

Nkore-Kiga

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August 29, 2018

1 Language Information

- Source: Taylor (1985)
- Glottlog: <http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/chig1238>
- ISO-identifier: egg
- Speakers:
- Location: Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Uganda
- Geneology: Atlantic-Congo > Volta-Congo > Benue-Congo > Bantoid > Southern Bantoid > Narrow Bantu > East Bantu > Northeast Savanna Bantu > Great Lakes Bantu > West Nyanza > Rutara > North Rutara > Nkore-Kiga-Nyoro-Tooro > Nkore-Kiga > Chiga

2 Nominal Morphology

The plural nouns are marked with a prefix. The singular form is unmarked.

3 Verbal Morphology

There are different subject prefixes according to the class of the subject. The prefixes can be either singular or plural.

4 Conjunction

The particle *na* 'and' (= the comitative 'with') can only coordinate phrases. The following coordination markers can conjoin only clauses. The coordination conjunctions are *kandi* 'also, then, and', *kandi shi*, and *kandi na*. There are adversative conjunctions as well - *baitu* 'but', *haza* 'whilst, yet', *kwonka* 'but, only', *kureka* 'except that', and *baitu shi* 'but then'.

- (1) emeeza n'entebe
table and.chair
'a table and a chair' [Taylor, 1985, p. 55]
- (2) aha meeza n'aha ntebe
on table and.on chair
'on the table and on the chair' [Taylor, 1985, p. 55]
- (3) buri busingye bugambirwa abagurusi baabwo, na-bwo bwija
each generation it-tell-PASSIVE elders of-it and-it it-come
bubigambira abaana baabwo
it-them-tell children of-it
'Each generation receives from its elders and will pass on these things to its children.' [Taylor, 1985, p. 56]
- (4) eyetuura omu maizi, omuriro guraara kwonka bambe enjuba
it-throw-self in water fire it-extinguish but alas hippo
eferwa obwoya bwayo
it-lose-PASS hair of-it
'He threw himself into the water and the fire went out, but alas, Hippo lost his hair.' [Taylor, 1985, p. 56]
- (5) ahakuba akaba akira kungaaniirira ebigano bya
because he-REMOTE PAST.AUX he-exceed to-me-relate tales of
Wakami kandi akaba abikunda munonga
Mr-Rabbit and he-REMOTE PAST.AUX he-them-like very
'because he used to tell me mostly stories about Brer Rabbit, and (because) they were his favorites' [Taylor, 1985, p. 57]
- (6) hariho abarikumanya ebindi kandi ebirukhitaho oburungi
there-be who-PROG-know others and which-PROG-equal-to goodness
'There are those who know other (stories), and some which are just as good.'
[Taylor, 1985, p. 58]
- (7) n-ka-za-yo na Mugasho
I-REMOTE PAST-go-there and/with Mugasho
'Mugasho and I went there/ I went there with Mugasho.' [Taylor, 1985, p. 58]

5 Disjunction

Disjunction is marked by *nari*, *nangwa*, *nari shi*.

- (8) ku oraabe oshutami aho noobigana
when you-AUX.E-INFLECTION you-seated there TODAY PAST-you-them-tell
nari noobishoma teeraho okuba ow-obwengye nka
or TODAY PAST-you-them-read try to-be of.wisdom like
Wakami
Mr-Rabbit

'When you sit there, whether you are telling them or reading them, try to be as wise as Brer Rabbit.' [Taylor, 1985, p. 57]

6 Prepositions

Nkore-Kiga has simple and compound prepositions.

1. *-a* 'of' (possessive particle)
2. *aha(ri)* 'on'
3. *omu(ri)* 'in'
4. *na* 'with'
5. *nka* 'like'
6. *omu mwanya gwa* 'instead of'
7. *omu maisho ga* 'in front of'
8. *enyima ya* 'behind'
9. *aha rubaju rwa* 'at the side of'
10. *ahaiguru ya* 'above'
11. *ahansi ya* 'below'

References

Taylor, Charles (1985). *Nkore-Kiga*. London: Croom Helm.