For any good writing system to be developed, the sound system and grammatical structure of the specific language must be taken into consideration.

In developing Nubi orthography, the writing team analysed the sound system (phonology) and phonetics and aspects of the grammar (morphology) of Nubi. While in speaking and writing, Nubi will be used to refer to both people and language as opposed to Ruten Nubi used when speaking and writing in Nubi language.

We believe this standardized orthography will make writing in Nubi more consistent, easier to be read and understood. We are optimistic that 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.



Ismail Mustapha Ramathan

CHAIRPERSON NUBI 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 Nubi 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 Nubi 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 Nubi orthography should therefore be regarded as a springboard for further research and should give birth to better and improved versions of the Nubi 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 Nubi is no exception. This orthography has been consciously developed to cater for speech variations within the language. Enormous effort has been made in this orthography to ensure that, most, if not all, dialectal variations within Nubi are catered for. It is hoped therefore that all variants of Nubi will be able to find this orthography useful for their consumption.

I congratulate all the Nubi 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 Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) Uganda for their financial support and technical assistance that facilitated the extensive research and consultations necessary for writing the Nubi Orthography.

We sincerely appreciate the Luwero District Education Department for their invaluable guidance and support, and NCDC for the resources, 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: Abdallah Juma, Enafo Phoney, Hadija Khamis, Kifaya Musa, Lamula Mariam, Mustafa Ismail and Sheikh Ismail Mustafa Ramathan. 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 Nubi speech community in Bombo, Luwero Districts, and all those who contributed to the development of this Nubi Orthography. Your insights and feed-back were essential in ensuring that this Orthography accurately reflects the linguistic characteristics of Nubi.

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 Nubi Orthography will enhance literacy and communication within and outside the Nubi-speaking community, making writing in Nubi more consistent and understandable.

Thank you all for your contributions and support.



Abdu-Rahan Dabule Ismail
PATRON
NUBI LANGUAGE BOARD

Summarized Spelling Rules in Rutan Nubi

- 1) Nubi shall use five vowels in writing: a, e, i, o, u.
- 2) Nubi shall use 25 consonants in writing: b, ch, d, dh, f, g, gh, h, j, k, kh, l, m, n, ŋ/ng, ny/ɲ, p, r, s, sh, t, th, w, y, z.
- 3) Tone will not be marked except in dictionaries and specialized books.
- 4) Nouns shall be written as separate word forms except in the possession of body parts.
- 5) Pronouns are distinct categories which shall be graphically represented as separate words except in cases of prefixation.
- 6) Possessive pronouns shall be written disjunctively except in the case of assimilation.
- 7) Demonstrative pronouns shall be written independently.
- 8) All verbs and adverbs shall be written independently from all the other words in the sentence.
- 9) Tense markers shall be attached to the verbs.
- 10) Adjectives shall be written disjunctively.
- 11) Genitive particles, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections shall be written as separate words.
- 12) Ideophones shall be written distinctively but limited to three vowels. In case of repeated ideophones, the repetition shall be made three times.
- 13) Negative markers shall be written disjunctively.
- 14) Locatives shall be distinctively written from other words.
- 15) Reduplicated words shall be graphically represented as a single unit and shall be at the end of the sentence only.
- 16) Gerundive constructions shall be written conjunctively or as one word not separately.
- 17) Compound words shall be written conjunctively.
- 18) Borrowed words shall be written as pronounced by Rutan Nubi speakers.
- 19) Names of places which are established shall be written as they are currently spelt.
- 20) Names of languages shall be written preceded by the prefix “Rutan” which means ‘language of’
- 21) Names of nationalities, tribal or clan references shall be written beginning with the agentive prefix “De- ”in all cases.
- 22) Rutan Nubi shall use base ten in its counting system.
- 23) Days of the week shall be written as a single word preceded by the prefix ‘Yom-’ and the initial y-shall be capitalised.
- 24) Months of the year shall be preceded by the word ‘Shar’ in which case the initial letter S for ‘Shar’ is capitalised. All months shall be counted in base ten.

1. Nubi Alphabet/Sounds

An alphabet is a set of basic written symbols or graphemes that represent the phonemes of certain spoken languages. Nubi shall use 30 phonemes in its graphic representation of consonants and vowels, which may appear in upper case as: A, B, CH, D, DH, E, F, G, GH, H, I, J, K, KH, L, M, N, NG/ŋ, NY, O, P, R, S, SH, T, TH, U, W, Y, Z or lower case: a, b, ch, d, dh, e, f, g, gh, h, i, j, k, kh, l, m, n, ng/ŋ, ny, o, p, r, s, sh, t, th, u, w, y, z

1.1 VOWELS

Rule 1: Nubi shall use five primary vowels: Aa, Ee, Ii, Oo, Uu. These vowels have qualities of short and long.

1.1.1 Long and short vowels

1.1.2 Nubi consists of long and short vowels. The short vowels include: a e i o u

Examples:

Sounds	Nubi	English
A	mali	Wealth
E	Ena	Eye
	Ebu	Shame
	Eda	Waiting period of a woman after the husband's death
I	Jibu	Bring
O	koru	Sheep
U	Tutu	Short

The Long vowels include: aa, ee, ii oo, uu

Examples:

S/N	Sounds	Nubi	English
	Aa	Duraa, Saa Laata	Upper arm Time Firewood
	Ee	Beeda Bereedu koree	Contract To bathe Spade
	Ii	Tiiti Ariida hakiika	A bird Appeal Truth
	Oo	kooru	River
6	Uu	Tutu Luuti usuur	Type of bird Homosexual Tax

1.1.3 Diphthongs:

Rule 2: Nubi shall use the following diphthongs: ai, ei, au, ou

Examples:

Sound	Nubi	English
ai	wai samai rai	one sky opinion
ei	lein	soft
au	barau	alone
ou	doula touba touf	nation/state repent convey

In Nubi, when a word demands a long vowel, the vowel shall be doubled while if the word requires only a short vowel, one vowel shall be used in the word.

Vowels can occur at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of a word.

1.1.4 Consonants

Rule 3: Nubi shall use twenty five (25) consonant phonemes in their representations. These may be represented both in capital and lower case as presented below: B, CH, D, DH, F, G, GH, H, J, K, KH, L, M, N, D/NG, NY/N, P, R, S, SH, T, TH, W, Y, Z.

Consonants	Words in Nubi and English
B	bika (mourn), bura (cat), bara (out)
Ch	chochodo (squart), chai (tea), chururu (narrow)
D	dabara (wound), dira (compass direction), dongus (hut)
Dh	dhulma (cheat), dhahab (gold), dhambi (sin)
f	faga (split), fata (open), fiku (untie)
G	gidada (chicken), gada (lunch), gala (hill)
gh	ghaflan (surprise), maghabir (cemetery), ghalat (false/error)
h	hishma (respect), hari (hot), haki (true)
J	jafu (palm leaves), jarara (button), jalata (rock)
K	kafaa (enough), kaku (monkey), kosi (tin)
kh	kheir (fine), khatim (completion), khutuba (sermon)
L	laamu (meat), laala (saucepan), lifili (elephant),
M	matara (rain), masjid (mosque), meit (corpse)
N	naari (fire), nada (dew), nimir (leopard)
ng'/ŋ	anjoŋo (type of insect), anjaŋa (type of bird), ariŋonyi (half cooked)
Ny	nyereku (child), nyakama (cheat), nyangaratu (nose)
p	parara (fade), papali (pawpaw), pakata (wide)
R	rabbana (God), ras (head), rutan (language)
s	samaga (fish), semin (fat), sobura (cloud)
sh	sharri (troublesome), shifa (heal), shahuwa (libido)
T	tabaga (flat basket), teri (bird), tamtam (stammer)
th	thanawi (secondary), thawab (reward), hadith (story)
W	wai (one), wasa (move away), wafaka (agreement)
Y	yowele (boy), yal (children), yom (day)
z	zaman (period/era), zaaman (long time ago), zabibu (raisins), zina (adultery/fornication), zambarawu (purple)

1.1.5 Consonant Clusters

Rule 4: In Nubi the following clusters are accepted: kw, gw, st, mb, sh and ny.

kw: kwata (war/fight), kweis (fine), kwaru (fox)
gw: gwanda (cassava), gwaranda (garden egg), marangwa (beans)
st: stareh (comfort), steinu (wait), mustajabu (wonder)
mb: mbari (yesterday), sambala (crooked/disorganised), sumbusa (samosa)
sh: shabab (youthful), sharia (law), shughul (task)
ny: nyido (gap referring to missing tooth or teeth), nyekemu (chin), nyila (sandals)

Consonants cluster is the occurrence of two or more consonants following each other in a word. Consonant cluster combinations always occur following the rules of the language. In Nubi, the following clusters are acceptable (possible).

1.1.6: Gemination

This is a situation where a consonant sound or letter is doubled in a word to indicate stress.

Rule 5: Nubi shall use the following geminates: bb, dd, gg, kk, mm, nn and rr.

Examples of words containing geminates

Geminates	Words in Nubi	English
bb	Jabbar, Rabbana, murabba	Almighty, God, square
dd	idda	waiting period for a woman after the death of her husband
mm	Ummah, umma	Community, mother
Rr	Sharri	Trouble
Gg	Haggar, inggilab	Disobedient, Revolution,
Kk	Makkar	Arrogant
Nn	Sunnah	Prophets recommended actions or tradition

The syllable structure

Nubi has both open and closed syllable structure. This means words in Nubi may either end with a vowel or consonant. For example:

- (i) V as in au
- (ii) VC as in ab, al
- (iii) VCV as in aku, ayi, ina, ana, uwo
- (iv) CVV as in lee, maa, naa
- (v) CVCV as in tayi, baba, mama, tali, bura
- (vi) CVVC as in taal, tuub
- (vii) CVCCVCV as in maktaba
- (viii) VCVVCV as in akunusu
- (ix) VCCVCV as Amsuku (and others as they occur in Nubi)
- (x) C= Consonant; V= Vowel

1.1.7 : Stress in Nubi

Nubi has stressed syllables.

Phonologically stress is indicated by use of the symbol [ˈ]

eg

: b	jabˈbar, ˈraˈbbana , galˈbaw
g	ˈgaba, ˈgaraman, ˈgemu, fogur
dd	laˈdid, ˈdongus,, ˈdus;
mm	uˈmmah, ˈm
kk	ˈketir, ˈkafa, ˈkun;
t	ˈtaru, ˈtaun, ˈtiman , ketir
rr	ˈrutan, ˈrumla; beriya
j j	taˈjir, ˈjana, tuˈjul, ˈjemil, kuˈjur, buja, jura

Rules 6: Whereas the symbols shown above denote stress, Nubi shall not mark stress

Word Divisions

All words in Nubi are/may be categorized in the following nine groups: nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections and ideophones.

2.1 Nouns

Rule 7: Nouns shall be written disjunctively.

Example:

1. Abuba Meremiya gi dofuru birisi. (Grandmother Meremiya is weaving a mat.)-proper noun
2. Biniya de asasi. (This girl is beautiful.)- common noun
3. Mura ta bagara. (A herd of cattle) – collective noun
4. Nubi endis huriya fi Uganda. (The Nubis have freedom in Uganda) – Abstract noun

2.2: Pronouns

Rule 8: Pronouns are distinct categories which should be graphically represented as separate words.

2.2.1 Personal Pronouns

Rule 9: Personal pronouns shall always be written disjunctively.

	Singular	English	Plural	English
First person	ana	I	ina	We
Second person	ita	you	itakum	You
Third person	uwo	S/He	umon/dolde	They
	de	it		

Examples:

1. Ana gi seli. (I am praying.)
2. Ina gi guna. (We are singing.)
3. Ita gi ruwa weni? (Where are you [singular] going?)
4. Umon gi akulu. (They are eating.)
5. De tayi. (It is mine)

In spoken, the tense marker 'gi' changes to three forms gu, ga and gi basing on the verb that it precedes eg

- a) Umon gi akulu.
Umon gakulu.
- b) Ana gi ruwa.
Ana guruwa..
- c) Ana gi

a verb with 'u' changes gi to gu and a verb with a changes gi to ga and a verb with i remains as gi

2.2.3 Possessive pronouns

Rule 10: Possessive pronouns shall be written disjunctively.

Nubi	English
tayi	mine
ta umon	theirs
te ina	ours
taki/takum	yours
singular/plural	
to	his/hers

Sentences:

1. Wede kitab tayi. (This is my book)
2. De ta umon. (It is theirs)
3. De to. (It is hers/his)
4. De te ina. (It is ours)
5. De taki. (It is yours)
6. De takum. (It is yours. you)

2.2.4 Relative Pronouns

Rule 11: The relative pronoun “ab or al” shall be written disjunctively.

- ab – who/whom (people)
 - al – which/that (items)
1. De ya ragi ab seregu galamoyo tayi. (This is the man who stole my goat.)
 2. Wede ya kitab al kan ana gi wonusu fogo. (This is the book which I was talking about.)

2.2.5 Demonstrative Pronouns

Rule 12: Demonstrative pronouns shall be written disjunctively.

Singular		Plural	
wede	This	dolde (items) umon dolde (people)	These
naade	That	na dolde (items) umon na dolde (people)	those

Example:

1. Naade nyereku tayi. (That is my child.)
2. Wede galam hibir tayi. (This is my pen.)
3. Nusuwan dolde asasin. (These women are beautiful.)
4. Kitabaa dolde ta maana. (These books are important.)
5. Kitabaa na dolde to. (Those books are his.)

2.3 Verbs and Adverbs

Rules 13: All verbs and adverbs shall be written disjunctively from all the other word categories in the sentence.

Examples of verbs in sentences:

1. Ana akulu gurusu. I ate gurusu.
2. Uwo asurubu moyo. He /she took water.
3. Umon alabu kurra. They played football.
4. Ragi durubu lifili. The man shot an elephant.

Examples of adverbs in sentences:

1. Biniya ruwa fi su gwamgwam. (A girl went to the market quickly.)
2. Ragi ab ayan de masi bisesbises. (The sick man walked slowly.)
3. Mula de mile to mirimiri. (There is little salt in the sauce.)

2.4 Tense Markers

Rule 14: Nubi shall use the following tense makers: ‘gi’ for progressive tense, and ‘bi’ for future tense. These shall be written disjunctively from the verb. Double vowel ‘uu’ shall be added to a verb to make the sentence ‘Perfect’

The word “ma” shall be prefixed to the verb to make it Passive

Past tense shall be by doubling or lengthening the final vowel of a verb.e.g.

Akulu (eat) –akuluu (eaten)

Katulu (kill) – katuluu (killed)

Sitimu (abuse) –sitimuu (abused)

Kelemu (say) –kelemuu (said)

Example in sentences:

1. Ana gi ruwa fi be.(I am going home.)
2. Uwo bi arija fi yom taani.(He or she will return another day.)
3. Moyo de jibuu kala. (The water has been brought)
4. Bambara de makasur.(The chair is broken)

2.5 Negation

Rule 15: Negative markers shall be written disjunctively from the verbs.

These are; ‘maa’ indicates negation ‘not’ , ata means no , mata means don’t , maa__ is completed with the word ‘fi’ to be read as ‘maafi’. It appears only at the end of a sentence. It also means ‘not’/ no

Examples:

1. Ana maa sakaran.(I am not drunk.)
2. Moyo maa fi guruma.(There is no water in the pot.)
3. Ata ana maa gi dooru fileil.(I dont move at night.)
4. Akili maafi. (There is no food)
5. Mata ruwa naa. (Don’t go there.)

2.6 Adjectives

Rule 16: Adjectives shall be written disjunctively.

Examples of adjectives

- 1) Mariya kasalaan maa gi kuruju. (A lazy woman does not dig.)
- 2) Biniya de nyongoro. (The girl is ugly.)
- 3) Ragi ta Alima garamaan.(Alima’s husband is mean.)

2.7 Prepositions

Rule 17: Prepositions shall be written disjunctively from the other words in a sentence.

eg: fi can mean ‘to’ or ‘in’ depending on context , min prefix added to a noun to make a preposition as in minjuwa - inside, minbara- outside, mingidam- infront, minwara- behind, minfo- over, mintet – under fitorof –beside ,torof –aside, fi ustu –between/among , mo –with, fo –on

NB: Fii –with double vowel is used as an auxiliary verb ‘is’ sentences:

- 1, Nyerekaa de fii fi Juwa. ---The children are in the house.
2. Galam ma kitab minjuwa shanta.—The pen and the book are inside the bag.
3. Koru fi ustu galamayaa. The sheep is among the goats.
4. Kitab fi fo ta tarabeza. The book is on the table.
5. Siniya fii fi torof ludaya. –The platter is beside the cooking stones.

2.8 Conjunctions

Rule 18: Conjunctions shall be written as separate entities from all the word classes.

ma/me, kalam-because, lakin-but, asan –due to, illa-unless, labda-may be , laadi-until , imkin-probably, baada—after , kabla-before

Sentence:

1. Bagara ma galamaya. (A Cow and a goat)
2. Matara gi waga sala kan semsi wala gibel.(Its raining although the sun shone in the morning).
3. Ina gi asurubu moyo baada akulu.(We take water after eating).
4. Ina fii ini kalam kan gi steinu ina.(We are here because they were waiting for us).
5. Ana bi ruwa fii Kambala naare illa kan matara nenzil. (I will go to kambala today unless it rains.)
6. Ina abidu kidima lakin ina maa kalasu.(We started a task but we did not finish it.)

2.9 Interjections

Rule 19: All interjections shall be written disjunctively from the other word forms in sentences.

It ends with an exclamation mark- alama te mustajabu(!)

Example: allaa!,sibika!,eea!,yaah!

sentence:

- 1.Allaa, De sunu jede! (Gosh, What's this!)
2. Yajama, de sibika!
3. Ehh, mustajabu seisei de!
4. Yaah, malu kweis Jedde!
5. Ayuwallah,I've got you!
6. Ayi ya Rabbi! Oh my God!

2.10 Ideophones

Rule 20: They shall be written disjunctively.

Examples: googoo,(name of a bird)

palapala(something light/ watery/dilute)

kwalakwala (type of bird)

chirchir (type of bird)

2.11 Locatives

Rule 21: Locatives shall be written disjunctively.

Examples: naa -there, ini -here, naade -over there, fo naa –up there , te naa –down there
Sentence:

1. Mata ruwa naa. (Don't go there)
2. Ana kutu sekin de ini. (I have put the knife here)
3. Mata ruwa alab naa. (Don't go and play there)
4. Ragi naade ---That man there.

2.12 Reduplications

Rule 22: Reduplicated words, shall be graphically represented as a single unit and shall be written at the end of the sentence only.

(a) Examples of reduplications:

Nouns: walwal, guruguru, (cave) weyiweyi (crested crane), jinajina (grandchild), digdig(antelope), fitfit (bile), dagdag(humps)

Adjectives: girigiri(spotted/dotted), moyomoyo(dilute) , kilikili (tickling)

Verbs: furufuru(itchy), lekeleke(strive), wiriwiri(waste time), ndelendele(dungling)

Adverbs: bisesbises(slowly), mundumundu(silently), belebele(), gadigadi(at a distance)

Examples in sentences

1. Anas dus umon fi guruguru. (People are hiding in a cave.)
2. Weyiweyi wai min alma ta Uganda. (A crested crane is one of the national symbols.)
3. Abubaa gi hibuu nas jinajina to umon. (grandmothers love their grandchildren)
4. Moyo de gi furu walwal. (The water is boiling to the extreme)

2.13 Gerundive constructions

Rule 23: Gerundive constructions shall be written disjunctively.

For example:

1. Alabu de tamrin kweis. (Playing is a good exercise.)
2. Akulu ya sifa tayi. (Eating is my hobby.)
3. Numu gi adul afya. (Sleeping is healthy.)

2.14 Compounds

Rule 24: Compound words shall be written conjunctively.

1. Anas ketiri gi ishi fi kariya ta jeribabagara. (Many people live in jeribabagara)
2. Latasaba rujal karim. (early morning/ wee hours of the morning)
3. Matararisasi nezili umbari. (hailstorm)

2.15 Genitive particles:

Rule 25: Genitive particles shall be written disjunctively.

Examples:

1. Rutan ta Nubi hilu. (The Nubi language is nice.)
2. Gurum ta bagara wede towil. (This cow has long horns.)
3. Zaman wede ta karanga. (This is a season of drought.)

2.16 Borrowed Words

Rule 26: Borrowed words shall be written as they are pronounced by the Nubi.

Example:

Word	Origin	Meaning
sigiri	bantu	Charcoal stove
jiiko	swahili	Charcoal stove
chapati	swahili	
sumbusa	india	samosa
kiyata	Luo (Layata)	Sweet potatoes
Marangwa	Luo (Muranga)	Beans

3. Names of places

Rule 27: Names of places which have been indiginized by Nubi shall be written as currently pronounced

e.g. Kongo (Congo), Daki (The Dutch/ Netherlands), Birjigi (Belgium), Turkiya (Turkey), Ulaya (Europe), Armania (Germany), Mburara (Mbarara), Kambala (Kampala) etc

For place names which are not indiginized shall be written as currently spelt: eg Sudan, Uganda, Entebbe, Juba, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia etc

4. Names of Languages

Rule 28: All names referring to specific languages of people shall be disjunctively written preceded by the prefix “Rutan” which literally means “Language of”.

eg: Rutan Nubi, Rutan Acoli, Rutan Swaliya, Rutan Inglis,

5. Names of Nationality, Tribal or Clan References

Rule 29: In reference to place of origin, tribe or clan, the agentive marker “de” shall be used disjunctively preceeding the name of place, tribe or clan.

Example: Origin: for De Kumam (a person from Kumam)
 for Biniya Kumam (a girl from Kumam)
 Ajol de kumam(a Kumam)
 for Anas min Kumam (people from Kumam)
 Tribe : De Kumam (The Kumam)
 De Nubi (The Nubi)
 De Armania : Person from German
 De Habash : Person from Ethiopia.
 De Muganda : Person from Buganda
 De Lango (Person from Lango)
 Clan meaning Babu
 De Mundu

6. Numbers

Rule 30: Nubi shall use base ten in its counting system.

Rutan Nubi	wayi	tinin	talata	arba	kamsa	sita	saba	tamania	tisa	ashara
English	One	two	three	four	Five	six	seven	eight	nine	Ten
Digits	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Rule 31: The following words will be used to represent the following values for counting in Nubi:

i) ‘Ashara ashara’for tens

Rutan Nubi	Ishirin	Teletin	Arbein	Tisein
English	Twenty	thirty	Forty	Ninety
Digits	20	30	40	90

ii) ‘miya’ for hundreds

Rutan Nubi	Miya	Mitein	Talata miya	Arba miya wu kamsin
English	one hundred	two hundred	three hundred	Four hundred and fifty
Digits	100	200	300	450

iii) 'elfu' for thousands

Rutan Nubi	elfu wayi	elfu tinin	elfu talata	elfu arba wu kamsa mia***
English	one thousand	two thousand	three thousand	Four thousand and five Hundred
Digits	1000	2000	3000	4500

iv) 'elfu mia/lakhi wayi' for hundreds of thousands

Rutan Nubi	elfu mia	elfu mitein	elfu talata mia	elfu arba mia wu kamsin
English	one hundred thousand	two hundred thousand	three hundred thousand	Four hundred and fifty Thousand
Digits	100,000	200,000	300,000	450,000

v) 'milyon' for millions

Rutan Nubi	milyon wayi	milyon tinin	milyon talata	milyon arba wu kamsa mia
English	one million	two million	three million	Four million and five hundredthousand
Digits	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	4,500,000

vi) 'Miliyar' for billions

Rutan Nubi	miliyar wayi	miliyar tinin	miliyar talata	miliyar arba wu milyon kamsa mia
English	one billion	two billion	three billion	Four billion and five hundredmillion
Digits	1,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	4,500,000,000

vii) 'triliyon' for trillions

Rutan Nubi	Triliyon wayi	triliyon tinin	triliyon talata	triliyon arba milion mia kamsa
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 32: In Rutan Nubi, all numbers greater than the values of tens, hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions, tensand hundreds of millions, billions, tens and hundreds of billions, trillions, tens and hundreds of trillions, shall be joined by ‘wa’ as illustrated below:

Rutan Nubi	Idaashar	Kamsa tamanin	Sita miya wa arbatashar	elfu tisa miten wu sita wu sebeyin
English	eleven	Eighty five	Six hundred and fourteen	Nine thousand two hundred and seventy Six
Digits	11	85	614	9276

Rutan Nubi	elfu kamsa	arbein wu miten wu tisein	milion tamaniya talata mia wu arba ishirin saba mia wu tisa tamanin	milion wahid teletin talata mia wu wahid sitin tamana mia wu saba tisein
English	Forty five thousand two hundred and ninety	Three hundred thousand five hundred and sixty nine	Eight million three hundred twentyfour thousand seven hundred and eighty nine	Thrity one million three hundred and sixty one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven
Digits	45,290	324,569	8,324,789	31,361,897

Rutan Nubi	mia waidu ishirin milion tisa miya wu saba tamanin talata mia wu kamsa sitin	bilion wai milion sita kamsin wu elfu tamana miya wu wahid tisein saba miya wu tamaniya teletin	trilion sita bilion tamana miya wu talata sebein wu milion miya wu itanashar elfu tisa mia wu kamsa arubein wu tamaniya tisein
English	One hundred and twenty one million nine hundred eigthy seven thousand three hundred and sixty five	One billion and fifty six millioneight hundred and ninety one thousand seven hundred and thirty eight	Six trillions eight hundred andseven three billions one hundred and twelve millions nine hundred andfortyfive thousand and ninety eight
Digits	121,987,365	1,056,891,738	6, 873,112,945,098

7. Days of the week

Rule 33: In Rutan Nubia day of the week shall be written as a single word beginning with a capital letter for the prefix 'yom'.

Rutan Nubi	English
Yom Laha	Sunday
Yom Letinin	Monday
Yom talata	Tuesday
Yom Laruba	Wednesday
Yom Kamis	Thursday
Yom Juma	Friday
Yom sebbi	Saturday

8. Months of the year

Rule 34: Months of the year, in Rutan Nubi shall be written capitalized using the counting numbers 1-12 with a prefix 'shahar' added to the name of each month.

Rutan Nubi	English
Shahar Wayi	January
Shahar Tinin	February
Shahar Talata	March
Shahar Aruba	April
Shahar Kamsa	May
Shahar Sitta	June
Shahar Saba	July
Shahar Tamaniya	August
Shahar Tisa	September
Shahar Shara	October
Shahar idashar	November
Shahar Itnashar	December

9. SampleText

The race between Mr. Tortoise and Mr. Elephant

Once upon a time, there was a race between a tortoise and an elephant. Each of them assured each other to be the winner. They promised each other gifts on condition that one loses in the race. The elephant promised the tortoise two bulls if he won. On the other hand, the tortoise promised the elephant three bulls. After that, a day was fixed for the competition. On the eve of the competition, the tortoise went and planted his fellow tortoises along the competition track where he was going to follow.

The tortoise did this to trick the elephant so that as he runs and sees the tortoise ahead, he feels he has remained behind. When the race started, the tortoise jumped on the tail of the elephant. The elephant took off with the tortoise on his tail. Whenever the elephant approaches a corner, he sees the planted tortoise ahead and thinks the real tortoise he is competing with is already ahead. When the elephant arrived at the finishing point where there was a chair set for the winner to sit on.

As the elephant wanted to sit on the chair, he was surprised to hear the tortoise complaining that “please you have sat on me!” the tortoise emerged winner and therefore was given the two bulls promised by the elephant.

The moral lesson in this story is that don’t despise your friend in terms of appearance or size implying that wisdom is better than physical ability.

Musabaka ta jere fi baina ta Abgda ma Lifili

Fi wakti wayi zamaan, kan fii musabaka ta jere jere baina ta Abgada ma Lifili. kila wayi akikisha ne aku je uwo ya bi gelebu. umon so ahadi ta wedi zawadi ne aku abu bi gelib je namna al sharti te musabaka de fii. Lifili ahadi wedi toru tinin kan abgada gelibu uwo. Fi safa to, Abgada so ahadi ta wedi toru talata na Lifili kan gelebu uwo. Bada wafaka wede, umon adulu yom ta musabaka. Fi lasiya kabla ta youm ta Musabaka, Abgada kutukutu akwana to fi sika al gi ruwa so fogo musabaka de.

Abgada gata agili wede asan kan Lifili bi jere uwo rasul awlan fi akhir ta musabaka, uwo bi ainu Abgada fii na, dukuru uwo bi fekeri ja gali Abgada ab uwo abidu mo musabaka de ya fii gidam to. Bakan musabaka de abidu, Abgada nutu fi danab ta Lifili. kila kan Lifili rasul fi kona(lafa) uwo gi logo Abgada abu kutukutu de gidam uwo jedejede laadi Lifili rasul fi akhir ta musabaka fi bakan al kutu fogo kursi ta azol ab gelebu musabaka.

Bakan Lifili agilibu uwo kede uwo geni uwo stajabu asuma Abgada gi ninginingi gali: “ Akwe ita gi geni fogo ana!” Ya ma namna wede Abgada gelebu Lifili fi musabaka de wu uwo sulu toru tinin al Lifili ahadi wedi na uwo de.

Ta’lim abu ina gi logo fi gisa wede ya gal kede azol ma alisi sabi to salakan uwo gi benu kefin aw kiyas to fii kefin. Hikma ya muhimu futu gudura aw jismu ta azol.



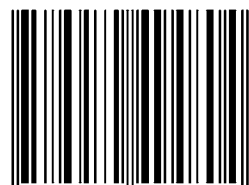
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ISBN 978-9970-494-80-4



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