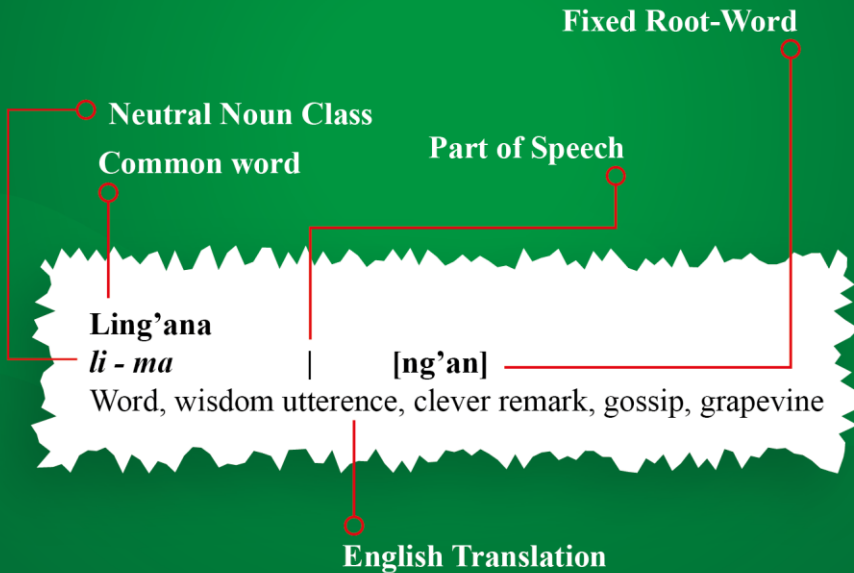




U · LU · LOGOOL · I

Dictionary



LUNG' AFA IGUNZA

Ululogooli Dictionary

Kiage kia Mang'ana

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First Edition

2024

Other Lulogooli Books by Lung'afa

1. Ing'eembe Ivugovoga
2. Liavukana [Translation of Utengano]
3. Vindu visalaana [Translation of Things Fall Apart]
4. Mulimi gua zinyama [Translation of Animal Farm]
5. Kigila Majila
6. Likuza mukidaho [Translation of Kifo Kisimani]
7. Vugoosi Mulimi [Translation of Utubora Mkulima]

Dedicated to Valogooli,

For the love of our beautiful language – Ululogooli.

We now have the structure

For us to write uniformly

And create more language content for the emerging contexts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Valogooli were of great help through the process of discovering Logooli lexicon. I had little word collection at start and the works of Joseph Ndanyi, Herman Asava Mulinya and David Odden well increased my word list collection.

The Kaimosi Press, Luragoli-English Dictionary [1945] was very helpful in adding on the English translations.

Avalogooli, through WhatsApp and Facebook contributed to the language and vocabulary gathering. To name but a few are Sande Olocho, Arthur Luvai and Anzugila Franklin.

Financial assistance requests to facilitate movements, purchase of materials, maintain internet connectivity and also to personally stay afloat during the word gathering was well responded to over the years. I appreciate Andiah Kisia, Judi Minage, Morris Lwenya, Nancy Musibega, Musa Nyandusi and more others who supported and wished to remain incognito.

Heartfelt love and unconditional goodwill to all Valogooli and those who welcome this dictionary. I hope it makes Dr. Imbuji Ahai, Dr. Wycliffe Mbagaya, Grace McBride and Bearnerd Chahilu very proud.

And to my mother and father, for raising me among Valogooli.

WHY THIS DICTIONARY IS IMPORTANT FOR YOU

The nature of Logooli language needed a creative way in developing a dictionary other than the traditional alphabetical-one-defined-word model.

The approach hereby is interested in the main part of a word [the root] and a way of indicating the presence of many (unwritten) words [that share the root] in their numbers. With a basic nature of agglutinating different parts to form a main word, it was important that during the dictionary writing process, a simple leading way is shown that a user can easily search for a word in it or use the listings to construct words at own pleasure.

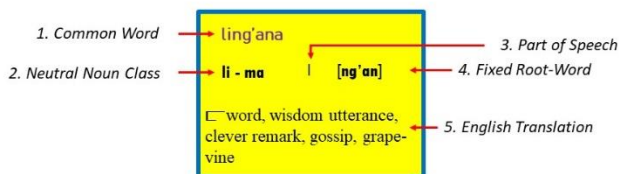
The number of total words in Ululogooli would be extra demanding to list down. The use of concatenation does birth many static ones and by a search application any word would result. Employing Artificial Intelligence and ICT would assist greatly in not only word listing but predictability in speech. Yet this must first be human-led as it has taken a few years of word collection to get to this step.

The format below suits Ululogooli; a grammatical-led diction, from the known [Common Word] to the creative [by root-word].

Ululogooli

Logooli Dictionary format

Custom lexicon listing for Logooli world of words



1. Each row is opened by a bold **Common Word**. This is a word as it is spoken by natives. Where there are two scenarios, the need for grammar harmony applies, as in the cases of /eng'oombe/ = 'cow' to be written as /ing'oombe/ in observance of noun class I-ZI. Creation of E[i]/Zi noun class would have little help in the grammatical approach but encourage duplications of entries as speakers sometimes do both. One spelling model is important in such a case.
2. Below the Common Word, a **Noun Class** for Nouns, Pronouns and Adjectives has been noted. This is to mean each of the nouns can reform figuratively. Listed as a neutral noun at the Common Word, the use of Noun Classes table and their inferences would identify what 'form or nature of a noun' is by the noun class prefix.
3. Provided next is the Part of Speech the word belongs. Ululogooli has; Kilaange [l], Kikolwa [k], Kisiingililii [s], Kiivaali [v], Kivaambalilizi [b], Kihugi [h] and Kiungi [u] parts of speech respectively as Noun, Verb, Pronoun, Adjective, Adverb, Interjection and Conjunction. There are also the Morpheme [syllable] words given as [f] in the entries.
4. Provided next and held between the brackets [], not less or more than, is the root-word. This is the fixed part of a word that gives the core meaning. Often the word [in writing] would be affixed before or after or stand by themselves in the cases of adverbs and interjections. It is the number of affixes in order, their randomness for particular meaning [and likely other meanings] would be born out, expanding word-meaning content.
5. Lastly, the □ sign opens the English Translation part of the word row. This is important as most Valogooli are multi-lingual, more conversant with English. Yet visionary with the translations is the auto-translation ability that would, in the near future, be able to auto-write in Ululogooli.

HOW TO FIND [OR EXPAND] WORD MEANING

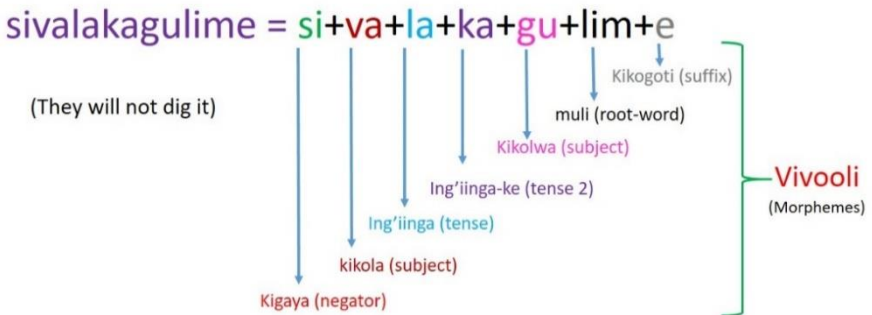
Root Words are the core word-meaning part in speech and writing. It often happens that most words are formed by agglutination. Speakers and writers tend to express lengthy meaning(s) in a single word. An example case is where a word has tense, subject pronoun, object pronoun and inflected.

A word as sivalakagulime means *they will not dig it* (continuous). The agglutinating parts are; *si.va.la.ka.gu.lim.e* broken down as in the image below.

Ileseni – 10b



Word building in Lulogooli



Understanding the several prefixes is the first ingredient to unravelling a word meaning or making one in writing.

In looking up for any word, it is important to notice what prefixes are used – in their order. The table following is an Order of Affixes [Prefixes and Suffixes].

Order of Prefixes & Suffixes in Lulogooli

PREFIXES (vivooli vinene)						ROOT WORD	SUFFIXES (vivooli vikogoti)		
+ve/ -ve	Inf.	Subject Pronoun (singular/plural)	Tense(s)	Object Pronoun (singular/plural)	Ref lex		Vowel Endings	Verb Inflections	Verb Endings
ni si	ku li	n/ku, u/mu, a/[a]va, i/[i]zi, [u]gu/[i]ji, ha, [a]ka/[u]tu, [i]ki/[i]vi, [u]ku, [i]li/[a]ga, [u]lu/[u]vu, [u]lu/[i]zi, [u]mu, [u]vu	a, i, u, ki, la, ta, ka, li	n/ku, ko/mu, mo/va, i/zi, gu/ji, ha, ka/tu, ki/vi, ku, li/ga, lu/vu, lu/zi, mu, vu	i	[~]	Verbs a(aa) e(ee) i(ii) Nouns a/e/i/o/u	g, gan, gang, gil, gw, k, kan, kil, n, ng, nil, ny, l, lil, liz, lizil, lw, z, zil, zw, w	a(aa) e(ee) i(ii)

Meaningful Lulogooli word carries the format: Prefix + Root + Suffix.

✓ Prefix

A prefix is simply a small unit of meaning before the root of a word. It can be a single letter as “a” in “akoli” (she did), or a syllable as “lu” in “lubaaga” (a machete). The “a” and “lu” are also known as morphemes (zimofiimu) as they are letters with a meaning.

A word can have one, two, three or more prefixes. A word as “akavavigumilili” (has she yet caught for them) has prefixes “a,ka,va,vi” – four in number.

It is important to be conversant with prefixes for easy interpretation in writing and reading. It is also important to notice prefixes that have double meaning or are near in pronunciation.

The importance of prefixing a word is to give more information about it. It answers the questions; – is the word a single noun or plural noun? Neutral or deformed noun? A positive or negative word-state.

It also answers; Is there one or more pronouns (pronominals) in the action verb? In what tense is the word? And to what figurative level of inflection?

The above are some of the questions amongst others that get answered in word development by prefixing.

The prefixes are as in the table organized in the six successive order:

**+ve(Agreement) / -ve(Negation) → Infinitive → Subject-pronoun
→ Tense → Object-pronoun → reflex**

A word can pick prefixes from the order above. A short word can only pick one as “akoli” (she did) while a long word can pick several or all prefixes. An example word is “silivaaliiluma”.

“Silivaaliiluma” is translated “they won’t be in paining themselves by it”. The order of prefixes order in the word as given above is “si→li→va→a→li→i→”{lum}a.

More exercise will familiarize anyone on these few prefixes for easy writing. See the example words for each prefix below.

Agreement or Negation

Here, the word is either in positive or denial state; morphemes 'Ni-' and 'Si-'.

- **Sikuzya** = We won’t go
- **Nikuzya** = We went/Then we went

Infinitive ku/li

Here, the word is neither happening or not. It can also be interpreted as a gerund; a noun verb. Morpheme Ku=to, li=the, we should expect words as;

- **Kugumila** = to catch
 - **Ligumila** = the catch [act]
-

Subject Pronouns (First Pronominals)

These are noun class morphemes. They can be singular or plural. A noun class agreement pre-prefix (example “(u)mu”) can also accompany.

- **Umulimi** = The farmer
 - **Azyizaa** = S/he is going
-

Tenses

They are responsible for time, when is/will/was the time of the activity.

- **Aalimi** = He has dug
 - **Alikalime** = He will surely dug
-

Object Pronoun (Second Pronominals)

This applies only when there is a causing subject pronoun. At other times there can be more than one object pronouns. The object interacts with the subject in a sentence as;

- **Umogoseli** = You wronged him/her
 - **Kintoozi** = It pricked me
-

Reflex

In the happening of a verb, sometimes a person causes to self. A word as “ilya” = eat self, morpheme ‘i’ representing the ‘action to self’.

Other example words are;

- Guigwile – to fall on it[self]
 - Sialiigosela – he will never wrong herself/himself
-

Root word

It is the root word that the rest of the affixes depend on for word meaning, no matter their extent. A word can only have a single root word. See the examples below:

- Mulimi = one farmer [lim=dig]
- Kulikamulole = We will do see them [lol=see]

✓ Suffixes

Suffixes in a word come after the root. They are not as many as the prefixes because the main part of the word (root) is already communicated.

Suffixes include: noun or verb ending and verb inflection.

The example suffixes are included in word examples below.

Noun Endings

Noun endings are essential as it gives us the different types of a noun; active, passive, object, past actor and more as in the examples.

- Mulimi = active farmer
 - Mulime = dug land
-

Inflections

When a word is inflected, it is added meaning. It includes the way an activity happened, attitude of the speaker to it and also show of liveness. There are hundreds of inflection words to pick from but the common ones are a fair number to master as in the table.

Example use includes;

- Nyagula**anga** = be running/be on the run
 - leet**wa** = be brought
-

Verb Endings

A word has to end. The verb can end after a root or be inflected as of the verbs before ending.

A verb word can end in letters a, e or i. They express the time the activity is said to be happening; now(a), future (e) or past (i). Where the vowel is doubled, it means the action is/was/will be continuing.

- Atuli = he left
- Vaamokubil**aa** = they were beating him at/with

...

As observed, each unit of a word has a meaning(morpheme). The units are "Vivooli" in Lulogooli. Vivooli is from the verb, "voola"(say).

Prefixes being units of meaning before root word, they are "vivooli vinene" (elder morphemes) and suffixes "vivooli vikogoti" (younger /end morphemes).

