

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE IPA

Lusoga (Lutenga)

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Lusoga is an interlacustrine Bantu language spoken in the eastern part of Uganda in the region of Busoga, which is surrounded by the Victoria Nile in the west, Lake Kyoga in the north, the River Mpologoma in the east and Lake Victoria in the south. According to the 2002 census, this language is spoken by slightly over two million people (UBOS 2006: 12).

There are four main language varieties spoken in Busoga: Lusoga (also known as Lutenga), Lulamooigi, Lusiginhi and Lower Lunyole. Preliminary findings from a recently concluded fieldwork study of the varieties spoken in Busoga show that Lulamooigi and Lusiginhi border the Nilotic languages of Lango and Adhola respectively and it is possible that the varieties grew out of this relationship. Lower Lunyole, a variety bordered by Lusoga (Lutenga) and Lake Victoria in the south of Busoga, is the most distant of all. Although there is considerable argument for not considering Lunyole as part of Lusoga, it is worth noting that Lunyole is the language of one of the eleven chiefdoms that make up the royal houses of the Busoga kingdom. This house is headed by the clan chief known as Nanhumba, who hails from the Busoga county of Bunhole.

Lusoga has developed naturally as the region's lingua franca and it is the variety closest to Luganda: it is estimated that both languages have a lexical similarity of between 82% and 86% (Lewis, Simons & Fennig 2013). A considerable number of Lusoga texts have been produced both formally and informally, most notably by institutions like the Cultural Research Center (CRC; <http://www.crcjinja.org/>) and personalities like Cornelius Gulere (<http://muele.academia.edu/CorneliusGulere>), but the majority of these productions do not provide well-founded linguistic descriptions of Lusoga. These publications continue to base

their description on the Luganda orthography because it was the official language of instruction in the region (Ladefoged, Glick & Criper 1972: 87–99). Lusoga only featured for the first time in the Ugandan language policy in 2005 (NCDC 2006: 5). Despite its role as a medium of instruction in primary education since 2005, Lusoga is still an oral language and remains largely undocumented (Nabirye & De Schryver 2010: 327–328).

Although there had been some research on Lusoga early in this century (Yukawa 2000, Steeman 2001, Van der Wal 2004), the interest in the language surged after its official recognition in 2005. Examples include an update of the Lusoga orthography, the first monolingual Lusoga dictionary and a number of scientific linguistic descriptions of Lusoga (Nabirye 2008, 2009a, b, 2010; Namyalo et al. 2008; De Schryver & Nabirye 2010; Nabirye & De Schryver 2011, 2013). The description of the Lusoga sound system presented here is one of such efforts. It results from extensive fieldwork conducted in January 2012, when sound recordings were made in the 11 Busoga counties that make up Busoga; a total of 39 speakers were involved. However, the sound inventory presented here only represents the Lusoga variety spoken in Buwaabe (N 0° 36' 05", E 33° 39' 49") in Bugweri county, Iganga district. The recordings used in this illustration are those of a 40-year-old Lusoga speaker born in Buwaabe. At this stage it is too early to comment on any regional pronunciation differences between varieties.

Consonants

The consonant chart below lists the Lusoga sounds which have been found to provide phonological contrast. The sounds in parentheses have been attested in the language, but they are very rare. They have not been included in any of the numerical counts in this paper.

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b		ṭ ḍ	t d	c ɟ	k g	
	p ^w		(ṭ ^w) ḍ ^w	t ^w d ^w		k ^w g ^w	
	p ^j (b ^j)		ḍ ^j	t ^j d ^j			
	^m p ^m b		ⁿ ṭ ⁿ ḍ	ⁿ t ⁿ d	^ɟ c ^ɟ ɟ	^ŋ k ^ŋ g	
	^m p ^w (^m b ^w)		ⁿ ḍ ^w	ⁿ t ^w ⁿ d ^w		^ŋ k ^w ^ŋ g ^w	
	^m p ^j (^m b ^j)		ⁿ ḍ ^j	ⁿ t ^j ⁿ d ^j			
Nasal	m		ⁿ	n		ŋ	
	m ^w		ⁿ ^w	n ^w		(ŋ ^w)	
	m ^j		ⁿ ^j	n ^j			
Lateral flap				l			
				l ^w			
				l ^j			
Fricative	β	f v		s z	(ʃ)	ɣ	(h)
	β ^w	(f ^w) (v ^w)		s ^w z ^w			
	β ^j						
		^m f ^m v		ⁿ s ⁿ z			
		(^m v ^w)		ⁿ s ^w (ⁿ z ^w)			
Approximant	w				j		

	TRANSCRIPTION	ORTHOGRAPHY	GLOSS
p	òkùpàpà	okupapa	'to hurry'
b	bà:bá	bbaabba	'father'
t	òkùtìpà	okuthipa	'to be very tight'
d	òmùsù:dà	omusuudha	'malaria'
t	òkútàlà	okutala	'to get ready to fight'
d	òkúdàlà	okudala	'to be jolly'
c	òkùcá	okukya	'to stop to become day'
f	òkùjá	okugya	'to go'
k	òkùkà:wà	okukaawa	'to be sour'
g	òkùgà:wà	okugaawa	'to go bad (of food)'
p ^w	p ^w i:p ^w i:p ^w i	pwipwipwi	'very early in the morning'
t ^w	è:ŋkùt ^w á	enkuthwa	'medicine man's walking stick'
d ^w	òβùd ^w á	obudhwa	'intelligence'
t ^w	òkùt ^w á:là	okutwala	'to take'
d ^w	è:rd ^w á:là:lò	eidwalilo	'hospital'
k ^w	òkùk ^w á:jà	okukwaya	'to make noise (of paper, leaves, plastic)'
g ^w	òmùg ^w á:g ^w á	omugwagwa	'stupid person'
p ^j	è:cíkèp ^j à	ekikepya	'rag; worn-out piece of cloth'
b ^j	àgùb ^j é	agubbye	'he/she has become dirty'
d ^j	òmùtè:r ^j gè:d ^j á	omutengeedhia	'nurse/assistant'
t ^j	òkùt ^j á	okutya	'to fear'
d ^j	òkùgùd ^j à	okugudya	'to bite/affect severely'
m ^p	è: ^m pàlá	empala	'leopard'
m ^b	òkùkù: ^m bà	okukumba	'to march'
n ^t	è: ⁿ túpà	enthupa	'bottle'
n ^d	è: ⁿ dá	endha	'far/away'
n ^t	è: ⁿ tá	enta	'finger measurements'
n ^d	è: ⁿ dà	enda	'stomach/pregnancy'
n ^c	è: ⁿ có	enkyo	'tomorrow'
n ^j	è: ⁿ jó	engyo	'splinters from a clay pot'
n ^k	è: ⁿ kàtà	enkata	'head cushion'
n ^g	è: ⁿ gà	enga	'type of tree/stick'
m ^{p^w}	è: ^m p ^w í:gùlú	empwigulu	'owl'
m ^{b^w}	è: ^m b ^w á	embwa	'dog'
n ^{d^w}	ínŋá: ⁿ d ^w í:lè	nnhandhwile	'I have introduced'
n ^{t^w}	è: ⁿ t ^w ígà	entwiga	'giraffe'
n ^{d^w}	è: ⁿ d ^w á:lé	endwaile	'diseases'
n ^{k^w}	è: ⁿ k ^w á: ^m bì	enkwambi	'type of bird'
n ^{g^w}	òβùwà: ⁿ g ^w á	obuwangwa	'traditions/customs'
m ^{p^j}	è: ^m p ^j àkà	empyaka	'new'
m ^{b^j}	nàmù: ^m b ^j á	Namumbya	'Kisoga name'
n ^{d^j}	òkùj ⁿ ò: ⁿ d ^j á	okuyondhia	'to clean'
n ^{t^j}	òkù: ⁿ t ^j à	okuntya	'to fear me'
n ^{d^j}	è: ⁿ d ^j á: ⁿ gà	endyanga	'bag/pocket'
m	àmàtá	amata	'milk'
n	òmùñá	omunha	'gecko lizard'
n	nàtá	nata	'I put'
n	dàŋá	dana	'jackfruit fibres'
m ^w	òm ^w á:nà	omwana	'child'
n ^w	òkùñ ^w á	okunhwa	'to drink'
n ^w	òmùn ^w á	omunwa	'mouth'
n ^w	ŋ: ^w álí	ŋywali	'crested crane'

m ^j	ðkútèm ^j à	okutemya	‘to blink’
n ^j	ðm ^w ägà:ŋ ^j à	omwagaanhia	‘gap/space’
n ^j	ðkùn ^j ò.là	okuniola	‘to wring’
l	ɛiβè:lè	eibeele	‘breast’
l ^w	ɛcígê: ⁿ dè.lè.l ^w à	ekigendelelwa	‘aim/goal’
l ^j	èi.l ^j á	eilya	‘marriage’
β	ðkùβà.là	okubala	‘to count’
f	ðkùfà:wò	okufaawo	‘to become extinct’
v	ðkùvà:wò	okuvaawo	‘to leave’
s	ðkùsà:là	okusaala	‘to make a hissing sound’
z	ðkùzà.là	okuzaala	‘to give birth; to reproduce’
ʃ	ʃi:jà	shiiya	‘bah’
ɣ	ɣà.lé	ghale	‘there’
h	àhà	aha	‘aha’
β ^w	ðβ ^w â: ⁿ gà	obwanga	‘face’
f ^v	ðkùf ^v à:wò	okufwawo	‘to become extinct’
v ^w	ðkùv ^w à:wò	okuvwawo	‘to leave’
s ^w	ðkùs ^w à:là	okuswala	‘to be ashamed’
z ^w	ńz ^w ɪ.lè	nzwile	‘I have found’
β ^j	èβ ^j â: ⁿ dà	ebyanda	‘long span of time’
^m f	è ^m fúmò	enfumo	‘fables’
^m v	è ^m vú	envu	‘grey hair’
ⁿ s	è: ⁿ sà	ensa	‘sweatiness’
ⁿ z	è: ⁿ zì.lò	enzilo	‘soot’
^m v ^w	sé: ^m v ^w ɪ.lè	senvwile	‘moved forward’
ⁿ s ^w	è: ⁿ s ^w é:là	enswela	‘housefly’
ⁿ z ^w	à: ⁿ z ^w ɪ.lè	anzwile	‘he/she has found me’
w	ðkùwé.là	okuwela	‘to patch’
j	ðkùjá	okuya	‘to get ready (of food); to get burnt’

While the Upper Lunyole consonant system consists of 62 consonants (Namulemu 2006), Lusoga has 70. The size of this consonant inventory is to be considered as large given that the mean consonant inventory size across the world’s languages is 22.7 (Maddieson 2011).

Lusoga has plosives at five places of articulation with a clear phonemic distinction between a dental and an alveolar place of articulation. This is evident from near-minimal pairs like [ɛ̀bìt̪ɛ̀p̪ɛ̀l̪ɛ̀] ‘fried cookies’ vs. [ɛ̀bìt̪ɛ̀l̪ɛ̀k̪ɛ̀] ‘parcels’ and [ðmúsà:dà] ‘man’ vs. [ðkùsà:dà] ‘to shake a liquid in a container’.

Ladefoged & Maddieson (1996: 20–23) suggest that dental plosives tend to be laminal with tongue contact on both the teeth and the anterior part of the alveolar ridge, while alveolar plosives tend to be apical with tongue tip contact in the middle of the alveolar ridge. The palatograms in Figures 1–6 show that this also appears to be the case in Lusoga.

At all places of articulation, the plosive pairs are distinguished in terms of voicing. This is witnessed by (near-)minimal pairs like [ðkùp̪ikà] ‘to put pressure into something’ vs. [ðkùb̪ikà] ‘to relay bad news’; [ɛ̀bìt̪ɛ̀p̪ɛ̀l̪ɛ̀] ‘fried cookies’ vs. [ɛ̀bìd̪ɛ̀g̪ɛ̀l̪ɛ̀] ‘chains’; [ðkùt̪àl̪à] ‘to get ready to fight’ vs. [ðkùd̪àl̪à] ‘to be jolly’; [ðkùc̪á] ‘to stop; to become day’ vs. [ðkùj̪á] ‘to go’; [ðkùk̪à:wà] ‘to be sour’ vs. [ðkùg̪à:wà] ‘to go bad (of food)’.

Voiceless plosives have a short Voice Onset Time (< 30 msec in the recordings provided with this illustration), while the voiced plosives have considerable prevoicing. The palatal plosives [c] and [j] are typically realized as affricates [tʃ] and [dʒ]: [cà:βàzì:ⁿgà] (title of the Busoga king) and [ðkùj̪á] ‘to go’. The glottal stop only occurs as the strong onset of word-initial vowels: [ʔíŋáíf̪ɛ̀] ‘queen of Busoga’. The occurrence of a glottal stop often gives rise to a significant creaky voice quality on the preceding and following vowels especially in the context of low tones.



Figure 1 (Colour online): Palatogram of the dental plosive in [aṭa]. The bulk of the occlusion is against the rear of the upper teeth.



Figure 2 (Colour online): Palatogram of the alveolar plosive in [ata] with well-defined contact on the alveolar ridge only.



Figure 3 (Colour online): Palatogram of the voiced dental plosive in [aḍa] showing tongue contact with the back of the upper teeth and the anterior portion of the alveolar ridge. Dental contact is asymmetrical in the midsagittal plane.



Figure 4 (Colour online): Palatogram of the voiced alveolar plosive in [aḍa] with contact on the alveolar ridge only.



Figure 5 (Colour online): Palatogram of the dental nasal in [aṅa] showing tongue contact with the back of the upper teeth and the anterior portion of the alveolar ridge.



Figure 6 (Colour online): Palatogram of the alveolar nasal in [ana] with contact on the alveolar ridge only.

The labial, dental, alveolar and velar plosives also occur with labialization and these contrast with the plain plosives: there are clear minimal pairs for [b], e.g. [ɛ:^mbá] ‘dog’ vs. [ɛ:^mbá] ‘jaws’, [t], e.g. [ɔkùt^wâ:là] ‘to take’ vs. [ɔkùtálà] ‘to get ready to fight’, [d], e.g. [ɛ:^md^wá:lɛ́] ‘diseases’ vs. [ɛ:^mdà] ‘stomach/pregnancy’, [k], e.g. [ɔkùk^wâ:jà] ‘to make noise (of paper, leaves, plastic)’ vs. [ɔkùkà:jà] ‘to make bitter’ and [g], e.g. [ɔmùg^wâ:g^wá] ‘stupid person’ vs. [ɔmùgá:gà] ‘type of tree’. There is no minimal pair for [p], [t] and [d] but there is evidence that they have labialized counterparts in similar phonetic environments, e.g. [p^wi:p^wi:p^wi] ‘very early morning’ vs. [ɔkùpikà] ‘to put pressure into something’ and [ɔβùd^wá] ‘intelligence’ vs. [ɔβùdàmà] ‘dirtiness’. Furthermore, the voiceless and voiced alveolar plosives occur in phonemic contrast with the palatalized alveolar plosive, e.g. [ɔkùt^há] ‘to fear’ vs. [ɔkùtá] ‘to put’ and [ɔkùgùd^hà] ‘to bite severely’ vs. [ɔkùgùdà] ‘to gulp’.

Lusoga has 20 prenasalized plosives. Prenasalized consonants in this paper have been considered as unitary segments for at least the following six reasons: (i) the overall duration of these sounds falls well within the range of what can be expected for a single sound; (ii) the prenasalizations are always homorganic, so their phonetic realization is dependent on the place of articulation of the plosive; (iii) if syllables are taken to start with a cluster consisting of two segments, the sonority hierarchy predicts that the segment with the lowest sonority (i.e. the plosive) occurs first; (iv) Lusoga has minimal pairs contrasting prenasalized plosives with plain ones, e.g. [ɔkùgù:^mbà] ‘to gather; to grow’ vs. [ɔkùgùbà] ‘to become dirty’, [ɔmùpù:^ttà] ‘surveyor’ vs. [ɔmùtápùtà] ‘interpreter’, [ɔkùwà:^mdà] ‘to spit’ vs. [ɔkùwàdà] ‘to accuse falsely; try’, [ɛ:^mkàtà] ‘head cushion’ vs. [kàtá] ‘almost’, and [ɔkùsì:^mgà] ‘to win’ vs. [ɔkùsìgà] ‘to sow’; (v) Lusoga has minimal pairs contrasting prenasalized consonants with full nasal phonemes, e.g. [ɔkù:^mpà] ‘to give me’ vs. [ɔkùmà] ‘you light a fire’; (vi) the prenasalized plosives participate in the same processes of labialization and palatalization as the plain plosives.

A comparison with prenasalization of the plosives in the UPSID corpus (UCLA Phonological Segment Inventory Database; Maddieson 1984) reveals that 53 of the 451 languages included in UPSID (11.75%) have prenasalized plosives. The total number of prenasalized plosives in Lusoga is exceptionally high in comparison to the UPSID mean (2.92).

Nasals occur at four places of articulation: labial, dental, alveolar and velar. The Lusoga variety does not have a palatal nasal which occurs in the other varieties. The labial, dental and alveolar nasals contrast with a labialized counterpart; there are minimal pairs for [m], e.g. [ɔm^wi:^mzè] ‘return him/her’ vs. [ɔmizé] ‘you have swallowed’, [ɲ], e.g. [ɛcín^wá] ‘bundle of firewood’ vs. [ɛcínà] ‘gecko lizard’ and [n], e.g. [ɛcìn^wá] ‘ugly mouth’ vs. [ɛcì:ná] ‘hole’. Furthermore, the labial nasal occurs in opposition with a palatalized labial nasal, e.g. [ɔkùtèm^hà] ‘to blink’ vs. [ɔkùtèmà] ‘to cut’.

Geminate nasals also occur and these typically surface as the result of Meinhof’s Law (or the Ganda Law): ‘a nasal + voiced consonant sequence becomes a geminate nasal when the next syllable also begins with a nasal’ (Hyman 2003: 52). Nouns in classes 9 and 10 (which take the prefix eN-) are especially affected: e.g. eN-[βa:^mba] > *emmamba* [ɛm:^mà:bà] ‘meat’, eN-[ja:^mge] > *ennhange* [ɛn:^mà:gè] ‘dove’, eN-[ge:^mdɔ] > *enpendo* [ɛn:^mɛ:dɔ] ‘journeys’. Geminate nasals also surface with the first person singular morpheme (-N-), either as subject (e.g. N-[jɛ:^mda] > *nnhenda* [ɲn:^mɛ:ndà] ‘I want’) or as object (e.g. [a]-N-[βi:^mg] [a] > *amminga* [àm:^mi:gà] ‘he chases me’). Nasals are the only sounds in Lusoga which occur as singletons and geminates.

Lusoga has no trills, but it has an alveolar lateral flap in words like: [ɲ:^wá:lí] ‘crested crane’, [ɔmúwù:lù] ‘unmarried man’, [ɛ:^mp^wígù:lú] ‘owl’ and [ɛiβà:lè] ‘stone’. The speaker who has read the words for this Illustration displayed significant variability in the pronunciation of the lateral flap. Sometimes it is realized as an alveolar tap as in [ɛcìβìrì:tí] ‘matchbox’, [ɛiβɛ:rè] ‘breast’ and [ɛ:^mzìrò] ‘soot’. In other instances, it appears as an alveolar lateral approximant: [ɛiɖ^wâ:lìlò] ‘hospital’, [ɔkùlòβà] ‘to refuse’. Alveolar lateral flaps are rare in languages of the world: UPSID lists nine languages (2%) with this sound. One of the better-known examples is Japanese (Okada 1991). In Lusoga, the alveolar lateral flap occurs contrastively with a labialized flap: [ɔkùl^wà] ‘to be late’ vs. [ɔkùlà] ‘you grow up’, [ɛcìgè:^mdè.ɛl^wà] ‘aim, goal’

vs. [ɛ́cígêːⁿdɛ̀lɛ̀lâ] ‘is intended’. In addition, it contrasts with a palatalized flap, e.g. [ɔ̀kùlʲá] ‘to eat’ vs. [ɔ̀kùlâ] ‘you grow up’, [ɛ̀lʲà] ‘marriage’ vs. [ɛ̀lâ] ‘later’.

Lusoga has fricatives at six places of articulation: the labio-dental and alveolar fricatives are represented by a voiceless and voiced member each, while the labial and velar places have a voiced fricative only. There is substantial variability in the phonetic realization of the velar fricative [ɣ], which may range from palatal/prevelar to outright uvular. Nevertheless, palatal and uvular realizations are not phonemic. The glottal fricative is very rare. The plain alveolar fricatives contrast phonemically with their labialized counterparts: [ɔ̀kùs^wá:lá] ‘to be ashamed’ vs. [ɔ̀kùsà:lâ] ‘to make a hissing sound’ and [âːⁿz^wí:lɛ̀] ‘he/she has found me’ vs. [ɛ̀ːⁿzɪlɔ̀] ‘soot’. Very exceptionally, labialized labio-dental fricatives are heard, but they are not contrastive: [ɔ̀kùf^wà:wò] and [ɔ̀kùfà:wò] ‘to become extinct’, [ɔ̀kùv^wà:wò] and [ɔ̀kùvà:wò] ‘to leave’. The labial fricative contrasts with a palatalized labial fricative, e.g. [ɛ̀β^lâːⁿdâ] ‘long span of time’ vs. [ɛ̀βâːⁿdâ] ‘it hits’.

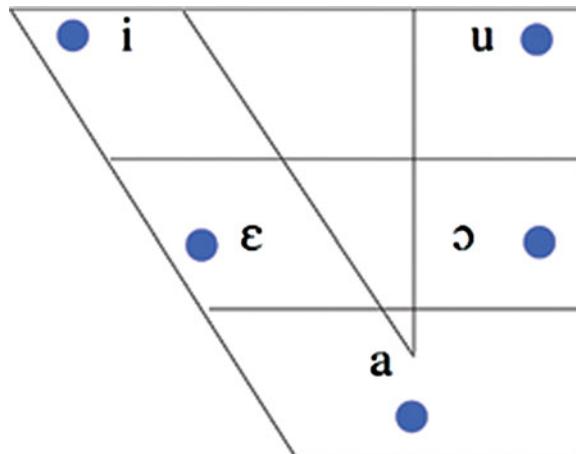
Lusoga also has five prenasalized fricatives which – just like the plosives – have been treated as unitary segments for reasons stated earlier. Two (near-)minimal pairs are: [ɔ̀m^wɛ̀ːⁿvù] ‘ripe’ vs. [ɔ̀m^wɛ̀ːvù] ‘educated’ and [ɛ̀ːⁿvú] ‘grey hair’ vs. [ɛ̀ɪvù] ‘ash’. Only seven UPSID languages (1.55%) have prenasalized fricatives.

Lusoga has two approximants: [w] and [j].

A comparison of the Lusoga secondary articulations with languages in UPSID reveals that labialization occurs in 84 out of the 451 UPSID languages (18.63%). In this database, the number of labialized sounds varies between 0 and 29 with a mean of 4. Lusoga has 20 labialized sounds with a complete series of labialized stops and nasals, and an incomplete set in the fricatives. As far as palatalization is concerned, 35 of the UPSID languages (7.76%) have palatalized sounds with a mean of 5.2 and a range between 0 and 17. Lusoga has 13 palatalized sounds, none of which constitute a complete series.

Vowels

Lusoga has five qualitatively different vowels with a phonemic length distinction. With this system, it has the most frequent vowel system across the languages of the world. In addition, Lusoga has three rising diphthongs which are not the result of morphophonology. Although there are some examples of diphthongs in Lower Lunyole, their occurrence is rare when compared to the other Lusoga varieties.



TRANSCRIPTION	ORTHOGRAPHY	GLOSS
i ðkù.limà	okulima	‘to dig’
ε ðkù.lèmà	okulema	‘to defeat’
a ðkù.làmà	okulama	‘to come back to life’
ɔ ðkù.lòβà	okuloba	‘to refuse’
u ðkù.lùmà	okuluma	‘to bite; to be painful’
i: ècìβì.lì:tì	ekibiliiti	‘matchbox’
ε: êiβè:lè	eibeele	‘breast’
a: êiβà:lè	eibaale	‘stone’
ɔ: ðkùβò:là	okuboola	‘to segregate’
u: ðmúwù:lú	omuwuulu	‘unmarried man’
aɪ átà:lè	ataile	‘he/she has put’
εɪ ê.là:mè	eilaame	‘a will’
ɔɪ ècìkòkò	ekikoiko	‘riddle’

Prosody

Preliminary research indicates that Lusoga has a reversive tone system. Bantu languages whose tone system falls in this category have inverted the tones of Proto-Bantu reconstructed forms, i.e. H is realised as L and vice versa (Marlo 2013). Lusoga has four tones: H, L, HL and LH. Some of the tones create lexical contrast, as illustrated in the examples below.

ècìkómó	‘bangle’	ècìkómò	‘the end’
óbùdò: ^H gò	‘soft mud’	òbùdò: ^H gò	‘state of being a musician’
ðk ^w à:gà	‘to scratch’	ðk ^w â:gá	‘to have a certain size’
èns ^w é:là	‘cobra’	èns ^w é:lá	‘housefly’

Transcriptions

English version

The North Wind and the Sun were disputing which was the stronger, when a traveller came along wrapped in a warm cloak. They agreed that the one who first succeeded in making the traveller take his cloak off should be considered stronger than the other. Then the North Wind blew as hard as he could, but the more he blew the more closely did the traveller fold his cloak around him. And at last the North Wind gave up the attempt. Then the Sun shone out warmly, and immediately the traveller took off his cloak. And so the North Wind was obliged to confess that the Sun was the stronger of the two.

Orthographic version

Lunaku lulala, empewo dh’omu mambuka n’endhuba by’etaba mu kusindanwa okusobola okubona ani ku byombi asinga amaanhi. Byali bikaali awo, waidhawo omutabaazi eyali yeesuuliile ekigoye ekimusuuuya. Bano abaali mu ntaka dh’okusindanwa baasalawo okwikilizigania nti, anaasooka okuleetela omutabaazi oyo okwewembula ekigoye kye yeewembeleile ni aidha okuba asinze mwine. Olwo, empewo dh’omu mambuka dhaatoolela dhaakunta n’amaanhi amabitilivu; aye ye dhaakoma okufuuwa, omutabaazi ye yakoma okwezingila ekigoye kye. Enkomelelo ya byonabyona yali ya mpewo dha mu mambuka kuva mu luyookaano. Olwo ni omusana gw’avaayo gwona gw’ayaka okwekansa. Amangu n’embilo, omutabaazi yeebwikula ekigoye kye yali yeewembeleile. Ekyavaamu, empewo dh’omu mambuka dhaalina okwemenha dhaikiliza nti, bwene omusana n’ogwali gudhisinga amaanhi.

Phonetic transcription

lúnàkù lùlàlà é:^mpèwò d̥ó:mù mà:^mbùkà | nè:ⁿdùβà β̥j̥é:tábà mù kúsí:ⁿdàn^{wá} ðkúsóβ̥óβ̥ó
 kúβ̥ónà?áñì kù β̥j̥ò:^mbì ?àsí:ⁿgà:mǎ:ⁿì | β̥j̥á.lí β̥ikà:ⁿáwò wáɪdàwó ðmùtáβ̥á:ⁿzì ?éj̥á.lí
 j̥é:sù:ⁿlì:l̥é ècígòj̥é ècímùsù:j̥á | bànð?ábà:ⁿlímù ⁿtàk^xà d̥ó:kúsí:ⁿdàn^{wá} β̥á:sá.láwó k^wi:kí.lí
 zígàn^{j̥á} ⁿtí áná:sò:kà ?ðkù:l̥é:t̥é.l ðmùtábà:ⁿz ðj̥ò ðk^wé:wè:^mbúl̥é ècíg^wé cé j̥é:wé:^mb̥l̥é |
 náɪdà?ðkùβ̥á? ?àsí:ⁿzè m^wi:né | ?ùl̥é:^mpèwò d̥ó:mù mà:^mbùkà d̥á:tò:l̥é.lá.d̥á:kù:ⁿtánà:má:ⁿì
 àmáβ̥ítì.livù | ?áj̥éj̥é d̥á:kòmǎ ?ðkùfù:wǎ ?ðmùtáβ̥á:ⁿzì j̥é j̥ákòmǎ ?ðk^wé:ⁿzì:gì.lá ècígòj̥é:c̥é
 | é:ⁿkòmè:l̥é.ló j̥áb^{j̥ò}:náβ̥j̥ò:ná j̥à:ⁿlì j̥á:^mpèwò d̥á mù mà:^mbùk^xá kùvámù lùj̥ò:^xá:nò | ?ù:^wò
 nì ?ðmùsáná g^wá:vǎ:j̥ò g^wó:ná g^wá:j̥áká ?ðk^wé:kàⁿsà | ?ámá:ⁿgù nè:^mbì.l̥é ?ðmùtⁿáβ̥á:ⁿzì
 j̥é:β̥^wi:kùl̥é ècíg^wé c̥é j̥á.lí j̥é:wé:^mb̥l̥é.l̥é | ?éçà:và:mú é:^mpèwò d̥ó:mù mà:^mbùkà d̥á:ⁿlíná
 ?ðk^wé:mèná d̥áikilizá ⁿtí b^wé:né ?ðmùsà:ná nò:g^wá:lì gúðisí:ⁿgà:mǎ:ⁿì |

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