




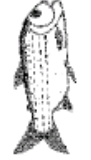




































A a  kikaka	Dh dh  kaatadhooba	Aa aa  ntaama	B b  baana	Bb bb  bbinika	Bh bh  kaalibhaabha	C c  cupa	D d  dijisa
H h  kiihooili	Kp kp  kaakpetu	E e  nte	ee  meeja	F f  kifenensi	G g  gaali	Gb gb  kigbende	Gh gh  kighegha
I i  kiti	L l  luba	I i  mupiila	ii  mupiiila	i  etiimu	ii  liiso	J j  kaajanguwa	K k  kikusa
P p  paasi	W w  nguwe	S s  sipeewa	M m  munagha	N n  noni	Ny ny  nyaanya	O o  nkoko	oo  nsoola
Y y  miyembe	U u  mpunu	T t  taala	U u  mpunu	Uu  namuunu	uu  namuunu	u  nsuka	yu  ntuuli

Nuguta sya Lubwisi

Kwegha Kusoma Nuguta Syambaghanija Sya Lubwisi



**Kwegha Kusoma
Nuguta Syambaghanija
Sya Lubwisi**

Unique Letters to the Lubwisi alphabet

Lubwisi

Trial Version, April 2006 (300 copies)

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and

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Entebbe, Uganda

Kwanjula

Kini ni Kitabo Kyakudubhil’o haabwa Babwisi abamaniye kusoma na kuhandiika mu mibughe enji nga Lujungu, Lutoolo, kedha Lughanda. Kitabo kinyi kikukoonela baajongo na bantu bakulu abamaniye kusoma mu mibughe enji kwegha kusoma na kuhandiika Lubwisi.

Kikulu kya buli esomo ni kwegheesiya nuguta esili syambaghanija mu Lubwisi. Buli esomo likutwala haai nga saaha emui kulyegheesiya kandi kulyegha. Byakukola bya buli esomo bilimu kwegha kusoma bighano bya Lubwisi kusemeeye, kwemaniiliya kuhandiika kusemeeye bighambo bya Lubwisi. Ebikukoonela mwegheesiya bili enuma ya kitabo kinyi.

Babwisi bali mu Disitulikiti ya Bundibughiyo mu bughuwa ejooba bwa Uganda kandi n’omu bulugha ejooba bwa Kongo.

Preface

This is a Transition Primer targeting the Babwisi people who already know how to read in other languages such as English, Luganda, Rutooro and Swahili. This book will assist these educated youth and adults in learning how to read and write in the Lubwisi language.

Each lesson takes approximately 1 hour to teach and learn. The activities of each lesson include learning to read Lubwisi stories fluently, practise spelling Lubwisi words accurately, and learning to write Lubwisi stories. Each lesson will focus on a letter which is unique to the Lubwisi alphabet. A guide for teaching is available in the back of the primer.

Babwisi people who learn to read and write well in Lubwisi will be qualified to then teach others to become literate in Lubwisi as well as to write Lubwisi stories.

The Babwisi people live in Bundibugyo District of western Uganda as well as in eastern Congo (D.R.C.). The population of the Babwisi people is about 200,000 total.

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

After finishing the Transition Primer, it would be good to further develop reading, writing and editing skills by assisting your learners with editing their stories and submitting the best of them for publication with the Lubwisi project.

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

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

Time: 20-35 minutes

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

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

Purpose: To practice writing the language as individuals.

Time: 20-30 minutes

1. Have the learners think up and write a short story of their very own about the keyword/topic. Or they can write about whatever they are interested in writing (e.g. a letter). *Encourage learners to ask how to spell words they don't know how to spell as they want to write them. The teacher can write those words on the board so others can see as well, and the learner can copy them.*
2. As learners finish writing their stories, several individual learners can read out loud what they have written. Encourage them for writing well. Don't worry at the moment about correcting mistakes. Editing of all stories can be done at the end of the Transition Primer.

Masomo aghali mu kitabo kini

Esomo	Nuguta	Bighambo	Peeji
1	k	mukusa	1
2	aa	ntaama	3
Bilaghilo bya kuhandiika natuji sijambiye			5
3	b	baana	7
4	l	luba	9
5	i	paasi	11
6	ii	mupiila	13
7	u	mbuwa	15
8	uu	namuunu	17
9	gh	munagha	19
10	bb	bbinika	21
11	i	dilisa	23
Bilaghilo bya kuhandiika nuguta silyotiye			25
12	u	nsuka	27
13	dh	mujedhi	29
14	bh	kaalibhaabha	31
15	ii	liiso	33
16	uu	ntuuli	35
17	kp	kaakpetu	37
18	gb	kigbende	39
19	Kweyegheesiya kuhandiika		41
Teacher's Guide			49

K k

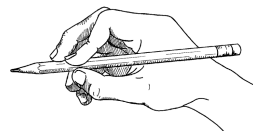


mukusa

mukusa	ku
mu-ku-sa	mu-ku-sa
ku	mukusa

mukama
kukama
kaseke
kuseka
kusasa

kususa
kukoma
kukoka
kuseka
kukona



Olole peeji 45

B. WRITE: Spelling Practice

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

Time: 10-20 minutes

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

Read and write focusing on stories:

C. READ: Story

Purpose: To increase speed and good expression in reading.

Time: 10-15 minutes

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

Step By Step Reading Process

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

Teacher's Guide: How to Teach your T Primer

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

Items needed for a T-class:

- Transition primers - ideally one per learner
- chalk board, pointer
- duster & chalk
- exercise books & pens/pencils
- register

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

Read & write focusing on letters and words:

A. READ: Letters & words

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

Time: 5-10 minutes

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

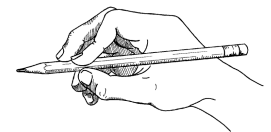
ESOMO LYO 1

Mukusa Kunula

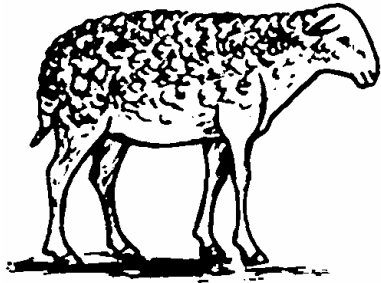
Kisembo akweliyagha
misili ya mukusa,
aghukobha. Kisembo
kulinda mukusa ghuwe
oghu,
kukumudhootelagha
kusaaliya kulinda
mucele, nanga
akughendaghayo amalayo bwile bukee.



Mukusa ghukaakubaagha ghweliye, haaliyo milingo ekaniye ya kughuteekelamu: osobola kughwokeliya haa masese, kedha kughuteeka na bikoole, kedha kughusiya kuuyamu buhunga. Baana baa Kisembo babbaliye kuliya mukusa.



Aa aa

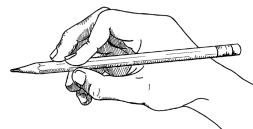


ntaama

ntaama	aa
n-taa-ma	taa
taa	n-taa-ma
aa	ntaama

-aa-
taata
maano
kikaaka
kukaaka
kukaana

-a-
mata
mwana
kikaka
kikana
kikato



Olole peeji 45

Esomo lya 16 uu

tuutu, huuma, bhuusu, dumbi, mpunu, mufugi, muku, kituumo, ntuuli, kutigha, luuti, mululu, kutuuba, mutuku, nkuubbi, kiituubi, kituulo, kikulu, buli, nsuka, kubuliya, mukumu, tusiime

Esomo lya 17 kp

kaakpalata, bikoole, kupaghasa, teekpe, kukpeeta, kikonko, mukpeekpe, kaapakiti, epapa, kisaka, kukpa-kpaniya, kukuuka, lupaapulo, mukono, kukpanga, kipanga, mukaagha, kukpala, kaakpetu

Esomo lya 18 gb

haakpengbu, kughenda, mugala, kiigbutu, kiigbai, kugbutumana, kaalibhaaba, kagbaali, mughala, kubhakiya, kubhegha, buubhangili, kubhaliya, biigbeeku, lugaga, bingbanga, kigbende, kiigbelu

Esomo lya 19 Kilengeso Kya Kumaliilila Kya Kuhandiika Bighambo 50:

bikoole, kimole, sanduuku, meeli, matama, mukeka, ebili, mutuku, kiituubbi, mata, kubala, mucele, bhootu, madinda, mugodho, ntebe, meeja, kifaalisi, mugala, kiigbaata, kighona, kiihohooli, mutima, kipapaali, kujiika, mukali, kiina, mujeledhi, mukpeekpe, munagha, kunaaba, nyama, sabbuuni, katale, mbuwa, kituumo, mbula, namuunu, nguwe, kuyamba, noni, binyoobuwa, nsooliya, naali, ntuuli, bhuusu, mpunu, lughanda, kihanda, njala

Kweyegheesiya kuhandiika nuguta silyotiye:

Kukunda, kikulu, noni, mukali, etimu, mukoli
ofiisi, kiina, kutumika, kulimba, kutigha,
muhiighi, kiibbiliiti, nsuka, nkuubbi, luuti,
bhuusu, dilisa

Esomo lya 12 u

etimu, mukoli, mutuku, kikulu, namuunu, esatu,
nsanju, kuligita, mukono, kituulo, dumbi,
mukama, kinamulito, kukuuka, kubhasuka, nsuka,
mukumu, muku, mukubi, mukali, etimu

Esomo lya 13 dh

dhaani, mududhe, dilisa, kedha, dhoodho,
muguudha, kuduka, madinda, kudhuula, dheer,
mugodho, kudodoma, kaatadhooba, daada
kukidha, kudhoota, daada

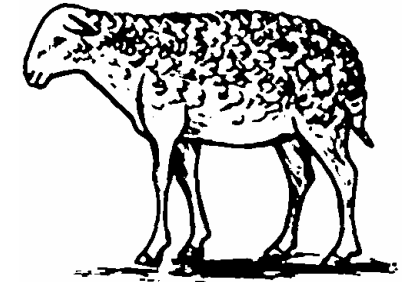
Esomo lya 14 bh

buubhangili, kubbala, bhonde, kubona-bona,
bantu, buceke, mbeba, bhootu, kubala, bbaa,
lwabhatuwa, baana, bbinika, buubhootu,
kaalibhaabha, bhuceme, kubhaliya, bhonde,
buceke,ombe, kibha, bhendela

Esomo lya 15 ii

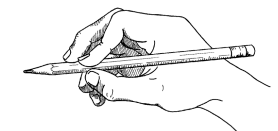
kudiida, kiibbiliiti, kulima, kujiika, kiikalo, kiina,
kulinda, kusitama, mukila, kuligita, ekumi,
kiihooli, kukiina, kuliya, kwisa, liiso, kusiima,
kusima, micipi, kiina, kukiina, kujiika, kusiba,
etimu, muhiighi, kuhiigha, mupiila, ofiisi

Budhooti bwa Ntaama



Budhooti bwa ntaama
tabuli n'onji. Ntaama
yaatu ekaliya kisula kya
taata. Mbuli ya tita
yaay'o ntaama eghi
kaapakiti kaa kisula aka,
yaatandika kukaliya. Taata obu aakidhiye
aatandika kuhuula mbuli eghi.

Ntaama eyo yaalukila nanga budhooti bwayo.
Noobbala kutunga, otunge ntaama. Bhaatu
nankabha ntaama eli ndhooti mabhasuka maasi
ekutighagha tooli obbala kughitiya migundo.



Bilaghilo bya kuhandiika natuji sijambiye

1. Nuguta esikwatulagha bighambo (natuji) sy'elaka lijambiye silahandiikuwagha ebili-ebili: aa, ee, oo, uu, n'esinji. Natuji esatu (aaa, eee, ooo, uuu, n'esinji) sisusaane tasilahandiikuwagha hamui ngu niiliyo elaka lijambiye bbaa. Bhaatu natuji sijambiye esatu sikugubha kulabhana. Kyakulolelo: *kusaaiye, kusemeeiye*.
2. Natuji sijambiye tasilahandiikuwagha ebili kulabhana n'esikuhuunagha nga: mb, mp, ng, nt, n'esinji sitiyo. Kyakulolelo: *kulimba takikuba kuliimba*.
3. Natuji sijambiye tasilahandiikuwagha ebili kulabha esy'ebyanaana nga: bw, ky lw, sy, n'esinji ng'esi. Kyakulolelo kighambo *mwana takikuba mwaana*, kedha *byona takikuba byoona*.
4. Natuji sijambiye silahandiikuwagha ebili hanji hoona ngoku sikwetaaghisibuwa.
5. Kikugubhukana kuhandiika natuji sijambiye kulabha w, kedha y, sili syonkaha nga: *Waaghenda*, kedha *yoona*. Nahabweki buli kuhandiika kighambo weebuuliyaghe oti, "Natuji eni ejambiye, kedha ediidiye?"

Esomo Iya 6 ii

kujiika, kilo, hansi, mipiila, bisolo, niikuwo, kikebe, katiikilo, bintu, kuhandiika, binyama, kusiigha, mukila, magheji, kisiika, mupiila, kusigha, kuhiigha, kukiina, kisaka, kujiika

Esomo Iya 7 u

mpunu, kutuma, mumelo, kunaaba, kuhela, musuma, lupaapulo, muntu, kucuwamu, mukusa

Esomo Iya 8 uu

kukuuka, sabbuuni, mululu, kituulo, kukuula, kukula, kihulu, kutuula, kuuluka, namuunu, kituulo, munagha, kuhuumula, kutuma, kafuuni, musuma, kukunda, kituumo, kutuma

Esomo Iya 9 gh

kighegha, kighogho, mugimba, bighoye, lugaga, mughongo, kughaya, mugala, kughemba, kaghona

Esomo Iya 10 bb

bbinika, kunaaba, kuba, bantu, kubbala, baana, kubbena, mbeba, kubbanga, kubbalana

Esomo Iya 11 i

gaali, kititi, micipi, mupiila, mukali, kalighiso, langi, bigita, maani, naali, noni, kisiika, mbisi, sipeewa, maasi, dilisa, kusima, Bubandi,

----->

Mpandiika ya Bighambo

Esomo lyo 1 k

kikusa, kiti, mukusa, kukana, kukama, kikaka, kukakama, kukesha, kukuma, nkoko

Esomo lya 2 aa

ntaama, maasi, tita, maaso, taata, maano, kaana, esatu, kikaaka, kisaka, mwana, nyaanya, etama, paasi, kandi, maano, kukaaka, kikato, kukaana

Bighambo bya nuguta sijambiye:

nsaala, nsoola, kukoola, kaana, kaati, koonaa, kuuhula, kudhuula, huuma, ntaama, maano, maaha, meeja, kuheeka, mupiila, kisiika, kujiika

Esomo lya 3 b

baana, biti, kubisa, bikiya, kuba, Babwisi, ebumba, mbeba, kunaaba, bintu, kubala

Esomo lya 4 l

luba, bikoole, kyala, mahuli, haala, kuhela, biliyo, kuliya, mala, bulili, kulaala, maaluwa, muholo, kukoola, musili

Esomo lya 5 i

paasi, tita, kusigha, mbisi, capati, mahuli, biliyo, magheji, ebili, kusitama, kughila, ki, mikila, kiti

ESOMO LYA 2

Kweyegheesiya kuhandiika bighambo:

nsaala
nsoola
kukoola
kaana
kaati
koonaa

kituutu
kuuhula
ntaama
maasi
meeja
kuleeta



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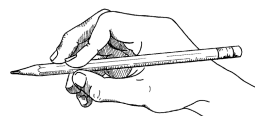


baana

baana	baa
baa-na	baa-na
baa	baana

baana
bantu
kuba
bikaaka
biti

kubala
buceke
bihanda
kubona
boona



Olole peeji 45

The Dash

The dash shall be used to mark a sudden break in thought, to set off a summary or an appositive, or to set off a parenthetical element that is very abrupt or that has commas within it.

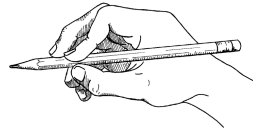
Nkabona baheekela babili—kedha bakaba bali basatu?

I saw two rebels—or were they three?

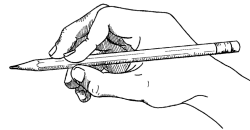
Paragraphs

A paragraphs is used to group together one or more sentences that relate to a particular point. A paragraph break should be used to mark a shift in thought or topic. A paragraph break may be used to mark a change of speaker in a conversation. Paragraphs shall begin on a new line and may be marked by indenting three spaces, or by inserting a line space for block paragraph style.

Kilengeso Kya Kumaliilila Kya Kuhandiika Bighambo 50



Ohandiike kighano kidhiidhiye kya bantu babili mbahanuula. Ooleng'o kuhandiika Lubwisi ngoku waalweeghiye mu kitabo kini.



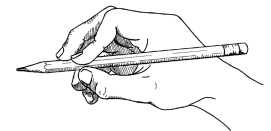
Olole peeji 48

Baana babbaliye kugyana

Baana babbaliye kuliya nyama, bhaatu babbaliye kugyana kusaaliya kuliya nyama. Magheji akalugha mu katale na nyama.

Aaghiha baana be Basemela na Ngonji, bhaatu baana aba baatigha nyama eghi hanja mu kaveela; ebo baaghenda kugyana na baanakyabo.

Obu baanagyanagha, mbuwa yaasa yaaligita na nyama eghi. Baana aba baalaala njala nanga bugiya. Ti eseebo aalaala neehahamula kuni aabaagha eeghuliiye nyama yee. Bugiya bwa kitiyo-kitiyo bukulaaliyagha njala.



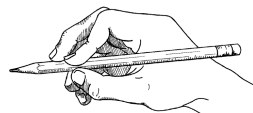


luba

luba		lu
lu-ba		lu-ba
lu		luba

bulili
biliyo
kimole
bikoole
kulaala

kuhela
mululu
mahuli
muholo
kulola



Olole peeji 45

The Question Mark

The question mark shall be written after direct questions.

Ali atiya?

How is he/she?

The Exclamation Point

The exclamation point shall be used after an emphatic interjection, and after a phrase, clause, or sentence to express a high degree of surprise, incredulity, or strong emotion.

Twasingiye!

We have won!

The Semi-colon

A semi-colon shall be used to join two related clauses that are not joined by a coordinating conjunction (and, but, or, nor, for).

*Aaluwakaka kulinda;
aatuwamu kughenda e ka.*

He was tired of waiting; he decided to go home.

The Colon

A colon shall be used after a formal introductory statement to direct the attention to what follows.

*Aaghenda kulola babyaye be: Esewee,
ni nawee, Mamba wee, Esenga wee,
Mut o wee, eseekulu wee.*

He went to see his parents: Father, Mother, Grandmother, aunt, young brother, and uncle.

Parentheses

Parentheses shall be used for parenthetical, supplementary, or illustrative matter and to enclose figures or letters for enumeration within a sentence.

*Akaswela Bilungi (oghu
aasomagha naye).*

He married Bilungi (the one he was schooling with).

Section 4: Punctuation

(From Harbrace College Handbook, 7th ed.)

Quotations

There are two kinds of quotations: direct and indirect. Indirect quotations do not take quotation marks. Direct quotations begin with a comma with the words quoted in double opening and closing quotation marks. Punctuation marks are placed within the quotes.

Indirect: *Akaghila ati akwisa.* He said that he will come.
 Direct: *Akaghila ati, "Nkwisa."* He said, "I will come."

Quotations within a quotation will be written with single quotes.

(Yesu) aaghila bantu aba ati, (Jesus) said to those people, "Surely
"Majima kuwo mukuntwila lusimo you will quote this proverb to me,
luni muti, 'Mukumu, weetambile.' " 'Physician, heal yourself.'"
(Luka 4:23) (Luke 4:23)

The Period (Full-stop)

Periods shall mark the end of declarative and mildly imperative sentences, after indirect questions, and after most abbreviations.

Kilo eki kyakomuwa. That day was chosen.
Okome kilo. You choose the day.
Aabuuliya R.D.C. ngoku He asked the R.D.C. how he was
akwehighuwa. feeling.

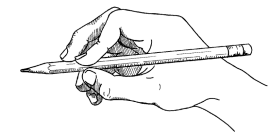
The Comma

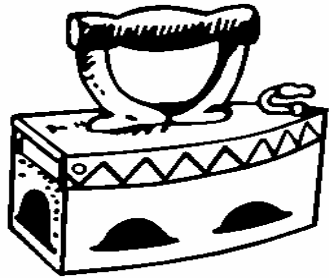
The comma shall be used to mark a necessary pause within a sentence.

"Otaghenda buke-buke, "Don't go slowly, don't get tired,
otaluwakaka, siye ndi naawe!" I am with you!"

Koobusinge aheliye luba

Koobusinge akahela luba
 luwe Buhanda. Luba lwa
 Buhanda lukwanilagha
 kimui. Luba luli na
 mighaso ekaniye. Mabhese
 ghakulughagha mu mba,
 dumbi baana baliya
 biijootiya. Bakali
 bakuteekiyagha mabhese
 kandi boota bikongubho byaluwo. Bantu banji
 bakpalamu njeheeleliyo basighuliya. Basaasa
 bakolamu ntebe na malili. Baghaghuliya, batunga
 sente, baghulamu ngoye na bibanja. Banji esyabo
 bahamu fiiji sya baana haa sukuulu, kedha basita
 mu bbanka.



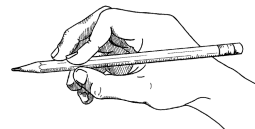


paasi

paasi	i
paa-si	si
si	paa-si
i	paasi

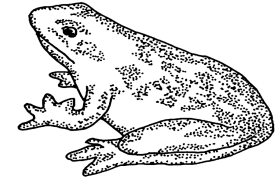
mibili
mutima
bikaaka
bikaka
kiti

Babwisi
capati
bwile
mikila
ki



Olole peeji 45

Wakigbende naaswela
Akiloolu

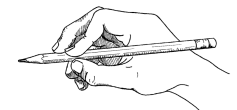


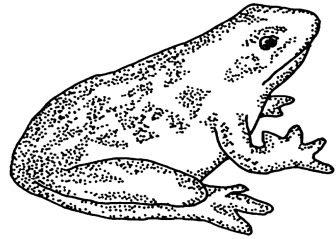
Wakigbende bakaba
bamumaniye ngoku asaaiye
bantu boona kubhiiya. Mubili ghuwe ghwona
ghukaba ghuusuuy'o lukuwa-kuwa ngoku
okamumaniye.

Wakigbende aakabbalagha kuswela mukali
amudheedhiye, bantu baghenda bahana mukali
oghu bati, "Okusweluwa muntu wa lukuwa-kuwa
nangaaki?"

Kilo kimui Akiloolu, muhala wa mukama,
aabuuliya basyana be ati, "Bhaawai! Ni ani muntu
wa bujune munu muni muni, oghu ndaghilila
ngughuma naye atuule nansiima?" Baamughambila
bati, "Wakigbende taaliye aba naabona-bona.
Bakali boona bakamubhenga."

Muhala wa mukama oghu atasemela atiyo,
aabatuma ati, "Mughende mumundeetele. Oghu
niiye nkusweluwa." Wakigbende aamuswela.
Aatuula naatebiya ati, "Eki Luhanga abiikila
munaku takigunda. Onali mwomiili ebyawe
tabikahooyeyo bbaa. Luhanga ni wa maani!"





kigbende

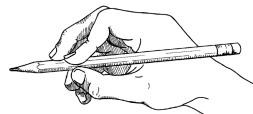
kigbende	gbe
ki-gbe-nde	ki-gbe-nde
gbe	kigbende

-kp-
 haakpengbu
 kaakpetu
 kukpala
 kukpeeta
 mukpeekpe

-bh-
 buubhootu
 kubhasula
 baabhonde
 bhootu
 bhyani

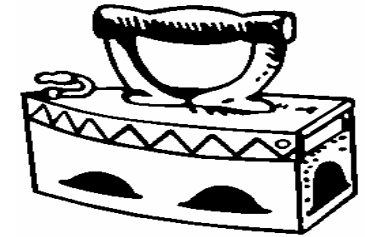
-g-
 kuligita
 mugala
 lugaga
 gaali
 mugimba

-gb-
 biigbaata
 kiigbelu
 kingbanga
 kiigbai
 kiigbeeku

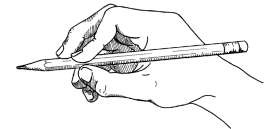


Olole peeji 48

Paasi



Nanjala, mweghi wa Siniya ya Ntandi, akugoolagha ngoye siye na paasi. Wiiki eghi ekasaala obu Nanjala aagoolagha nina wee aamubilikila. Nanjala aaghenda ewaa nina wee oghu. Bhaatu Tusiime, mwana waa nina Nanjala aabbalagha kukoonela Nanjala bhaatu aatuumiya munu paasi. Makaghita haa yunifoomu ya Nanjala, yaahiya!



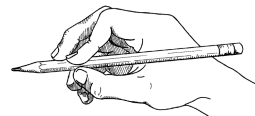


mupiila

mupiila	ii
mu-pii-la	pii
pii	mu-pii-la
ii	mupiila

- ii -
 kusiigha
 mupiila
 kuhiigha
 kisiika
 kukiina
 kujiika

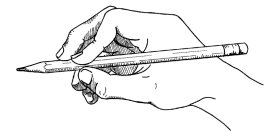
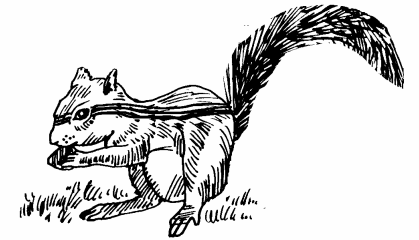
- i -
 kusigha
 mubili
 kutigha
 kisaka



Olole peeji 46

Kpekpelekpenju: Kaakpetu haa Kighogho

Mugodho akaghenda kuhiigha ambaaye musiko ghuwe. Obu abaaye naakuuka aasanga kaakpetu haa kighogho. Akwata buta buwe ati alase kaakpetu aka. Obu aabhasuuye aamanya ati aakaatiye. Amaghenda kulola aasanga ataakalasiye, nkeeghendeeye. Dumbi eegbadhikil'o haa kighogho eki kiigbaata kilangaaye ensi. Mugisa ghuwe ateegegela kiigbaata kumukonda. Eehumiya ati, "Obwalo nkughalaala."



Kp kp



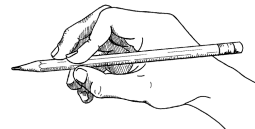
kaakpetu

kaakpetu	kpe
kaa-kpe-tu	kaa-kpe-tu
kpe	kaakpetu

-kp-
kukpanga
kukpala
mukpeekpe
kukpeeta
kaakpetu

-k-
bikoole
kuukala
kikonko
kukaana
kaana

-p-
kipanga
epapa
mpete
kupima
kikusa

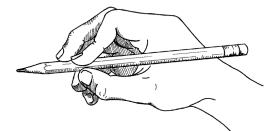


Olole peeji 48

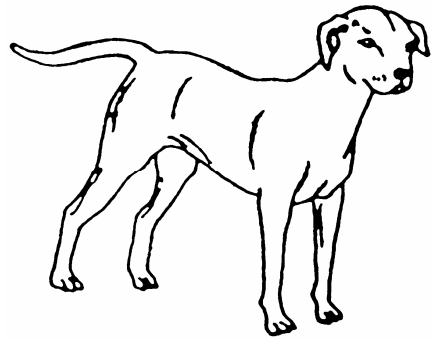
Mupiila



Mupiila ghwa bighele ni bugiya obu beeghi bakaniye babbaliye. Mwegheesiya Kyaboona amaniye kwegheesiya baana b'omu kitebe kiye kusamba mupiila. Kato ni omui mu baana abamaniye kusamba mupiila. Eso baana baa Kyaboona baa kitebe kyakasatu baasambiye mupiila na baana baa Bajiika baa kitebe kyakanaa. Kusa abaakyakasatu baasinga abaakyakanaa. Hedimaasita wa sukuulu eghi aabaghulila mbuli. Ti baana baakyakasatu aba baadheedhuwa kuliya na beeghi b'omu kitebe kyabo.



U u

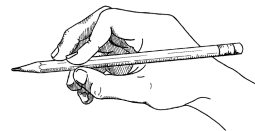


mbuwa

mbuwa		u
m-bu-wa		bu
bu		m-bu-wa
u		mbuwa

mululu
kutuma
kunaaba
mumelo
musuma

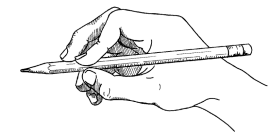
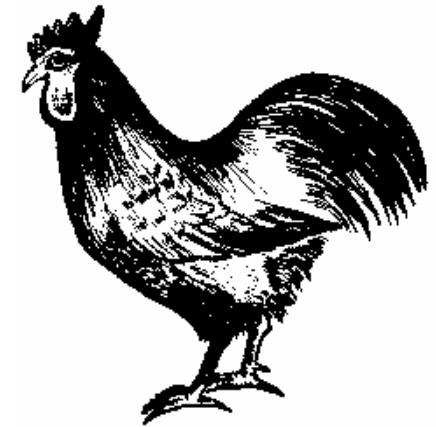
lupaapulo
nguwe
muntu
mutuku
muhuli

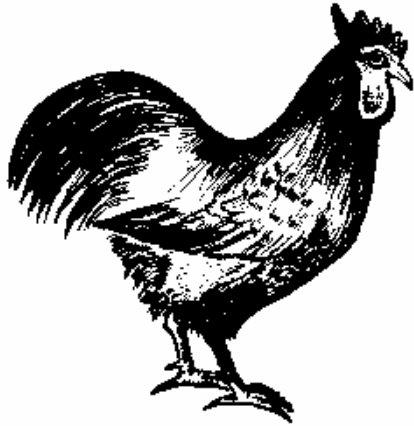


Olole peeji 46

Ntuuli

Ntuuli ni nkoko ya busaasa namulito. Byomuntula, mukulu wa babyaye baa sukuulu ya Butama, buli taamu kuhuw'o, akughulilagha beegheesiya ntuuli esatu sya nkoko kubakolela bughenu. Ebbulahimu niiye akusalagha ntuuli esi. Tusiime na Nanjala basiteeka batamu mabhese, butungulu, nyaanya, na binjaali. Ti ntuuli esi sinulila kimui. Beegheesiya na babyaye baliya hamui, baakuta. Ntuuli silibakookela munda!





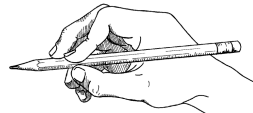
ntuuli

ntuuli	uu
n-tuu-li	tuu
tuu	n-tuu-li
uu	ntuuli

-uu-
kiituubbi
ntuuli
nkuubbi
kubuuliya
kutuubba

-uu-
kituulo
nduulu
namuunu
kukuuka
huuma

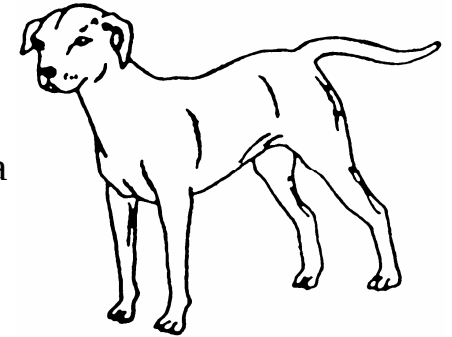
-u-
kikulu
buli
nsuka
kubuliya
mukumu



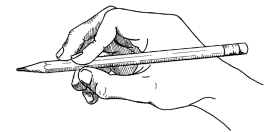
Olole peeji 48

Mbuwa

Mbuwa ni kisolo eki bantu bakaniye baktungagha. Hedimaasita Musa ali na mbuwa yee haa sukuulu. Mbuwa eghi ekuukalagha elindiye haa mulyango ghwa ofiisi yee. Kato na Tusiime, baana baa hedimaasita oghu, mbuwa eghi ebamanuuwe munu. Bakaakubaagha batali mu kilaasi baakala kugyana nayo.



Kilo Kyakanaa mbuwa eghi ekataaha mu kilaasi ya baa Kato, yaatandika kugyana naye. Ti yaaleka eye ategha kusemeeye.





namuunu

namuunu	uu
na-muu-nu	muu
muu	na-muu-nu
uu	namuunu

- uu -
 namuunu
 kuuluka
 kituumo
 kituulo
 kaluulu
 kukuuka

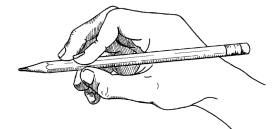
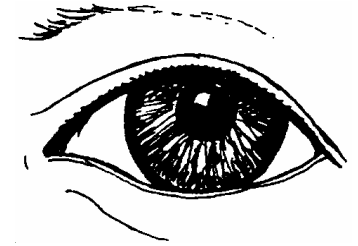
- u -
 mpunu
 kuluka
 kutuma
 kukunda

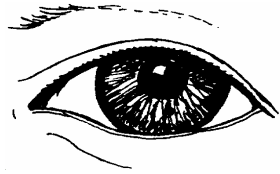


Olole peeji 46

Liiso lya Mukulu ni Mwana Wee

Kato, esewee amuloliya liiso dumbi aamukilamu aghenda. Kukwat'o Kato buli waakoliye esewee mu liiso. Kato oghu niiye liiso ly'esewee. Ese wa Kato aabagha asaaghuuwe kutaahiya kahuuji mu kahulu kaa nkinjo. Kato aasa aamuteelamu ko. Liiso lya mukulu ni mwana wee. Mukulu atumiya





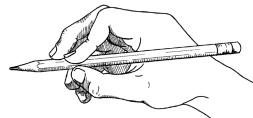
liiso

<u>liiso</u>	<u>ii</u>
<u>lii</u> -so	<u>lii</u>
<u>lii</u>	<u>lii</u> -so
<u>ii</u>	<u>liiso</u>

-ii-
 kusiima
 muhighi
 kudiida
 kusiiba
 kiina

-ii-
 kusiigha
 kuhiigha
 kuhandiiika
 kujiika
 mupiila
 kukiina

-i-
 kusima
 kutigha
 micipi
 kititi
 etimu



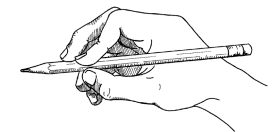
Olole peeji 47

Namuunu

Akulempi alimiye musili ghwa namuunu. Musili oghu ni esamba kandi namuunu esi sikuukalagha sihangiiye.



Kilo kimui Akulempi waawe aaghenda kuhaagha namuunu mu musili ghuwe oghu. Aasangamu musuma liina liye Kakusi naabha namuunu, baaghwilikiililana. Kakusi aagenga hansi Akulempi, dumbi Kakusi aaligita. Naanaligita aakobhoka katikina, eekumiya hansi aahutaala haaliiso. Ti Akulempi aamutaasuliya namuunu ye eghi. Aaghiheeka, aaghenda ewe e ka.



Gh gh

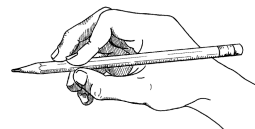


munagha

munagha mu-na-gha gha	gha mu-na-gha munagha
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

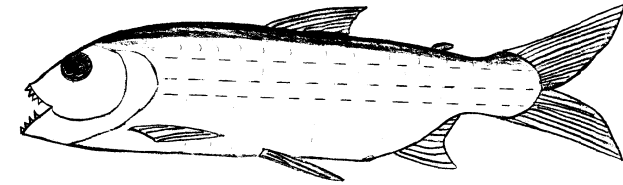
-gh-
 mughala
 lughanda
 kuhaagha
 kighogho
 kighegha
 kighona

-g-
 mugala
 mugimba
 gaali
 lugaga



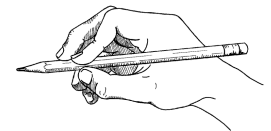
Olole peeji 46

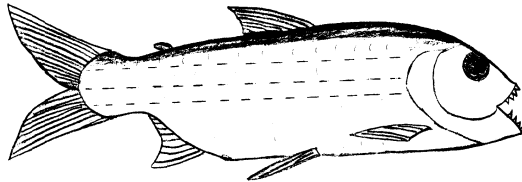
Kaalibhaabha



Bantu baa haa nanja bakubbalagha kuliya kaalibhaabha nanga kunula kwako. Balobi bakaniye bakubukwatagha nanga sente sikaniye esi baktungagha mbaamaliye k_ubughuliya. Haliyo obu balobi bakutaagha bhaapi mu maasi, nsui nsyaghinuwa sitamiila d_um_bi sikuwa.

Kaalibhaabha kakunuliyagha sombe. Ti maghiliya ookala kwelambila byala. Kaalibhaabha ni mukubiini bhaawai!

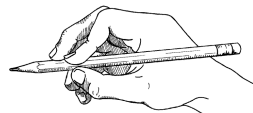




kaalibhaabha

kaalibhaabha	bhaa
kaa-li-bhaa-bha	kaa-li-bhaa-bha
bhaa	kaalibhaabha

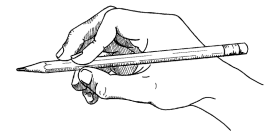
-bh-	-b-	-bb-
bhuceme	buceke	bbinika
kubhaliya	kubala	kubbala
bhendela	mbeba	kiibbaabba
bhonde		



Olole peeji 47

Munagha ghwa butuli

Mukubi ghukunulagha baghuteekeeye mu munagha ghwa butuli. Mamba taateekela mu kintu kinji, kuuy'o mu munagha. Kubumba munagha ni mulimo ghwa maani, kandi mamba aaghumaniye. Ti mamba akaakubumbagha minagha yee, bantu baakala kughiitilana haabwa kusemela kwayo. Bantu bakaniye babbaliye minagha nanga kunuliya mukubi.



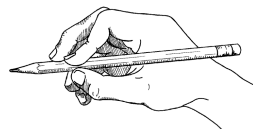


bbinika

bbinika	bbi
bbi-ni-ka	bbi-ni-ka
bbi	bbinika

- bb-
- bbinika
- kubbala
- kubbanga
- baa
- kiibbaabba

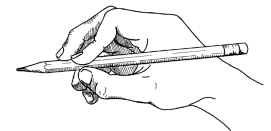
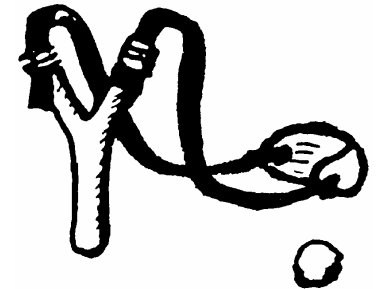
- b-
- bintu
- kubala
- kubunga
- baana
- buceke



Olole peeji 46

Mujeledhi ni munanjighuwa wa njoka

Kilo kimui siye Muga, nkwata mujeledhi gwanje, ngenda kujomba luba mu musili gwanje. Nkaba makaniina mu ntandi ya luba, kughila nti ntandike kulujomba, ndalangiya aliga ya njoka, teekpe, etenga haala. Naalola hansi n'eghulu, kyalo kyona kyengaana nanje! Dumbi naabhulayo mujeledhi gwanje. Naataamu eblighe. Naaghipima cini-nini, naaghilasa mutuwe. Yeegbadhika hansi. Mujeledhi oghu ghwankiliya!



Dh dh

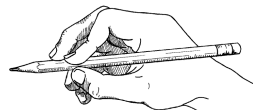


mujeledhi

mujeledhi		dhi
mu-je-le-dhi		mu-je-le-dhi
		mujeledhi

-dh-
kudhuula
dhaani
mugodho
dhoodho
kudhoota

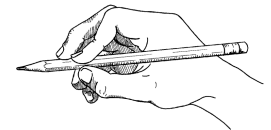
-d-
nduulu
doomo
madinda
daada
kudodoma



Olole peeji 47

Bbinika

Maaha akuteekelagha caai mu bbininka. Kilo kimui akaba ataaye bbinika haa mulilo naatuteekela caai ya nkyambisi, yaatu kughenda haa sukuulu tunooye. Siye na mwaninasiye Kalijja twatandika kugyanila haai-haai na kitumiko. Maaha akeetulakaka ntwakobhokiye lukui, caai niyaaseesekiye. Bbinika yaatighala etiyo. Twabuluwa kyakunuwa, ti twesala njala haa sukuulu.



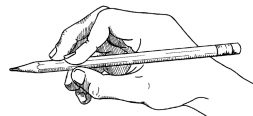


dilisa

dilisa		i
di-li-sa		di
di		di-li-sa
i		dilisa

-i-
kititi
mukali
micipi
kusima

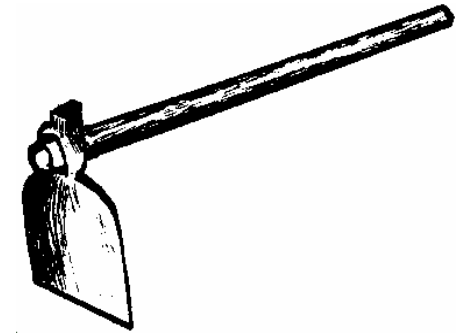
-i-
kiti
capati
sabbuuni
mubili
mukila
sahaani



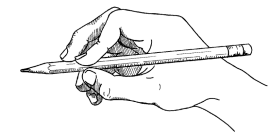
Olole peeji 46

Nsuka

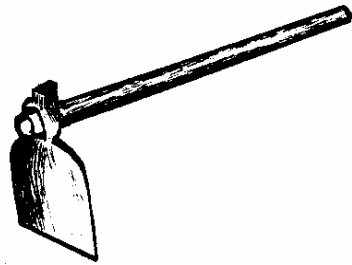
Nina Ngonji na Basemela akubatumagha kughenda kukola mu musili muluumulo. Ngonji akukwatagha nsuka ya nina wee nanga yooghiiye. Akukolagha mu bwile bukee, dumbi asitama ati nsuka yadudhiye. Kusa Basemela akukoleesiyagha nsuka edudhiye, bhaatu akola lubimbi aluseliya.



Ngonji naaghenda haa musili aakala asitamiye, ati nsuka edudhiye. Kyoghi takidudha kuuy'o maani aaniigho ghabuliye.



U u

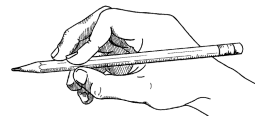


nsuka

nsuka	u
n-su-ka	su
su	n-su-ka
u	nsuka

-u-
kukunda
mbuli
kikulu
mukumu
muku

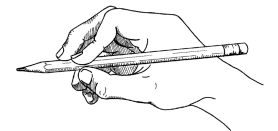
-u-
kukunda
mahuli
kikulu
mutuku
mukubi



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Dilisa

Dilisa likusemeliyagha numba. Kyalimpa, mweghesiya wa sukuulu ya Bubandi, numba ye elimu dilisa lisemeeye. Dilisa eli balikoliye mu mbaau. Na ofiisi yabo ya Bubandi elimu dilisa limui liinamulito lya ndebelwamu. Baana baa sukuulu eghi boona bakwisagha beelolelamu.



Bilaghilo bya kuhandiika nuguta silyotiye

1. Nuguta 'i' na 'u' syonkaha niisiyo sikugubha kulyota. Otata kasale (_) hansi ya nuguta nga 'a' , 'e', 'o'.
2. Nuguta 'a' ekutangagha 'i' na 'u' esili haa bumesu bwa kighambo eki kulyota. Nahabweki kighambo nkyabaaye kili na 'a' haagati noobu egghi ehikiiye eba elyotiye esili enuma ya 'a' mu kighambo eki otasit'o kasale. Kyakulolelo: *mukali*, kitaba *mukali*; *kutaghatiya* kitaba *kutaghatiya*.
3. Nuwaakumiye kighambo ooghwa 'i' na 'u' esilimu silyotiye osit'o busale hansi yasiyo.

Kweyegheesiya kuhandiika bighambo ebilimu nuguta silyotiye

kulimba	muhiighi
kutigha	kutaghatiya
kititi	kifaalisi
mukali	kunaabiya
mucipi	noni



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