

Peace Corps

Acholi phrasesbook



How this phrasebook came to be

This phrasebook was prepared in November-December 2005 by PCVs Brian Kuhl, Andrew Buck and Michelle Joffe in collaboration with a team of writers and translators: Henry Kabayo, Ven Kitone, Diana Kabahinda, Mary Olinga, John Kintu, Celestino Oriikiriza, Anatoli Kiriggwajjo, Joan Kakongoro and Shirley Byakutaga.

The same phrasebook was revised in December 2006 – January 2007 and July 2007 by a team of writers and translators: Susan Oce, Deogratias Emuron, Rael Kampanya, Samalie Kirya, Phillip Oketcho, Godfrey Omalla Chombo, Cornelius Gulere, Lydia Magoola, Florence Hadudu Kiingi, Andrew Luke Wandera, Rachel Nandelenga, David Woniala, Henry Kabayo, Irene Kangume, Ven Kitone, Lucy Ofuti Musoke, Hidaya Mayende and Shirley Byakutaga.

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I. Greetings (slang/advanced):

- | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| - | What's the news? | Ngo manyen? |
| - | How is life? | Kwo tye nining? |
| - | What is the story? | Lok ango? |
| - | How do you say? | Iwaco....nining? |
| - | What's up (sing.)? | Ngo manyen? Ngo ma tye? |

II. Well-wishing and special occasions:

A: Well-wishing:

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| - | safe journey (sing.) | wot maber |
| - | greet them (sing.) | mot gi |
| - | good luck | bed ki gum |
| - | have fun (sing.) | nam maber |
| - | stay safe (sing.) | bed maber |
| - | congratulations (sing.) | apwoyo (yele, tic, tyeko....) |
| - | when are you leaving? (sing) | icito awene? |
| - | when are you coming back? (sing) | idwogo awene? |
| - | may God bless you (sing) | Lacwec ogo laa ikomi |

B: Special occasions:

1. Holidays (yweyo) [Before]:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|
| - | happy birthday! | apwoyo ceng nyodoni |
| - | happy new year! | apwoyo kato mwaka |
| - | happy independence! | apwoyo uhuru |
| - | happy holidays! | i ywe maber |
| - | happy Easter! | apwoyo Paska |
| - | happy Idd! | apwoyo Iddi |
| - | happy Christmas | apwoyo Karama |

[After]:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| - | happy birthday! | apwoyo kwero ceng nyodoni |
| - | happy new year! | apwoyo kato mawaka |
| - | happy independence! | apwoyo kwero Uhuru |
| - | happy holidays! | apwoyo tyeko yweyo |
| - | happy Easter! | apwoyo kato Paska |
| - | happy Idd! | apwoyo kato Iddi |
| - | happy Christmas | apwoyo kwero karama |
| - | to feast | camo karama |
| - | to celebrate | kwero |
| - | to give birth | nywalo |
| - | anniversary | ni poo |
| - | cake | kek/ mugati ma gingolo |
| - | gift | mic |
| - | graduation | tyeko kwan/ nongo karatac kwan |
| - | wedding | nyom maleng. |

2. Funerals:	
- who has died?	anga ma oto?
- sorry for your loss	gum marac pi gin ma otimme
- what a misfortune	man gum marac mada
- may God bless you	Lacwec ogo laa ikomi
- may God strengthen you	Lacwec omini kero/ojing cwinyi
- where is the burial?	yik tye kwene?
- to burry	yiko
- to cry	koko
- to mourn	kumu
- to pray	lega
- to wail	dange
- coffin	canduk lyel
- cemetery	cimiterio/ ka yik
- condolence fee	ajog pig wang
- grave	bur lyel

III. Apology and Sympathy:

A: Apologizing (kwayo kica)

- I am sorry	tima kica
- forgive me	tima kica
- excuse me/pardon me	tima kica / pe awinyo
- I did not intend to offend you	pe atimo akaka
- will you forgive me?	itwero/iromo tima kica?

B: Accepting an Apology:

- no problem	bal pe
- do not mind	pe i par
- it is alright	ayela pe
- just forget about it	wek dong wi owil woko
- I forgive you	atimi kica
- I have already forgiven you	atimi kica woko dong

C: Sympathizing:

- I have seen it	aneno woko
- what a pity!	Ee gum marac!
- my dears!	joowa/ojone/lotuwa!
- are you alright?	itye maber?
- are you hurt?/are you sick?	iwane?/komi lit?
- may I help you?	atwero/ konyi?

IV. Education:

- Let everybody sit down **dano weng/ducu wubed piny**
- go to the blackboard **cit ikor bao**
- I need a volunteer **amito ladyere**
- write your name and date **coo nyingi ki nino dwe**

- If you do not understand, ask a question. **ka pe iniang, peny lapeny**
- Raise your hand to speak. **ting cingi ka imito lok**
- Clean up around your desk. **ywe ka nget kabedoni**
- Pay attention. **winy maber**
- Read this for the class. **kwan man ki lowoti**
- Keep time/ Do not be late. **gwok cawa, pe ioo lacen**
- Take a break and go to the latrine. **juk tic manok wek icit ka konye**
- Bring me some chalk. **kela coka**
- Respect your parents, teachers and elders. **wor lonyodoni, lopwonye ki lodito**
- Boys and girls are equal. **awobe ki anyira girom**
- How can I work with you in the classroom? **atwero tic kwedi iot kwan nining?**
- How can you use groups in this lesson? **itiyo ki grup i pwony man nining?**
- Do you use group work for assessment?

Itiyo ki tic ma gitimo i grup me niang kero pa ngat acel acel?

- May I observe your next lesson? **atwero neno pwonyi ma lubu man?**
- What learning aids can I help you make?

La kony kor pwony ango ma atwero konyi yubu?

- What time do you teach English? **Cawa mene ma ipwonyo kwede leb munu?**

- arithmetic **cura**
- religion **dini**
- science **cayan**
- social studies **cocol citadi**
- subject **subjek (gin apwonya/akwana)**
- assembly **cokke**
- attendance **bedo tye**
- goal **gin ma imito nongo**
- meeting **kacokke**
- method **yoo me tic**
- objective **gin ma imito nongo**
- scheme of work **yub me pwony**
- time management **gwoko cawa**
- blackboard **kor bao**
- desk **dec (meja me coc pa lotino)**
- exam **peny**
- paper **karatac**
- pen **kalam**
- pencil **kalam kalu**
- shelf **kabat laket buk**
- period **ton**
- comma **lagwel**
- question mark **lapeny**
- exclamation **langeng**

V. Health:

HIV/AIDS Transmission and Prevention:

-You get HIV from four fluids: blood, semen, vaginal fluid and breast milk.

Inongo two jonyo ki ijami ma pige pige magi: remo, lac nyodo, pig ter mon ki cak kor.

-HIV is transmitted by sharing sharp instruments. **Two jonyo kobo ki leyo jami ma lebgi bit**

-HIV is transmitted through having sex. **two jonyo kobo iyoo me rwatte ikin dako ki lacoo**

-You cannot get HIV from:

- holding hands

-hugging

-sharing latrines

-sharing towels or clothes

-eating or drinking

-sharing combs

Pe itwero **nongo two jonyo ki ikom:**

mako cing

kwakke/gwakke

ribo ot coron

leyo tawulu onyo bongi

cam onyo mat

ribo laket

-You can prevent HIV by:

-Abstaining from sex

-Being faithful to your partner

-Consistent Condom use

itwero juku nongo two jonyo iyo magi:

diro kare me butu

winye ikin wu

tic ki roc bol ikare ducu/ iyo maber

-You can transmit HIV to your baby when: **itwero kobo two jonyo bot latin lakere ka:**

-the baby is growing

-you are giving birth

-you breastfeed

latin tye ka dongo

itye ka nywal

itye ka dot

-If you are pregnant go for testing immediately. **Ka iyac cit ka pime cut**

B: Positive Living:

-If you have HIV, it is easier to get other diseases.

Ka itye ki kwidi two jonyo, nongo two mukene yot tutwal

-To avoid other diseases you should: **me gwoke ki ikom two mukene omyero:**

-Eat different foods (fruits and vegetables) **icam wit cam ma pat pat (nyig yat ki pot dek)**

-Wash clothes and body frequently **Iwok bongi ki kom tere tere**

-Boil your water **ted pii amata**

-Sleep under treated mosquito net **but ite net ober ma giketo iye yat**

-Do not drink alcohol or smoke **pe imat kongo nyo taa**

-Use condoms every time you have sex **tii ki roc bol kare ducu ma wurwate ikit me butu**

-Treat all illnesses quickly **nong yat pi two ducu ka ocake**

-Rest often **nong yweyo maromo/maber**

-Keep busy/Do activities you enjoy (work, church, family)

Tim jami ma yomo cwinyi calo tic i gang tic, ot lega, gang...

-Take all medicines just as doctor tells you **mwuny yat ducu kit ma dakta owaci**

C: How to use a condom:

1. Tear package carefully **yec boc maber**
2. Hold tip of condom and roll onto penis when stiff/erect
Mak wii roc bol ka irwak inyim laco ma nongo otelo
3. When finished to have sex, remove condom carefully. Keep all fluids inside.
Ka wutyeko rwate, wot roc bol maber. Gwok lac nyodo pe oonyo ki iye
4. Throw way/ Dispose in Latrine or toilet
Bol i coron akwinya
5. Use condoms only once.
Tii ki roc bol acel kicel keken

D: Home Based Care:

1. Keep patient clean and wash body carefully.
Gwok kom latwo maleng dok ilwoke ki diro
2. Wash patients' clothes and sheets and dry in sunshine.
Lwok bongi ki gin um pa latwo ka imoo iceng
3. When patient cannot move, move their body changing positions.
Ka latwo pe twero aa malo, loke wek pe obed kaka acel
4. Massage patient. Exercise wrists, elbows, shoulders and knees
Rwe la two cinge latwo, otwenge, gwoke ki conge
5. Prepare different foods (fruits, vegetables, porridge)
Yub cam ma pat pat (nyig yat, pot dek, nyuka)
6. Boil water and give patient frequently.
Ted pii ka imi ki latwo tere tere
7. Close windows before dark. Have patient sleep under mosquito net.
Lor wang ot ma piny pud pe oyutu. Wek latwo obut ite net.
8. Pray with patient. **Leg wun ki latwo**
9. Love and support patient. **Mar dok ijing cwiny latwo**
10. Take patient for medical treatment immediately. **Cwal latwo ka nongo yat cut**
11. Help patient prepare for death (write will, childcare)
Kony latwo me yube ka too maber (coyo doge, gwoko lotino...)

Malaria:

1. Slash compound around house.
Jwer nget gang obed maleng
2. Avoid leaving containers outside that collect water
Pe ibed ka weko jami ma guru pii woko
3. Clear all stagnant water
Cul bur lalele ma cok ki gang
4. Close windows and doors before dark.
Lor wang ot ki dogola ma piny pud leng
5. Wear long sleeves and trousers when possible.
Ruk bongi ma badgi boco ki long ka twere
6. Always sleep under bednet.
But ite net kare ducu
7. Seek medical care immediately.
Nen dakta kare ducu

Hygiene:

1. Bathe everyday. **Lwoke nino ducu**
2. Wash hands when you leave latrine. **Lwok cingi ka iaa ki icoron**
3. Wash hands before cooking or eating food. **Lwok cingi ma peya icamo nyo icako tedo**
4. Boil water well. **Ted pii maber**
5. Wash your clothes, sheets and towel every week.
Lwok bongi ni, gin um ki tawulu cabit ducu
6. Keep hair (head and body) short
Gwok yer komi ducu macego
7. Brush teeth everyday **jwar laki nino ducu**
8. Wear shoes outside. **Ruk war ka ikato woko**

Advanced Body Parts – ADD DIAGRAMS:

1. General:

-fingers	nyig cing
-toes	nyig tyen
-ankle	odilo tyen
-calf	odon
-shin	tik
-thigh	em
-muscles	ler
-nails	lwet
-beard	yer tik
-nipple	dog cak (tunu)
-belly bottom	te pen
-elbow	otweng
-knee	cong
-chest	kor
-skin	del kom
-bone	cogo
-spine	ogico
-back	ngec
-tongue	leb
-armpit	te ywet
-private parts	kom me nyodo

2. Male:

-penis	kom me coo
-scrotum/testes	man
-semen	lac nyodo
-sperm	nyig coo
-erection	telo/ille
-ejaculation	layo lac nyodo
-wet dreams	lac nyodo iwang lek
-circumcision	lirre

3. Female:	
-vagina	ter
-uterus	ot nyodo
-ovaries	ka tong mon
-fallopian tubes	tol ot nyodo
-vulva	iter
-hips	pyer
-labia	dog ter
-clitoris	lagwilo
-urethra	yo lac
-hymen	gin marep ma umu yo ter
-vaginal fluid	pig ter mon
-menstruation	ruk/kwer/neno dwe

4. Excretions:	
-pus	tut
-mucus	otwinyo
-tears	pig wang
-saliva	laa
-sweat	kwok
-blood	remo

5. Diseases / Treatment:	
-worms	kwidi/kudi
-rash	onyo kom
-fever	lyeto
-cancer	cancer
-cough	aona
-flu	aburu
-stomach bloating	ngur / mor pa ic
-dysentery	cado ring ring
-herpes	mac wor
-thrush	onyo dog nyo leb
-gonorrhea	nyac
-tuberculosis	aona opio
-syphilis	nyac
-pneumonia	two ngico
-injection	libira/tucu latwo
-pills	yat lago nywal

Life skills:	
-communication	miyo ngec
-assertiveness	cung ikum tami
-passiveness	bedo liboyi (bedo calo ikwiya piny)
-self esteem	ngeyo ni piri tek
-peer pressure	dic pa lowoti me timo gin moni
-decision-making	moko tam
-critical thinking	tam matut
-risk behavior	kwo marac

-submissive	lawiny / laworo
-respect	woro
-confidence	gene kekeni
-body language	timo kom
-negotiate	poro lok
-advice	miyo tam
-pregnancy	yaco
-orphan	latin kic
-birth control	lago nywal
-street children	lotino ma lak i town
-alternative / choice	cung kaka/gin ma iyero
-honest	gene
-goal	gin ma imito nongo/copo/timo
-gender roles	tic pa mon ki coo
-jealousy	nyeko
-anxiety	par
-confusion	anywena nywena
-disappointment	wang nono/wang ic
-regret	angee
-belief	yee
-leadership	tela
-authority	twerro
-violence	gero
-early marriage	nyom con

VI. Bicycle Maintenance:

-Add pressure to the front tire.	pik tyen lela ma anyim
-The back tire has a puncture.	Tyen lela ma anגע otuc
-Do you have a pump?	Itye ki lapik?
-To tighten	tweyo
-To adjust	yubu maber
-To remove	kwanyo
-To replace	leyo
-bolts	bolti
-brakes	brek
-carrier	galia
-chain	nyor
-cogwheel	nanga
-handle bars	tung lela
-mirror	maraya / kiyo
-mudguard	ogeng coto
-tire	tyen lela
-tube	cin lela
-spoke	ciliki
-kickstand	citen / lajeng lela
-pedal	pedol
-seat	akom lela
-bell	olang
-grease/oil	girc / moo lela

VII. Colors:

-black	col
-blue	apii apii
-brown	lacet dyang
-gray	buru buru
-green	girin (alum alum)
-orange	oreny
-pink	ping
-purple	papul
-red	kwar
-white	tar
-yellow	yalow (te opok/ocwak ocwak)
-cream	krim

VIII. Construction (Gedo):

A: Occupation:

-builder	lagedo
-carpenter	lacwer bao
-electrician	layub mac

B: Materials (jami gedo):

-bamboo	koo
-barbed wire	cengenge
-bricks	matafali
-cement	cimiti
-grass thatch	ot lum
-gravel	guu guu
-iron sheets	bati
-lime	laim
-nail	cumar
-padlock	kopulu
-paint	rangi
-sand	kweyo
-screens	keyi keyi kweyo
-screws	nati awira
-tiles	tiles (for indoors) matangula (for roof)
-timber	bao
-wire	waya

C: Tools (gin tic):

-hammer	nyono
-hoe	kweri
-paintbrush	brac
-ladder	layit / rwom
-saw	langol bao
-screwdriver	latwe jora
-spade	malaga madit / otok cet (ciperi)
-wheelbarrow	wilbar
-wooden wheelbarrow	gadi gadi

D: Structures:

-bore hole	tangi
-ceiling	dan ot
-door	dogola
-fence	cell
-foundation	te ot
-frame	fram
-gate	dog cel
-health clinic	ot yat
-house	ot
-latrine	ot coron
-latrine cover	laum dog coron
-library	library
-office	opici
-outlet	coket mac
-power / electricity	mac alingtwic
-rafter	ring bim
-roof	wi ot
-room	nge kicika (rum)
-school	gang kwan
-veranda	but ot
-wall	kor ot
-well	wang it
-window	wang ot

IX: Shopping:

-I want to see more...	amito neno mukene ...
-Make me a shirt with this material.	Kwona cati ki jora man
-I am just browsing right now.	Pud atye ka ngiyone angiya
-Show me more shirts of this style.	Nyuta kodi cati eni mukene
-My size is .../ My measurement is ...	an aruku caji .../ pimma tye ...
-This does not fit me properly	man/eni pe roma maber
-I want to try it on.	Amito temone ikoma
-It is too big/ too small.	Dit tutwal/tidi tutwal
-I need a receipt for this transaction.	Amito ricit pi jami ma awilo
-How long will it take to complete the dress.	Tero/cwalo kare ma rom mene me tyeko kwoyo
	bongo man?
-When should I return to pick up the dress?	Adwog awene ka gamo bongo?
-Where was it made?	Giyubu ki kwene?
-To mend	dabo
-To sew	kwoyo
-button	jarara
-cotton	pamba
-denim	fulungu
-elastic	lastic
-leather	laa
-needle	libira
-polyester	nailon

-silk
-thread
-wool
-zipper

cil
uci
calo batania
jip

X: Post Office (Posta):

-This package is fragile.	Boc eni gin matoo tye iye
-Will this go out in today's mail?	Man twero cito ikin waraga matin?
-How long will this letter take to reach the destination?	Wraga man twero tero kare marom mene me oo?
-How many stamps do I need on this letter?	Waraga eni mito stamp adii?
-To mail	bolo waraga
-To seal	mwono waraga
-address	kama cito iyee
-addressee	lagamo
-envelope	baaca
-post office box	canduk nama
-sender	lacwalo

XI. Animals (lee):

-Ants: Gin ma lak ingom	
-safari/red ant	moro
-large/fat black ant	kalang
-biting yellowish ant	kalak-aka
-very small sugar ant	nginingini
-stink ant	cugu-lung
white/flying ant	ngwen
-antelope	apoli
-baboon	gunya
-bat	olik
-bee	nyig kic
-brown duiker	lacek
-bushbuck	abuu
-butterfly	lapwopwo
-chameleon	langogo
-chimpanzee	ayom
-cockroach	nyenye
-crested crane	owelo
-crocodile	nyang
-elephant	lyec
-giraffe	rii
-gorilla	abim
-grasshopper	otwongo (lacene)
-guinea fowl	aweno
-hippo	raa
-insect	gin ma lak alaka
-lion	labwor / atunya
-lizard	lagwee
-lung fish	lut

-monitor lizard	ngec
-monkey	ayom
-mosquito	obee
-mudfish	omel
-ostrich	uduu
-rabbit	Apwoyo
-snake	twol
-spider	opyen
-squirrel	ayita
-tilapia	lapok/opok
-termite	Okok
-warthog	kull
-wasp	pinu
-zebra	lagwaa.

XII. Religion (diini):

-What is your religion?	Dini ni ngo?
-When is mass?	Lega tye cawa adii?
-Where is the mosque?	Mosque tye kwene?

A. Divisions :

-Animist	lakampiri
-Born-again	morokole / olare
-Catholic	katoli
-Christian	luyee (lokristo ki lukristayo)
-Christianity	dini pa luyee i kom Kristo
-Herbalist	latong yat Acholi
-Hinduism	Dini pa yini
-Islam	icilam
-Jewish	luyuda
-Muslim	lucilam
-Protestant (CMS)	purutanti (cemec)
-Seventh Day Adventist	SDA
-Traditional Religion	Dini tekwaro

B. Religious terms:

-angel	malaika
-baptism	baticimo
-communion	kom kristo / komunyo / mugati maleng
-devil	catan/cen
-fasting	riikec /nirikec
-God	Lubanga /Rubanga
-god	jok
-holy	leng
-orphan	latin kic
-prophet	lapurupeta
-rosary	rojari
-saint	dano maleng
-salvation	lare
-sin	bal

-spirit	tipu
-temptation	atematema /bita
-To donate	miyo kony
-To fast	rii kec
-To pray	lega
-To repent	kunu bal

C. Religious leaders:

-bishop	bicop
-imam	imam
-pastor	lakwat
-pope	papa
-priest	padi
-reverend	reb/ reberan
-sheik	ceik

B. Religious houses:

-church	Catholic: ekilicia; other religions: kanica
-mosque	mosque
-orphanage	gang pa lotion kic
-shrine	abila
-temple	tempulu

XIII: Economic Development (Dongo lobo):

Technical Language Aid

English

Acholi

A: Micro-finance (Kamiyo cente matino tino):

-Credit	den
-Savings	lim agwoka
-Rural savings and loan organization	dul pa ogwok lim ki omi kony me cente ikin gang
-Revolving loan fund	lim ma wire ikin dano
-Bank loan	loan me beng
-Interest rate	magoba iwi loan

B: Artisan:

-creativity, creative	Lutic cing
-hand-made	diro
	kiyubu ki cing

C: NGO (Dul ma pe jenge ikum gamente):

-women's group	dul pa mon
-youths group	dul pa bulu
-Association	gurup
-Non-governmental organization	dul ma pe jenge ikum gamente
-aid	kony me lim ki mukene

D: PCV/ Counterpart relationship:

-to assist	miyo kony
-to lead	tela
-to manage	doro
-to create	cweyo / yubu
-technical assistance	miyo kony idiro tic
-What are your strengths?	kero ni ngogi?
-What are your needs?	miti ni ngo?
-What are your goals?	ngo ma imito ii agiki?
-What have you already done?	dong ityeko timo tic ango?
-What are your priorities?	ngo ma pigi tego loyo botwu?

E: DETERMINING NEEDS

Community Assessment

-community assessment	nenno keru pa lwak
-community analysis	ngiyo kit lwak
-community assets	jami pa lwak
-to collect information	coko ngec
-to analyze information	ngiyo kit ngec
-Who are the leaders in the community?	Anga gi ma lutella pa lwak kany?
-beneficiaries	lunong kony
-community resources	lonyo pa lwak
-problems	peki
-difficulties	peki / tekke
-challenges	peko ma kikeme kwede
-resources	keru me tic
-economic	lonyo lobo
-structure	kit ma jami monini tye kede
-data	kwai lok
-research	kwedo lok/ngec/tere
-analysis	ngiyo matut

F: Needs Assessment:

-needs assessment	nenno miti
-cause	gin makelo
-causes of the problem	tyen peko
-What are the problems?	Peko ango ma tye?
-financial	lok kum lim

G: Looking for Information (yenyo ngec):

-assets	jami
-liabilities	banya
-cash accounts	akaun me cente
-stock/inventory	jami matye
-start-up capital	lim lacak biacara
-profit (gross)	magoba (lumuku)
-income statement	wel lim ma oduyo
-costs and revenues	acara ki lim ma kijogo
-revenue	lim ma kijogo

-sales	cat /wil
-expenses	lim ma kitiyo kwede
-taxes	mucoro
-equipment	jami tic
-gross income	lim weng ma oduyo
-bookkeeping	gwoko te buk
-debt	banya
-to deliver	me tero/kelo
-to supply	miyo /poko/cwalo
-to collect money	coko cente
-to keep accounting records	gwoko (record) kit ma kitiyo kwede ki lim
-to gather, pick up	coko / tingo / guru
-to resupply, restock	kelo oduco
-to spend	tic ki cente
-to borrow (money)	deno cente
-selling shillings/buying shillings	loko cente/ willo ciling
-raising cash	tiyo cente /yeno cente
-management of shillings	gwoko cente
-supervision of shillings	doro kit me tic ki cente
-supplying	kelo ne
-Who are your suppliers?	nga gi ma gikeli jami?
-Wholesaler	lacet lumuku
-Retailer	lacet matino
-Who are your clients?	Nga gi ma luwili?
-How much do you sell a day, a week, a month?	I cato marom mene i nino acel, cabit acel, nyo dwe acel?
-earnings	lim ma inongo
-profit	magoba
-loss	acara

H: Identifying Needs:

-human resources	lutic
-training	pwoyone
-capital	kapital / lim me ...
-maintenance	gwoko
-money	cente / lim / ciling
-expenses	cente ma kitiyo kwede

I: PLANNING NEEDS (Jami mmamite ni omyero kiyube iye)

Feasibility Study:

-feasibility study	Ngiyo kit ma myero kitim kwede
-product	jami ma kiyubu/cato
-service	miyo kony
-project	purojek

-What product or service would you like to sell?

Jami ango ma imito cato ne?

-How do you want the business to operate?	Imito ni biacara ni ni owot nining?
-calculate expenses	tim cura kit ma lim kitiyo kwede
-estimate sales income	byek kit lim ma oduyo
-How many shillings do you sell each?	ciling adii ikum acel acel?
-Decide whether the business is a good idea	mok tami ka biacara ni ber.

-to start

me cako

J: Business Plan (pulan me biacara):

-target market	cuk ma i geno
-business structure	kit ma iyubu ki biacara
-quality control	gwoko rwom maber
-raw materials	jami tet
-export	jami ma kicwalo i lobo ma woko
-import	jami ma aa ki i lobo ma woko
-strengths	keru / kero
-weaknesses	goro
-opportunities	gum
-threats	lworo

K: Project Design and Management (purojek ki doro ne):

-short term	pi kare macok
-long term	pi anyim
-budget	byek lim
-evaluation	kwedo kore
-success	tum kakare
-failure	poto

L: WORKING

Organizational systems/ Record keeping/ Accounting:

-record keeping	gwoko recod
-book keeping	gwoko te buk
-accounting	ngiyo kor tic
-to organize	yubu/guru doge
-timeline	kare ma kimiyo
-priority	ma pire-teke
-actions	tic
-management	luloc
-to calculate	timo cura
-to estimate	byeko
-to order	lwongo ki twero
-clients	joo ni
-forecast	byeko I anyim
-net	li tap/kikume
-gross	lumuku
-profit	magoba
-overhead	acara majwii
-total	ducu

M: Costing/Pricing/Breakeven/Profit:

-cost	wele
-price	wel
-break even	copo cul
-production costs	wel yubu
-fixed costs	acara majwii
-variable costs	acara mukene
-overhead	acara majwii

-start-up costs	wel me cako te cat
-transport costs	wel wot
-taxes	mucoro
-salaries	mucara
-income	cente madonyo
-revenue	cente ma ki coko
-cash flow	lim ma donyo ki makato ite gicaa

N: Marketing:

-marketing	cato wil
-marketing plan	yub me cat
-market study	ngiyo cuk
-price analysis	ngiyo wel
-sales price	wel me cat
-to set a price	moko wel
-to advertise	cwalo kwena me cato wil
-product	jami
-place	kabedo
-price	wel
-promotion	kumu kor cat
-publicity	miyo ngec
-shopkeeper	lacet I duka
-trader	lacet wil
-merchandise	jami acata
-packaging	boc
-amount	wel
-quality	ber-ne
-quantity	pole / dwonge
-to arrange/organize	cano
-to display/show	ryeno / nyutu
-to show	nyutu
-invoice	recit me penyo cente
-receipt	recit me wil
-distribution	poko
-to transport	tingo /tero
-to finance	culu pire
-loyalty	winy
-trust	gen
-relationship	wat ikin dano

O: Micro-finance

-investment	keto lim I biacara
-lender	lami lim
-borrower	lagam den
-terms of loan	cik me den menu
-withdrawal	gamo cente ki i beng
-micro-finance institution	dul matino tino ma gimiyo lim den.

ADVANCED GRAMMAR:

A: Tenses, verb forms, and advanced sentence structures:

Acholi is a tonal language. The various intonation used in a sentence determine whether a sentence is in the past or present tense except for the future. However, precision can be derived by use of different adverbs of time denoting the respective times of reference. Hence:

The very near past tense (today past tense) would use the adverb nakanen. The structure would be:

Adv + SP + Verb. Eg

e.g:	Nakanen acamo	I ate today
	Nakanen wacamo	We ate today

The near past and present tense have no markers. It is a zero morpheme. Thus, SP + Verb

Acamo would mean	-	I am eating and
		I have eaten

The far past tense is also a zero morpheme, however, in rare circumstances, speakers denote it by the use of a dummy “do” “bin”, Hence, SP + do + SP + V e.g.

Abin acamo	-	I did eat / I ate
Wabin wacamo	-	We did eat / we ate

The future tense is marked by -bi-: SP + bi + V e.g.

Abicamo	-	I will eat
Wabicamo	-	We will eat
Gubicamo	-	They will eat
En obicamo	-	S/he will eat

NEGATIVES

There are two kinds of negative markers that cuts across the three persons spontaneously either “ku” or “pe” The structure for negative sentences ; SP + Negative + V or SP + V + Negative.

1st person:

Pe atedo	-	I did not cook	Atedo ku
Pe watedo	-	We did not cook	watedo ku

2nd person:

Pe itedo	-	You did not cook	Itedo ku
Pe wutedo	-	You (pl) did not cook	wutedo ku

3rd person:

Pe otedo	-	He/she did not cook	otedo ku
Pe gutedo	-	They did not cook	gutedo ku

The verb “to be”

The verb “to be” takes different forms in Acholi. In the present tense it can be represented by “tye” or subject prefixes as a background/ hidden meaning e.g.

Atye kany	-	I am here
Wutye kwene	-	Where are you (pl)
Acamo	-	I am eating
Gicamo	-	They are eating

In the past tense the verb “to be” is represented by “onongo” i.e. was/were e.g.

Onongo watye ka cam laworo	-	We were eating yesterday
Lotino onongo gitye ka cam laworo	-	The children were eating
Onongo anino	-	I was asleep
En onongo onino	-	S/he was asleep

The Conditional “If”

The conditional “if” in Acholi is divided into two:

The future, and the past.

The future tenses or sentences are marked by “ka” e.g.

Ka inene	-	if you see him/ her
Ka wunene	-	if you (pl) see him/her

The past tenses or sentences are marked by either “ka onongo” or “onongo”. E.g.

Ka onongo pe ibino	-	If you had not come
Ka onongo en pe obino	-	If s/he had not come
Ka onongo cak oony	-	If the milk had poured/spilt
Ka onongo latin okok	-	If the child had cried.

Imperative:

Imperatives are marked by the suffix –i on the verbs. e.g.

Kato (to pass)	-	kati (pass)
Tedo (to cook)	-	tedi (cook)
Cito (to go)	-	citi (go)

The subjunctive:

The subjunctive is formed by changing the sentences into interrogative forms and or adding the participle ‘ba’ e.g.

Adony ba?	-	Can I come in?
Wadony ba?	-	Can we come in?
Gudony ba ?	-	May /Can they come in?

B. Prefixes:

Subject prefixes are attached to the verbs.

An – (I)		Wan- (We)
In– (You)		Wun- (You pl.)
En – (S/he, it)		Gin- (They)

C. Suffixes:

The most common verbal suffixes include:

-o (infinitive)

The suffix ‘-o’ deverbilises verbs into nouns

e.g. penyo	-	to ask
peny	-	examination.

D. Adjectives:

Adjectives take subject pronoun prefixes of countable nouns only in the plural form e.g.

Singular	Plural
Latin (child)	Lotino (children)
Ladit (elder)	lodito (elders)
gweno(chick)	gweni (chicken)

Sentences:

Latini ryek	-	child is bright
Lotinoni ryek	-	the children are bright
Gweno mit	-	chicken is delicious
Gweni mit	-	chicken are delicious.

Other adjectives:

-beautiful/ugly	leng lik
-brave	cwinye nwang
-clever	ryek
-cold/hot	ngic/lyet
-deceitful	goba goba
-delicious	mit
-difficult/easy	tek/yot
-dirty/clean	col/leng
-drunk/sober	omer pe/omer
-empty/full	iye nono/opong
-far/near	bor/cok
-fierce	ger
-fresh	nyen
-happy/sad	yom cwiny/cwer cwiny
-hard/soft	tek/yom
-heavy/light	pek/yot
-lazy	lawackum
-tall/short	bor/cek
-naked	ludok
-old/young	otii/pud tidi (pe otii)
-painful	rem/lit
-raw	numu
-rich/poor	olony/lacan
-ripe	ocek
-sharp/blunt	bit/oluu
-strong/weak	tek/goro
-sweet/sour	lim/wac
-thick/thin	kinong/rep
-wide/narrow	lac/ding.

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