

Luganda

Multivaluation @ Frankfurt

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1 Language Information

- Source: Ashton et al. (1954)
- Glottlog: <http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/gand1255>
- ISO-identifier: lug
- Speakers:
- Location: Uganda
- Geneology: Atlantic-Congo > Volta-Congo > Benue-Congo > Bantoid > Southern Bantoid > Narrow Bantu > East Bantu > Northeast Savanna Bantu > Great Lakes Bantu > West Nyanza > North Nyanza > Ganda

2 Nominal Morphology

There are prefixes for singular and plural number.

3 Verbal Morphology

The verb agrees with the subject in person and number.

4 Conjunction

Not only conjunctions can be used for coordination, but nouns, verbs, time particles, and phrases as well. The coordinating conjunctions in Luganda are *na/ne* 'and, with, also, too', *era ne* 'and too', *nate* 'and also', *naye* 'but'. They can conjoin sentences and words.

- (1) Njija kuyigiriza Nnakato Olungereza eggulo lya leero, ate oluvannyuma
?
nnende n'e Kampala.

'I am going to teach Nnakato English this evening, also I may go afterward to Kampala.' [Ashton et al., 1954, p. 416]

- (2) Abaganda beekomagiranga embugo, naye kati basinga kwambala ngoye.
?
'The Baganda used to make bark-cloth for themselves, but now they prefer to wear clothes.' [Ashton et al., 1954, p. 416]
- (3) Omusota gwe gunsenzenenze ne ndya.
?
'The serpent tempted me and I did eat.' [Ashton et al., 1954, p. 425]
- (4) Yayoza olugoye ne lutukula tukutuku.
?
'He washed the dress and it became show-white.' [Ashton et al., 1954, p. 427]
- (5) Yayoza olugoye ne lutukula tukutuku.
?
'He washed the dress and it became show-white.' [Ashton et al., 1954, p. 427]
- (6) Leeta amazzi ne ssabbuuni.
?
'Bring water and soap.' [Ashton et al., 1954, p. 434]
- (7) Musoke ne Kasule balimi.
?
'Musoke and Kasule are cultivators.' [Ashton et al., 1954, p. 434]
- (8) Mukasa nange tuli babazzi.
?
'Mukasa and I are carpenters.' [Ashton et al., 1954, p. 434]
- (9) Abantu bangi baagenda mu dduuka naye tewaatudibwa kitabo na kimu.
?
'Many people went into the shop, but not a book was sold (lit., there was not sold book in connection with one).' [Ashton et al., 1954, p. 435]
- (10) Emiti gino ogirabye? Ogumu gufudde naye gunnaagwo gugimuse.
?
'Have you seen these trees? One of them has died but the other is strong and healthy.' [Ashton et al., 1954, p. 435]
- (11) Twagula emmere ne tulya ne tukkuta.
?
'We bought food and ate and satisfied our hunger.' [Ashton et al., 1954, p. 435]

- (12) Twababuuza ne batatuddamu.
?
'We asked him but he did not reply.' [Ashton et al., 1954, p. 435]
- (13) Kampala ne Masaka bibuga binene.
?
'Kampala and Masaka are big towns.' [Ashton et al., 1954, p. 436]
- (14) Kapere ne Mukasa banajja enkya.
?
'Kapere and Mukasa are coming tomorrow.' [Ashton et al., 1954, p. 436]
- (15) Gula ssabbuuni ne ssukaali.
?
'Buy soap and sugar.' [Ashton et al., 1954, p. 436]

5 Disjunction

oba 'or' marks disjunction.

6 Prepositions

It is doubtful if Luganda has any prepositions.

1. *ku mabbali ga* 'beside'
2. *emabega wa* 'behind'
3. *mu maaso ga* 'in front of'
4. *waggulu wa* 'above'
5. *kumpi na* 'near'
6. *mu kifo kya* 'instead of'
7. *n'/na* 'with' (instrumental)

References

Ashton, E.O., E. M. K. Mulira, E. G. M. Ndawula, and A. N. Tucker (1954). *A Luganda Grammar*. London: Longmans, Green and Co.