



MAKERERE

UNIVERSITY

**COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL STUDIES
SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
LITERATURE AND COMMUNICATION
DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS
ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

**A GLOSSARY OF HUNDRED UNIQUE WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS SPOKEN BY
UGANDANS**


BY

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**A RESEARCH DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS
AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE STUDIES, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR DEGREE
OF ARTS IN ARTS OF MAKERERE UNIVERSITY**

DECLARATION

I, Kantono Immaculate Student No 214003135, hereby declare that this glossary of terms is a result of my own original work and has not been submitted for any similar award in any other university. All sources of information have been correctly referenced and any other assistance has been fully acknowledged.

..........

Kantono Immaculate

Date:

APPROVAL

This is to certify that Kantono Immaculate has done this glossary of English Language words as used in Uganda, under my guidance and it is now ready for submission.

Signature *Katshemerwe* Date *08/10/2024*

Dr. Fridah Katshemererwe

Supervisor

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to the almighty God, who by his grace has seen me through my entire academic journey, and to my beloved parents, for their endless sacrifices and support. I also dedicate this work to all my friends, brothers and sisters for all the support rendered to me up to date.

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ABSTRACT

This work is about a compilation of a glossary of 100 English terms and expressions unique to Ugandans providing us with their explanations and usage. The glossary of words will have their own meaning. Each word will have its own meaning and examples will also be provided for each word. All the words will be explained accordingly. Most Ugandans use unique words and expressions in their lives. Uglish is a blend of English and Luganda words that reflects Ugandan culture and trends. All words in this text will have the standard dictionary meaning; followed by the meaning of Ugandan users. In addition, each word will have a source where the word has been got. The introduction precedes the glossary. After the glossary, provide references, sources where the terms and expressions have come from. This book was written for students, teachers and other people in Uganda to help them learn English better. Each word has been categorized into different categories like category of religious terminology, high school category, category of phones and telecommunication.

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

This work is about English use in Uganda today and how unique English words and expressions are used by Ugandans in communication. Today English has changed a lot. Most people use Ugandan English which is known as English for communication among people. This book is about Ugandan English words used by Ugandans in their daily lives and activities. These are unique English words adopted by most Ugandans. Ugandans use unique words and expressions for easy communication.

This work was written for students, teachers, and other people in Uganda. It is intended to help students, teachers and other people to learn and improve on their English rather than speaking broken English. This book helps people to learn and understand English better, by comparing the used forms with the standard forms from English dictionaries and other authentic sources.

In Uganda, most people use their mother tongue to communicate. They use their languages for communication. The mother languages are Luganda, Acholi, Ateso, Runyankore, Lusoga, Lumasaba, Rutooro, and many others. Most students and university students also like using such English because it is very easy to use and understand. Uglish is a blend of English words and Luganda words that reflects Ugandan culture and trends - Ugandan Luganda English used by Ugandans is unique.

The work has interesting parts like the unique words and expressions which are formed into other new words and expressions. The blending of English and Luganda words to form new words which are unique words. This work also has the meanings and explanations of each of the words formed. It also shows the examples of each word. Each word formed has the usage of each word which are formed are put in a category of its own. For example; the category of education/school, culture category, religious terminologies, high school jargon, category of phones and telecommunications, category of sex and relationships, to mention but a few.

CHAPTER TWO

CATEGORY OF SOCIETY AND LIFESTYLE

1. African Time: African time in English means local time zone. The local time zone is 24 hours and 12 hours. 24 hours from 12:00 midnight to 12:00 midday. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean the concept of time which always means an hour or so after the normal time. A conversation between Tim and Alex might go thus Tim “when will the meeting start tomorrow?” Alex “nine o’clock?” Tim; “African time or normal Tim?” Alex; “African time” Tim; might then show up at eleven or even later”. Generally however, African time always means late with no specification of how late one comes.

2. Also; also in English is an adverb. It means, in addition, for example; she is a photographer and also writes books. I am cold and I am also hungry and tired. Also known as or named at another time or place for example Mr. Smith, alias Mr. Lafayette. Also known as or named at another time or place. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003)In Uganda this word has been adapted to mean used before and after phrases in which a request is made as a way to gain acceptance “also you” you come here”. Gently urging a person to do you a favor. Naawe in Luganda also is used after nouns to mean the same thing. You people come also.

3. Anyhow; anyhow in English means adverb anyway (adverb) informal anyhow) meaning without care or interest. In an untidy way. He looked a complete mess, dressed anyhow with hair sticking up on end. Anyhow used to indicate that a statement explains or supports a previous statement for example anyhow he is dead now.I think they are asleep, anyhow they are quiet. I don’t know what happened to it anyway its gone. Anyway there is another factor to consider. I don’t know how it started, in any case, there was a brief scuffle. In any event, the government face a serious protest. But at any rate he got to a knight hood for it. In anyway whatever examples they came anyhow they could get it done any way you can synonyms any rates in any event. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adapted to mean doing something carelessly or without commitment. Do not write those notes anyhow(ly); See below for example;

Do not walk anyhowly,

The man drove his car anyhowly to the police station.

Sarah cooked her food anyhowly for her guests.

4. Beef; in English means cow's meat for instance;

Sarah prefers beef to chicken.

John likes beef very much.

In Uganda this word has been adapted to mean a conflict between two or more people especially in the Art industry. For example the recent battle of Sheeba Kalungi and Cindy Sanyuwas a result of "beef" between them, each claiming to be better than the other musically, Bobi wine a.k.a Kyagulanyi Robert against Bebe Cool a.k.a Moses Ssali.

5. Are we together: in English is an adverb which means with each other For example; we used to go to aerobics together. We worked together on a project a couple of years back. Could you add these figures together for me? You mix all the dry ingredients together before you add the milk. I like both favors separately but I do not like them together.. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean do "Do you understand me?" A popular refrain or rhetorical question used by many to emphasize something popular among teachers during classroom teaching sessions in schools and universities. For example;

Class, are we together or I should repeat what I have said

Children are we together or you are lost?

My friends are we together or you are confused?

6. Ashame: ashamed in English means making someone or somebody to feel guilty or embarrassed about something they have done or a quality in your character. You have got nothing to be ashamed of. she ought to be thoroughly ashamed of herself – talking to her mother like that (+ to infinitive). He was ashamed to admit to his mistake. [that] I was ashamed that I would make so little effort. I am ashamed to be seen with you when you behave so badly! I felt

so ashamed of myself for making such a fuss. How could you treat her like that? I am so ashamed of you (= embarrassed to be connected with you)! (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean telling the truth and not ashaming the devil” is a popular saying in Uganda. For example,

I was very ashamed of what I did to my friend.

I am ashamed of myself.

The girl was ashamed of her dressing

7. Assure: Assure in English means to tell someone confidently that something is true, especially so that they do not worry. The unions assured the new owners of the workers loyalty to the company. (+speech “do not worry, your car will be ready tomorrow” the mechanic assured him [+ (that) she assured him (that) the care would be ready the next day. The prime minister assured the electorate (that) taxes would not be increased after the election. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003) In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean to dress down, somebody, give them a piece of one’s mind (to give someone a severe reprimand during (an argument) to overwhelm someone by making a better case during an argument of . for example my sister assured her husband to stop drinking a lot of alcohol. Regina assured her sister to look for a job and start working.

8. Avail: avail in English means a noun used for purpose, advantage or profit. We tried to persuade her not to resign but to no avail (did not succeed) my attempts to improve the situation where of little/no avail. Avail is also a verb tense old use our efforts availed us nothing (did not help). Avail yourself of something phrasal verb [R] formal to use something to your advantage or benefit. For example; Employees should avail themselves of the opportunity to buy cheap shares in the company. Please avail us with some advice for my business. The girl will avail herself with brand new clothes. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean to make something available, for example “I will avail you with the documents when necessary” I am available today please come and see me. She is available to morrow please come home.

The woman is now available in the market

Some people are available today please come and see the doctor

9. Balance: balance in English means a state where things are of equal weight or force equilibrium. The toddler wobbled and lost his balance (started to fall sideways). She had to hold on the railings to keep her balance (to stop herself from falling) new tax measures are designed to redress the balance (make the situation more equal) between rich and poor. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean change. The balance of money due to you after paying with a note larger than the amount of the price “give me my balance please” the style of wearing baggy trousers (hipster style). “He is putting on the trouser balance style” or simply he is wearing balance. For example

Jane wants her balance back.

Peter gave me my balance.

The woman came back for her balance.

10. Big is big; big is big in English means large in size or amount. He is a big man. Could I try these shoes in a bigger size? They have got a big house in the country. She is has blonde hair and big blue eyes. She’s had a big pay rise. I had a great big slice of chocolate cake for tea. A thousand people took part in the region’s biggest ever cycle race 2 (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003)In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean a saying that means that one’s status is everything and a person of higher status or achievements is not easily defeated whether in a contest or dispute. Origin from the long standing rivalry between popular Ugandan artistes Moses Ssali a. k. a Bebecool and his rival Robert Kyagulanyi a. k. a Bobiwine –the rivalry has resulted from an argument over how is a better singer and has always resulted into staged. Pseudo confrontations that involve use of lyrical witticisms to determine who is bigger musician (playing the dozen in African American culture) similar to the US EAST COST – WEST COAST hip-hop rivalry of the 90s with no guns but big words instead for example;

Big is big and that is me.

The man is big because he cannot be easily defeated.

My friend is big because she is strong and she does not fear anyone

11. Borrow me some money; borrow me some money in English means to get or receive something from someone with the intention of giving it back after a period of time; could I borrow your bike from your until next week? She used to borrow money and not bother to pay it back. He borrowed a novel from the library see lend or borrow at lend. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adapted to mean to take money from a bank or financial organization and pay it back over a period of time Like so many companies at that time, we had to borrow heavily to survive To take and use a word or idea from another language or piece of work English has borrowed many words from French for example Mary went to borrow money from the bank.

Most people in Uganda borrow money because of poverty.

12. Bounce; bounce in English means to cause to move or move up or away after hitting a surface. The ball bounced off the post and into the net. She bounced the ball quickly. Her bag bounded (moved up and down) against her side as she walked. The children had broken the bed by bouncing (jumping up and down) on it. He bounced the baby (lifted it up and down) on his knee. Figurative television pictures from all over the world are bounced off satellites. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean to reach a place and not find someone there. for example; Mary went to Peter's home and bounced. It's possible that this word is a result of metaphorical creativity employed on the term "bouncer" which is an informal word for "doorman" "security guard". John was chased away by the bouncer.

The bouncer who was killed was tall, huge and so big.

13. By the names of; by the names of in English means a word or words that a person, thing or place is known by "hi what is your name?" "My name is Diane" please write your full (complete name and address on the form) what is the name of that mountain in the distance? For example We finally agreed on the name Luca for our son. The students were listed by name and by country of origin. Usually sing; (International dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to meaning a common way of making a self-introduction; for example; "I am by the names of Maria Asimirwe" others do

fumble it further and add “called” “I am by the names, called

14. Called; called in English means name to give someone or something a name or to know or address someone by a particular name; they have called the twins Katherine and Thomas what is that actor called that we saw in the film last night? His real name is Jonathan, but they have always called him “Johnny” what is her new novel called? I wish he would not keep calling me dear it’s so patronizing/call somebody names ; if a person especially a child calls someone names he or she addressed that person with a name which is intended to be offensive. Tom’s worried that if he wears glasses at school the other children will call him names, Call (telephone) to telephone. Someone: he called (you) last night when you were out. She called (me) his morning at the office and we had a brief chat. I have been calling all morning but I can’t get through, do you think we should call the police? (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean name or naming preferred to self-introduction for example “Iam called immaculate” I am called peter Okello from Kisaasi.

15. Cruising; cruising in English means a journey on a large ship for pleasure, during which you visit several places. Cruising also means to travel on ships for pleasure. If a ship or aircraft cruises, it travels at a continuous speed (or) to go around public places looking for someone to have sex. He spends the weekend, cruising the bars, cruising noun (u) Mediterranean /luxury criticizing a popular cruising a real ground.(International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adapted to mean driving a car or meaning to drive a car and owning a car. For example that girl now cruises, that boy cruises a band new Benz car

My uncle cruises big cars only

16. Digging; digging in English means to break up or move earth using a tool, machine or your hands. Digging in the garden is good exercise. To form a hole by moving the earth. The tunnel was dug with the aid of heavy machinery. The dog was digging a hole to hide its bone. Dig is the careful removal of earth and objects from an area of historical interest, an archaeological dig see

also digs dig, digging, dug means to search for an object or information or to find it after looking. He dug into his pocket and took out a few coins. As I dug deeper into his past, (found out more about it) (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean farming, tilling, working on the land, normally using hand. Hold hoe I was digging the whole day today. For example digging a whole garden is not an easy job.

Digging needs someone who is strong and hard working.

17. Dime: dime in English means an American or Canadian coin which has the value of ten cents be a dime a dozen (be two/ten a penny) to be common and/or of very little value; books like this are a dime dozen. Give me some dime I am so broke for example peter give me some dime. I want to buy food. the woman gave her son some dime to buy new clothes. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean lot of money. It means a lot and lots of money. Therefore dime means of a lot of money. For example “that man has lots of money. For example “that man has lots of dime” let’s go and chew dime also means to eat money. Opposite to the meaning in standard urban slug, to have dime in Uganda is to have lots of money. For example Ugandan women have lots of dime. Young university girls have a lot of dime.

Business people have a lot of dime that man has a lot of dime.

18. Eating life; eating life in English means to put or take food into the mouth, chew it and swallow it, do you eat meat? When I have got a cold, I do not feel like eating we usually eat (have a meal at about 7 o’clock. I am so hungry) I could eat a horse. Humorous used to say that you are extremely hungry. For example;

Amanda is eating chocolate, and a cake.

The girl is eating her porridge.

(International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean enjoying life, “did you see them eating life at the beach?” my friends are enjoying life at Serena hotel. For example;

My sister like enjoying life on weekends.

19. Eating money; eating money in English means to put or take food into the mouth, chew it and swallow it, do you eat meat? When I have a cold, I do not feel like eating we usually eat (have a meal at 7 o'clock (I am so hungry) I can eat a horse humorous used to say that you are extremely hungry. Eat like a horse informal to always eat a lot of food. She is so then yet she eats like a horse for example; I love eating chips and chicken. My baby likes eating Irish potatoes. My sister is eating rice and meat. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean when money has been stolen or embezzled (which in Uganda is a regular occurrence) we say it has been "eaten". Also may mean going out to spend some money ie to have a good time .Kulyakaasi in luganda (Eating cash) eating can also mean celebrating as in eating Christmas a popular way in which Ugandans eat money.

20. ETC; etc in English means an abbreviation for the word et cetera and other similar things. It is used to avoid giving complete list. We saw lots of lions, tigers and elephants etc, for example Mary; I want you to buy beans, posho, rice, peas and salt etc from the shop. That woman bought shoes, clothes and perfumes etc. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean it is used twice for emphasis, when reading a statement, the acronym is never mentioned in full. This is done even by some of highest ranking political leaders. This is President Yoweri Museveni responding to a critical journalist (one of the greatest enemies of NRM is Charles Obbo. When he was in *The Daily Monitor Newspaper* and more recently while in *The East African Newspaper* all belonging to H.H Aga Khan he always pours venom on the work of NRM; that it is corrupt, it is led by greedy people who cling to power etcetc, (*The New Vision, May 7 2012*)

21. Even me; even me in English means surprise adverb used to show that something is surprising unusual, unexpected or extreme. I do not even know where it is. Everyone I know likes the smell of bacon even Mike does and he is a vegetarian. We were all on time even Chris and he is usually late for everything. It's a very difficult job, it might even take a year to finish it. "I never cry" not even when you hurt yourself if really badly? Even with a load of electronic gadgetry, you still need some musical ability to write a successful song.. (International dictionary

of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adapted to mean me too, this means me too. For example

I love music, me too.

I love football, me too.

22. Ever; ever in English means emphasis; this is used for emphasizing an adjective; the orchestra is to perform its last ever concert/last concert ever tomorrow night at the albert hall. Yesterday the company announced its first ever fall in profits. Was she ever a fast runner (she was a very fast runner!) are you looking forward to your vacation? I am ever yes very much tired. (International dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean the opposite of never (perfectly logical) if you think about it question have you ever been to Kenya? Answer yes I have ever been there, also used to counter “never”for example

Prepositions; husband, I have never cheated on you, wife; no you have ever done it.

23. Facilitation; facilitation in English means to make possible or easier. The new ramp will facilitate the entry of wheel chairs the current structures does not facilitate efficient work flow. Facilitator is a noun meaning my role as that of a facilitator, enabling other people to work in the way that suits them best, for example the government facilitates the conference for example.

Facilitation is a tradition in Uganda.

Facilitation is very important for organizing conferences. (International dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean paying people money to attend a workshop, conference and meetings. In Uganda it is a tradition for people to be paid in order to attend conferences in Uganda. Sometimes referred to as (transport refund) “facilitation” is the money paid to attendees of a workshop to ease their coming and going back for example;

The facilitation was less than expected from the workshop.

24. Fake; in English means an object which is made to look real or valuable in order to deceive people. Experts revealed that the painting was a fake. The gun in his hand was a fake. Someone

who is not what or whom they say the years; after working for ten years as a doctor, he was exposed as a fake. Fake also means not real, but made to look or seem real. He was charged with possessing a fake passport to. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean unseriousness, mainly used by high school youths; man you are fake! Also used loosely to gently chide a friend over a misdemeanor for example; you girl you are fake you did not come to school.

John is fake, he refused to come with us.

Mr. John Paul is very fake, he threw rubbish on our compound.

25. FAT; in English means having a lot of flesh on the body like most women, she thinks she is fat. I have horrible fat thighs. He eats all the time but he never gets fat. Thick or large; he lifted a fat volume down from the shelf. Some producers of mineral water have fat profits. There is also fatness when someone or something is fat. Fat also means a substance under the skin of humans and animals that stores energy and keeps them warm. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean it is always simply an observation that is mainly used a compliment to mean that one is well-fed. It's never meant as an insult for example; Man, as you are fat! You are doing well! Being fat is related with wealth and having plenty to eat and a lot money. My uncle is very fat.

26. Feeling, Temper/Emotions; feeling in English means when you feel something physical. I had a tingling feeling in my fingers. I have got this strange feeling in my stomach. My toes were cold that I would lose all my feeling in them. Emotion; the feeling of loneliness suddenly overwhelmed him. There is a feeling of dissatisfaction with the government [+that] I got the feeling that I was not welcome. Her performance seemed tome completely lacking in feeling.. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean temper and emotions for example; “man do not bring feeling in this matter lets argue reasonably” matter)

27. First come; first come in English means that people will receive something or be dealt with in the order in which they ask or arrive, for example; Jane first come and I tell you what has happened to me. John first come here and you help me, peter first come and we go to church. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In

Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean the used of an adverb first before a verb rather than after is a common feature of English for example

First come here our baby has died.

First come here, and I tell you.

28. First wait; in English means to allow time to go by especially while staying in one place without doing very much, until someone comes, until something that you are expecting happens or until you can do something: I waited for her in the corridor, while she went in to see the doctor, the dentist kept me waiting for ages. There were a lot of people waiting to use the telephone. Note: attend or wait expect attend be present. To be done or to happen at a later time; the meaning will have to wait until tomorrow, because I am too busy now. The paper work cannot wait until tomorrow is urgent and must be done now. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean “first go and I will follow”, origin; usage comes directly from similar local language usage “*sookaogye*” (Luganda) *abanzaaijje* (Runyankore) a courteous prefix that is normally followed by a request for a favor for example;

First wait for me I am coming now.

First wait for me I am going to town.

29. From my side; from my side in English means to show the place where someone or something starts; what time does the flight from Amsterdam arrive? The wind is coming from the north. She sent me a post card from Majorca. He took a handkerchief from his pocket. She took her hair brush from her hand bag and begun to brush her hair. So did you really walk all the way from bond street?. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean as for me, or “my view is from my side it is okay.....” from my side I thinkorigin used as a direct translation from most local languages for example;

From my side, I will tell you the truth.

30. Garden; in English means a piece of land next to and belonging to a house, where flowers and plants are grown and often containing an area of grass; garden tools/ furniture a garden shed mainly UK the house has a large back garden, and a small front garden. (Usually pl) a public park with flowers, plants and places to sit for example the botanical gardens, Sarah is going to her garden in the afternoon.

That man has a big garden.

Moses bought a garden for his wife.

Mary has a garden of maize. (International dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adapted to mean a plot of farm land. Totally different from the western concept of garden. Gardens are sole livelihood means most Ugandans who depend on small holder subsistence farming, for example we have three gardens for digging.

Peace has a garden in Mukono.

The garden is full of Matooke.

31. Greet you for me; greet you for me in English means to welcome someone with particular words or a particular action or to react to something in the stated way for example he greeted me at the door. The teacher greeted me at the door. The teacher greeted each child with a friendly hello, the unions have greeted the decision with delight/anger.(often passive) if you are greeted by a sight, sound or smell, you notice it immediately when you arrive somewhere, as we walked into the house, we were greeted by a wonderful smell of baking. Greeting means something friendly or polite that you say or do when you meet or welcome someone.(International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean used in asking someone to pass on greetings to someone. Direct translation of the equivalent expression in most local languages for example “for me” is added as a point of emphasis;

Greet your father for me.

Send my greetings to your grandfather.

32. HE; in English means to refer to a man, boy or male animal that has already been mentioned. Do not ask Andrew, he doesn't know. There is no need to be frightened, he is a very friendly dog. Used to refer to a person whose sex is not known. The modern traveller can go where he likes As soon as the baby is born, he will start to take an interest in the world around him. He noun a male; how can you tell whether the fish is a he or she (USAGE) avoiding sexist language many people do not like the use of he to refer to a person whose sex is not known, as it seems unfair to women, instead, they prefer to use they; for example someone on the phone "For example; he loves cooking food so much.

He is going to school tomorrow.

He likes going to church on Sunday.

He is writing a novel. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean used interchangeably, often times irrespective of the gender in question "that girl, he can be stubborn" this originates from the fact females historically were not addressed because they rarely participated in the public spaces so men are only used to addressing fellow men for example;

'He' eats a lot of food.

'He' is stubborn.

33. I am used; I am used in English means to show that a particular thing always happened or was true in the past, especially if it no longer happens or is no longer true. She used to live in Glasgow. She used to love cats but one attacked her and she does not like them anymore. You do not come and see me like you used to. Not standard; he did used to work there where did you used to live? The expression can be used for something/doing something is for talking about something which you have done or experienced a lot before, for example;

I do not mind the heat, I am used to hot weather.

He is not used to working long hours.

(International dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean familiarity with something or situation. The

sentence is never completed but everyone gets its question. “how do you manage Sam? Sam “I am used” for example;

I am used to staying alone in the house.

I am used to eating a lot of food.

34. I hear “I am told” I hear in English means to receive sound, this means receive or become aware of a sound suing your ears; she heard a noise outside; my grandfather is getting old and cannot hear very well. You will have to speak up, I cannot hear year you. I hear or I could hear someone calling my name. at eight o’clock Jane heard him go out. Hearer is a person who hears something. Hear also means heard, to be told or informed (of) or receive news; have you heard the news? If you have not heard by Friday, assume I am not coming. Have you heard what happened? [(that) I hear (that) you are leaving do you hear. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean “I am told” sometimes used after a statement or an expression from someone else as a standard response to mean “there you go” Jane “do you know that Michael is sleeping with Mable?” Prim “I hear” origin translation of *mbu* for example; I am told that you are sick

I am told that you passed that paper very well.

I am told that you are younger than me.

35. I.E: ie in English means used especially in writing before a piece of information that makes the meaning of something clearer or shows its true meaning. The hotel is closed during low season, ie from October to march. The price must be more realistic ie lower. For example the man bought many things ie chairs, tables, cushions, plates, cups and many more. Sarah gave me most of her old shoes ie flat shoes, high heeled shoes and canvas shoes. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adapted to mean that is to sayis always literally uttered as an abbreviation and not in its full form. Just like etc, etc someone will say in a speech. We will cater for everyone ie boys, girls, etc etc very rarely do people say,

.....that is to say.....the abbreviation appears on sign posts as well.

36. International; international in English means involving more than one country. International politics an international team of scientists. International also means a UK a sports event involving more than one country or a person who competes in it. A one day international six rugby international (players) were charged with taking drugs to improve their performances. Internationally. Her internationally acclaimed novel has won several literary prizes. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean high quality. Someone who is very skilled. The guy is international or “man! These cakes are international”.

37. Joking subject; joking subject in English means something such as an amusing story or trick that is said or done in order to make people laugh. Did I tell you the joke is about the chicken crossing the road? She spent the evening cracking (telling) jokes and telling funny stories. She tied his shoe laces together for a joke. I hope bob does not tell any of his dirty jokes (jokes about sex) when my mother is here. He tried to a comedy routine but all his jokes fell flat (no one laughed at them) don’t you get (understand) the joke. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean a person of not spine. Not to be a “joking subject” means to be a tough (especially physically) person; origin created and popularized by talkative kick-boxer Moses Golola (during is hilarious prefight trash talk sessions, Golola has uttered many wired phrases that have been adapted into the English lexicon, for example, “I am the only man who can just look at a woman and she becomes pregnant” as a result, someone, upon seeing a pregnant woman on the street might say “*bambi* look at that one, Golola looked at her”.

38. Kampala is not just buildings; Kampala is not just buildings in English means a structure with walls and a roof such as a house or factory or the business of making these, the once empty site was now covered with buildings. He started off in the building trade before opening his own restaurant for example that building is too old. This building was finished last year. That building looks so nice. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adopted to mean used as a wakeup call for people particularly new visitors to see beyond the obvious when dealing with people they do not know in Kampala city to survive tricksters and fraudsters, origin translation of the luganda idiom *Kampala sibizimbe* that was popularized in a local song by celebrity singer Bobi Wine.

39. Kampala – Kampala in English means the capital city of Uganda; people who stay in Kampala are called Ugandans; many people leave their villages to come to Kampala to look for money and jobs in order to survive. Kampala has many people that is why it is congested. Kampala is very disorganized. Kampala is the pearl of Africa. Kampala is very dirty. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adopted to mean Uganda’s capital and largest city is used as a verb noun and idioms John “man, they stole my phone”, Thomas “eeh, this is Kampala” to be taught ways of the city is a phrase used in reference to an unsuspecting newcomer in the city who pays a higher price and is sometimes cheated of his/her belongings by a trickster “*ehh bambi* look at her, he has taught her *kampala*)

40. Let me come; let me come in English means to move to the speaker come means to move or travel towards the speaker or with the speaker. Are you coming with me? There is a car coming! Can you come to my party? Here comes Adam he has come 500km (has travelled 500km) to be here with us tonight. If you are even in Oxford, come and visit us, we came by car, your father will come for (to collect) you at 4 o’clock. Come forward a bit and stand on the line. I have come straight from the airport, the door opened and a nurse came into the room. He thought we would have been picking his apples and came after (chased) us with a stick +ing. He came rushing over when I fell. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adopted to mean used instead of “I am coming” this word therefore means I am coming for example;

Sarah is coming home next week.

Jane is coming to the party today.

41. Loaded; loaded in English means not fair, especially by being helpful to one person, instead of another. It seems that the report is loaded in favor of the developers. Loaded question a question that has particular words chosen to suggest the answer that is wanted; a survey should avoid asking loaded questions. Loaded also means rich; someone who is so rich, he inherited the family business – he must be loaded. Loaded meaning drunk; when someone drinks a lot of alcohol and they become drunk for example what a party. (International Dictionary of English by

Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adopted to mean having a lot of money. For example;

That guy is loaded.

That woman is loaded, she has everything.

42. Local/local; local in English means from existing in servings or responsible for a small area, especially of a country, a local accent, local issues, a local newspaper a local radio station etc. most of the local population depend on fishing for their income. Our children all to go the local school. Many local shops will be forced to close, if the new supermarket is built. Limited to a particular part of the body, a local anesthetic local swelling. Local also means a person who lives in a particular small area which you are talking about. Local also means a division within an organization especially a national worker's organization representing people from a particular area. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adopted to mean of unsophisticated nature, low question simplistic or lacking in foreign exposure "that guy is local, just leave him!

That man is local, he looks like a mad man.

My friend is local, she dresses up carelessly.

43. Long call (idiom) long call in English means continuing for a large amount of time. A long film/meeting. I have been waiting a long time. It's a long while since I worked there, how long is the film? The sessions are an hour long. Long also means used to mean for a time especially in question sand negative sentences; have you been waiting for long? I am just writing a letter but it won't take long. How long have you been in England? Don't rush – take as long as you like. I have known her longer than you have. I won't be staying much longer. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adopted to mean answer to the call of nature, visiting the toilet for purposes of defecation. Origin many local languages say the acts of easing one's self preferring to use idioms than graphically mention them (see short call) student "teacher, may I go for a call? "Teacher "long or short?"

44. Long time; long time in English means or describes someone who has been in a particular position for a long time. Period; a longtime friend of the chairman said she had expected the resignation for example;

I have not seen you in a long time.

You have taken a long time without coming here.

You have taken a long time without calling me. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adopted to mean may be used by a person on meeting a friend he has not seen in a while. Normally nothing more is added but more educated Ugandans may add “no see” which makes it less used standard English; for example long time, I have taken long without seeing you.

45. Lost; lost in English means not knowing where you are and how to get to a place. I got lost in the London underground. You look lost can I help you? If something is lost, no one knows where it is, things tend to get lost when you move in a new house. Lost black cat with white paws, Mikey turned up with the lost book. Not knowing what to do in a new situation. It was his first day in the office and he seemed a bit lost. Giving so much attention to what you are doing that you are not aware of anything else that is happening around you. Ann was completely lost in her book I am lost without my computer; I would be lost without you. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adopted to mean not to be seen in a while “ken you are lost” Ken in turn might reply “Sarah, you are lost, where do you stay now days?”

46. Lousing; lousing in English means very bad, lousy food /service, a lousy film, I had a lousy weekend. I feel lousy (very ill) I am going home. All he offered me was a lousy \$20 (small amount of money) (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean idling, “lousing around” is to be idle, to loiter around without much to do. Origin; from the adjective “lousy” which is wrongly believed to mean being “idle” or lazy.

47. Man of God; man of God in English means a priest or pastor. This means a person who is a priest and who preaches the word of God to the people. This person is very holy and God fearing. The man of God came to our home.

The man of God opened for us a church.

The man of God taught us how to pray. (International dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean a pastor when pronounced /Gaud/ instead of God. It is mainly to mimic and sometimes, scorn the phenomenon of prosperity preaching that has taken the country by storm. Many prosperity preachers have a tendency to use American accents while preaching.

48. Me I am; me Iam in English means a person which is a pronoun used, usually after a verb or preposition, to refer to the person speaking or writing. Is there one for me? She gave me some money, could you pass me that book? It was not me who offered to go, it was charlotte. Usage, me or I me is used after ‘than’, ‘as’ or ‘to be’. It would be wrong or would sound very formal if you used I. She is taller than me. David is not as tall as me, for example;

“Who is there” its me.

“Who is there?” its is I (formal).

Sometimes me is used with another noun as the subject of a sentence especially in informal English.

Jane and me went to the cinema yesterday (informal)

Jane and I went to the cinema yesterday.

Me means an abbreviation for myalgicencephallomyelitis an illness sometimes lasting for several years, in which a person’s muscles and joints hurt and they are generally very tired. (International dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean popular way to begin a presentation of oneself or self-worth “me I am tough” “me I am very fat”, “me I am very sick” me I am very tired “me I am called Kantono Immaculate. “Me I am called Apalat Regina”.

49. Now, now; now, now in English means at the present time, not in the past or future, she used to be a teacher but now she works in publishing. I may eat something later, but I'm not hungry now. Many people now own a video recorder. Immediately I do not want to wait until tomorrow, I want it now. Used to express how long something has been happening from when it began to the present time. She is has been a vegetarian for ten years now. Used in stories or reports of past events to describe a new situation or event. It was getting dark now and we were tired. Used when describing a situation that is the result of what someone just said or did. Oh yes, now I know who you mean. Hurry now, or you will miss the bus.

Sorry, I cannot today now if you would asked me yesterday, I would have said yes. Now I have got a car, I do not get as much exercise as I used to. She is enjoying the job now that she got more responsibility.. (International dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean right now, repetition of words to signal urgency or emphasis importance is key feature of English (bring my car now yesterday used as an idiom in English to mean "long overdue" as in "when do you need the money?" yesterday (now, now)

50. Outside countries; outside countries; in English means a noun the outer part or side of something. The outside of the house needs painting. The house looks larger when looked at from the outside. The company needs to get help from outside (from people who work for other organizations) outside also means not inside a building it is a lovely day outside since it's such a nice day, shall we eat/sit/go outside. I am afraid that I would be outside my job description. Outside also means there is still an outside chance/possibility that Scotland will get through into the world cup. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean abroad; always used to mean Europe and America, North America where many Ugandans have sought work.

Jane went outside the country.

The woman went abroad yesterday.

Category of Education and School Culture

High school jargon

1. Benching – a bench is long usually hard seat for two or more people often found in public places like schools and universities. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adapted to mean benching visiting someone for a talk mainly aimed at gauging odds of a romantic relationship. Origin from sitting someone down presumably on bench for a serious talk. For example peter was benching Mary yesterday.

2. Buffalo; noun (c) plural buffaloes or buffalo means a large animal of the cattle family with long curved horns. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adapted to mean incorrect or inarticulate English words for example that does not really know English when he opens his mouth, he spews out buffaloes only “origin” from idiom in luganda “*okuba embogo*” (beating a buffalo).

3. Bukenya; Bukenya means a name of someone. This is a name of a person. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean exams named after the long serving executive secretary of the Uganda national examinations board Mr. Matthew Bukenya, for example “I am facing Bukenya beginning next week. My friend Bukenya is not easy.

4. Bullet; bullet means a small metal object that is fired from a gun for example a bullet had lodged in the boy’s leg. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean a leaked exam that is illegally accessed by students before the official time of sitting the exams, there was a time when cheating in exams was common in Uganda. Chemistry bullet turned out to be fake for example the head master gave us English bullet and we all passed our final exam.

5. Campus; in English it means the buildings of a college or university and the land that surrounds them for example there is accommodation for about five hundred students at campus. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word means a university not the grounds of a of the real meaning in

standard English for example I am joining campus next year initially almost always meant, Makerere university Uganda's oldest and until a few years ago only university. I am in campus for example Sarah got a job in campus, campus life is not easy.

6. Campuser; this word means someone who goes to a university or campus. This also means a university student who goes to university for example Sarah stole money from a campuser today. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean a university student. It is always used with an aura of pride. Largely because university education was a privilege of the very few until recently, it is still being but because of the increasing number of graduates and enormous unemployment – campuser no longer carries as much weight as it used to for example “she is dating a campuser.

He got married to a campuser.

7. CANTAB; in English it means someone's name and qualifications to show that they have a degree from Cambridge university for example miss g grower, BA (cantab) = she has a bachelor of Arts degree from Cambridge) university and College of Education Academy. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adopted to mean final exams for ordinary level (O'level) and advanced level (A'level) students. For example I am sitting CANTAB starting tomorrow. Mainly used for O'level but might as well mean all exams at the end of a major school level. Origin likely gets its name, from the English university Cambridge's assessment test of the same name the Cambridge Neuros Psychological Test Automated Battery (CANTAB). Most students have no idea about this connection.

8. CC class (abrev) in English, it means that a copy of the e-mail, you are sending will also be sent to that address. For example Paul sent a carbon copy to his boss. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word means chips and chicken class. High maintenance girl. A young woman or girl for whom buying them those expensive foods like chips and chicken is the first sign you are interested in them. These were considered unaffordable a few years ago and therefore a CC class girl was considered high maintenance. With Uganda improving economic fortunes this now means “car cruise class” origin from Makerere University.

9. Chic; in English it means a baby bird, especially a young chicken, for example the chick fell in a basin of water and it survived. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean a girl or someone's girl friend or a young woman who is mainly attractive and fashionable, who has a thin frame and well-rounded hips "who is that chic?" I got myself a chic. Also used simply to mean any girl that is a chick is funny for example that chick looks good. My chick is very intelligent.

10. Climbing a tree; climbing a tree in English means to go up or to go towards the top of something for example; he quickly climbed to the top of his profession, it also means to use your legs or your legs and hands to go up or on the top of something. To go upward with gradual or continuous progress rise, ascend. Watching the smoke climb. Climbing is the activity of using one's hands, feet or other parts of the body to ascend to steep topographical object that can range from the world. For example Jane climbed up the tree in one hour. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adopted to mean deposed by a roommate to make room for his overnight sexual partner. See "muffarring" man, for example "Simon made me climb a tree last night" also sleeping in a tree" origin Makerere University.

11. Importing; importing in English means to bring something such as merchandise) into a place or country from another country. To transfer files or data) from one format to another. Usually within a new file bringing goods and services into a country from abroad for sale for example super markets may no longer import cheap jeans from Bulgaria. Ugandans like importing goods from outside the country. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adopted to mean bringing a partner into his or her room used mainly by university students. For example john imported some girls into his room last night. It also originated from the student culture at Makerere.

12. Mama; mama in English means another word for mother US slang a woman especially an attractive one for example mama is going to the market to buy some food. The meaning of mama is a mother. It also means a mature woman "the ultimate tough blue's mama means a woman especially an attractive one. For example there is a good looking mama sitting at the bar. . (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adopted to mean a woman head of a Christian fellowship at

universities and higher institutions of learning. For example “she is the mama of the faculty of agriculture (she is the chairperson of the faculty of agriculture Christian union) An exclamation “eh mama! I hear you secured).

13. Muffaring; muffaring in English means a short tube of pure warm cloth into which women in the past put their hands in cold weather in order to keep them warm. For example Sam put on fur to keep himself warm. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adopted to mean the phenomenon of a student asking his or her roommate to sleep elsewhere for a night to let him/her have the room to himself and his visiting lover. For example Joseph (why are you not in your room? Jimmy muffarred me origin Makerere University. Possibly a corruption of the verb to muffle (to control).

14. Papa: Papa in English means ones father “he saw his papa’s face change at this news”. This is also an informal term for a father probably derived from baby talk the meaning of papa is father. For example “I love you so much papa” he wrote in an emotional instagram tribute to his father. Origin from French, a child’s word for father, compare to Late Latin papa Greek poppa. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word means male head of a Christian group at universities sign of respect and reverence to those who serve in those capacities. Almost exclusively used and understood in those settings (of Christian groups in higher institutions of learning. For example papa talked to all of us yesterday.

15. Prep: prep in English means school work that students especially students at private school and public school do at home or not during lesson time. Have you got much prep tonight’s prep is also abbreviation for preposition for example. She spent all night prepping for the test the runners are prepping themselves for the race. It took me about 20 minutes to prep the vegetables. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean overnight studying sessions students in boarding schools do particularly when exams are close by. It is compulsory for all students to go for prep is never regarded the short form of preparation and may students would not know this for example Sarah went for prep late.

16. SOSH: SOSH in English means an abbreviation of various terms beginning “social” used especially in compound terms (slang) social security number (slang) social studies. SOSH also means in urban schools means to go out and socialize. It’s done by single sex schools in form of a party. SOSH is also a name that evokes logical reasoning. You are possibly intelligent, intuitive, graceful and even a psychic. Interest in spirituality and mysticism is.... For example Seeta high school organized SOSH for their students. Gayaza high school girls were smartly dressed up for their SOSH party. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean high school event similar to a prom an event normally at the end of high school where students dress elegantly and have (largely) ceremonial partners of the opposite sex for the big day.

17. VACIST (vakist/vacist in English means a student who is on/in holidays after school time for example senior four vacists went for a trip. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean a student on vacation or holiday. Normally students who have finished high school and are waiting to join university or other institutions of higher learning for example all vacists are invited to a self-defense course “origin from vacation/vacationer.

18. Vibing; vibing in English means enjoying, dancing to feel inspired by popular music. “he shared a video of himself vibing to a song . Transmit or give out. (A feeling or atmosphere). He vibed pure hate in my direction. “Vibing” is a slang term used to describe good feelings. Vibing with someone means having a strong connection with someone with whom you share mutual understanding. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adopted to mean similar to benching but more modern, recent and hip with more romantic intent eg “I am vibing that girl. Peter is vibing Immaculate.

19. Winter; winter in English means the season between autumn and springs lasting from November to March north of the equator and from May to September south of the equator. When the weather is coldest for example last winter we went skiing. It’s been surprisingly mild winter. I think you tend to eat more in the winter. To spend the winter in a particular place. For example birds migrate so that they can winter in a warmer country – “(International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adapted to

mean early morning studying by students in boarding schools- considered brave and not for the faint hearted for example “john tomorrow’s winter will start at 3:00am.

20. Wiseaching; wiseaching in English means a person who wishes to seem wise. A wise person often used facetiously or contemptuously. Also wiseaching is acting like a wiseacre wolokosso – loose talk. Origin; wiseacre comes from Dutch word *wijsseger* which means “soothsayer”. The wise bit is in fact related to wise. For example the man was wiseaching on the streets. Some people like wiseaching a lot. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adapted to mean acting like a wiseacre for example wiseaching around? As opposed to “an upstart who makes, concealed, sardonic insolent comments, wiseacre in English is someone who claims to know everything. for example normally a smart student who mightily struggles to make sure everyone else knows about it.

Category of phones and telecommunications

21. Airtime – airtime in English means the time or any part of the time when a radio or television station is on the air. How to use airtime. It is also the amount of broadcasting time that someone or something has on television or radio. For example the candidates complained that they were not given enough airtime to debate the issues. For example after too much airtime is devoted to the quartet’s training, the contest itself throws up an unexpected here, times Sunday times. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean prepaid units of time one uses while talking on the phone. In Uganda mobile telephone companies that require users of a mobile phone to pay upfront for a certain amount of talking time they intend to use always a 13-digit number, it is imprinted on the back of the card which is scratched to reveal the number.

22. BEEP: beep in English means to cause to make a short loud sound for example the taxi driver beeped (his horn) impatiently at the cyclist. I don’t like those watches that keep beeping every hour. UK beep to call someone for example a doctor, by sending a signal to a beeper which they carry beep /bi:p/ noun. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adapted to mean to call someone and then abruptly hung up before they pick up. Intended to alert them to call you instead. Normally used by those who do not have airtime to call or don’t want to spend their airtime money. Usually it

is relative, people call back but most beeps are ignored. For example; she likes beeping me so much.

23. Beeper: a beeper in English means an electronic device that generates a series of beeps when the person carrying it is being paged for example the beeper beeped several times yesterday. The driver beeped a lot when he reached the gate. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean a man incapable of sustaining an erection for a long time, one who does not last in bed for example “That one just beeps and it’s all over”.

24. FLASH/FLASHING; flashing in English means to shine brightly and suddenly or to make something shine in this way. Stop flashing that light in my eyes, the lightening flashed and distant thunder roared. You would better slowdown that car was flashing (its lights) at you. Literally; if someone’s eyes flash, they look bright because of the anger or excitement the person is feeling. Flash is a sudden bright light that quickly disappears. A flash of lightening the bomb exploded in a flash of yellow light for example; In a flash (also quick as a flash). Flash in the pan. Something that happened only once for a short time and was just a flash in the pan. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean to beep someone; Simon flashed me yesterday.

For example; Mary was flashing peter on Monday, my husband flashed me today.

25. Picking (a phone); picking in English means choosing to take something and leave others to choose. Pick a card from the pack. One of my sisters has been picked for the Olympic team. She was picked to play for the team. They picked their way down the broken steps. (Carefully choose a route) he is brilliant at picking winners (choosing what will be successful) pick and choose to take something but not others. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adapted to mean answering a phone; how come she is not picking.

Category of sex and relationships

26. Boyfriend; boyfriend in English means a man or boy with whom a person is having a romantic or sexual relationship. He is not my boyfriend we are just good friends, Cathy’s ex-

boyfriend was a really nice guy. Mary's boyfriend died last year. My boyfriend bought for a brand new car yesterday. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean a boy lover or boyfriend with whom one is already having sex with. While a boyfriend is just a friend "ben is still a boyfriend, I don't know if he will become my boy lover though for example peter is the boyfriend of Sarah. My boyfriend loves me so much.

27. Bum driller; bum driller in English means a person man or woman who uses their bum for sexual intercourse. They are called homosexuals. Peter uses young boys to have sex with him. In Uganda homosexuality is not allowed to be practiced. Single boys in boarding school practice bum drilling. Some boys are forced into bum drilling. Then they are given a lot of money. For example Moses is a bum driller. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word was adapted to mean who has sexual relationships with his fellow men. It is called homosexuality. This is a relationship between two men. It originated and has been popularized by sensationist *Red Pepper* tabloid.

28. Condoms (AbbrCDS) condoms in English means polythene papers like materials made for both women and men to put on before having sexual intercourse for example John bought a box of condoms. Condoms should be used correctly all the time. Condoms prevent women from getting pregnant. Condoms prevent people from getting HIV/AIDS. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean CDs used by buyers of condoms who do not want other people present in a shop or pharmacy to know what they are buying. Behind the stigma associated with condom use who are many in this highly religious and conservative country. It helps that most traders and medical people who know these terms and will hand you a pack right away. If you enter a shop and simply said you wanted a kaveera.

29. Chuck: chuck in English means throw something carelessly; chuck it over there/into the corner [+ two objects] chuck me the keys, chuck somebody under the chin to touch especially a younger person in a friendly way under the chin "cheer up" she said and chucked the little girl under the chin. Chuck (end)/efnk/verb(t) firmly in a machine. For example that girl chucked her best friend. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean a break up with a lover. Breaking up with

your husband or boyfriend. For example she chucked her boyfriend. Also used casually to mean that you have not phoned or visited with someone in a while, Jim nga you have chucked Mary.

Category of health

30. Dentist; dentist in English means a person whose job is to treat people's teeth. You should have your teeth checked by a dentist at least twice a year. Dentist's plural dentists. I have got to the dentist (place where a dentist works) on Friday for example today I have to the dentist before he goes home. Sonia's father is a good dentist. Peter said that he wants to be a dentist. The work of a dentist is not easy. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean a gold digger (detooth). Someone who gets expensive things for free. It also means someone who does what it takes to get expensive things from someone who is a man for free.

31. Designer; designer in English means a person who imagines how something could be made and draws plans for it a fashion/software/theatrical designer. Designer made by a famous or fashionable designer; designer sun glasses designer jeans for example; I cannot afford designer (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, labels/designer label clothes. She is a designer she puts on good clothes. That man is a designer. Elizabeth puts on designer label clothes only. My teacher loves designer clothes. this word has been adapted to mean a trendy person (mostly a woman). For example "ah Emma today you have really designed" origin from the awe with which a person wearing designer clothes is looked at. However given can be considered to have "designed" as long as they look good in the clothes and have the accompanying of latest gadgets/accessories.

Category for getting free money from people

32. Detooth;detooth in English means moving your tooth from a dentist from a dentist's place for example the girl went to remove her tooth from the dentist's place. My sister removed her tooth yesterday. Last month my father removed his tooth in the village. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean to gold dig, mainly associated with a woman who is hard to maintain and she eats a man's money. In most cases with no commitment in the relationship and she buys only

expensive things for example the girl likes detooth men all the time. Hellen's job is to detooth rich men, university girls love detoothing old rich men.

33. Detoother; detoother in English means someone who removes something valuable from someone else. This is the act of removing something expensive from someone. For example she removed my iphone from me. They took my expensive car away from me. A university student who is girl is a wise detoother. The detoother went to town. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean a dentist and a gold digger. Someone who gets expensive things from a man without being in a serious relationship. For example she has a master's degree in detoothingmen. Be careful with university girls, they detooth a lot.

Category of sex

34. Eat things; eat things in English means to put or take food into the mouth, chew it and swallow it do you eat meat? When I catch a cold, I don't feel like eating. We usually eat (have a meal) at about 7 o'clock (I am so hungry). (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean having sex with someone who is a man or a woman. "Finally I managed to eat carol's things". I often said with an air of importance and great achievement especially if the girl is very attractive but intimidating to most men because of her intellect and class.

35. Enjoy; enjoy in English means to get pleasure from something. I really enjoyed that film/book/concert/party/meal etc I want to travel because I enjoy meeting people and seeing new places. Enjoy yourself to get pleasure from the situation which you are in; I don't think Marie is enjoying herself very much at school. Come on, why aren't you dancing? Enjoy yourselves! going to school. The head master enjoys looking at his students. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adapted to mean enjoying having sex with someone to get pleasure in having sex with someone. The pleasure of having sex with a person, for example hey Mainly used in for example the village girl enjoys having sex with her husband. The woman enjoys herself with young boys That man enjoys young girls. Old men enjoy girls.

36. Gifted by nature (idiom) Gifted by nature in English means having special ability in a particular subject or activity; a gifted dancer/musician – gifted by nature this is someone who has special and unique features for example big rounded hips and big bums. That girl is gifted by nature. Clever or having a special ability; schools often fail to cater for the needs of gifted children, for example Sarah is a gifted child. Boys are gifted in football. Sarah is a gifted girl. Juliana Kanyomozi is a gifted musician. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adopted to mean a person normally a buxom woman who has special features for example big bums, big breasts, well rounded hips and full lips and big leg, big eyes. This is someone who has unique body features which are objects of endless sexual fantasies to most men for example; Kate is really gifted by nature! She is also gifted by nature.

37. Heavy duty; heavy duty in English means or describes clothing, machinery or equipment that is stronger than usual so that it can be used a lot, especially in difficult conditions for example heavy duty tools/shoes. That equipment is heavy duty. Mr. John's machine is of heavy duty. This tractor is heavy duty it is good for farming. The tailor made heavy duty clothing. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean a large, huge, big woman. This means a very fat woman originates for similar usage on vehicles, particularly large trucks that truck is heavy duty. That woman is a heavy duty. A heavy duty man eats a lot. My uncle is a heavy duty man. Faith is a heavy duty girl. Mr. Ebu was a very heavy duty man.

38. Model; model in English means representation of some things, either as a physical object which is usually smaller than the real object or as a simple description of the object which might be used in calculations a plastic model air craft. By looking at this model you can get a better idea of how the bridge will look to construct a statical theoretical mathematical model on because it is an extremely good example of its type. The educational system was a model for those of many other countries. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean a trendy woman but a beautiful one too with a slender figure resembling that of a fashion model and dresses in the latest and expensive outfits “oh look at that one, mama she is a model. Maria looks like a model. Jane is a famous model.

39. Long; long in English means continuing for a large amount of time; a long film/meeting: I have been waiting a long time. It's a long while since I worked there. How long is the film the sessions are an hour long. A long way to go a lot of work to do or improvements to make. He has a long way to go before he can present the scheme to the public. Have come a long way to have advance to an improved or more developed state. Information technology has come a long way in the last twenty years for example it has been a long time since we met. It takes a long time to reach her home. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adopted to mean a session with a prostitute that lasts more than an hour (but timing may vary from one prostitute to and other) used by a prostitute to determine the rate she will charge a client. Always the first word the prostitute says on meeting a client, with a question mark, see short, long or short?

40. Pensioner; pensioner in English means a person who receives a pension, especially the government pension given to old people students and pensioners are entitled to discount, for example also an old age pensioner the pensioner did not receive his money last year, pensioners suffer a lot before receiving their money. Mr. Alex is a pensioner because he used to work for government for many years ago. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean an elderly white man who is dating a young Ugandan woman. Some Ugandan women look out for such white men who are associated with a lot of money and one who lands one in considered lucky "mama she just got herself a pensioner" pensioners obviously also take advantage of the young women. Many of the young women have.

41. Over; over in English means higher position, over means above or higher than something else something else, sometimes so that one thing covers the other. Above the sign over the door said "exit" she held the umbrella over both of us helicopters dropped leaflets over the city. I put my hands over my eyes/ears because I could not bear to watch and listen. I could not hear what she was saying over the noise of the planes taking off (the aircraft were louder than her voice) compare under lower position.(International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean, finished. Always meant as an adjective rather than a prefix, preposition or adverb for example; the road is over.

42. Reach: reach in English means to arrive at a place especially after spending a long time or a lot of effort travelling. News of his accident had only just reached us. Reach a decision/agreement/conclusion etc to make a decision/agreement etc about something. She reached the conclusion that there was no more she could do. We will inform you when a decision has been reached. The jury took four days to reach a verdict. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean arrive someone travelling to some place, might on arriving at his destination say “hello mother, I have reached, thanks for the prayers” no additional prepositions and nouns are added. I have arrived safely do not worry. She arrived very early in the morning. Peter arrived an hour ago. The woman arrived home later. Rebecca is arriving at 4pm in the evening. Mr. Okello is arriving at midday 12:00 pm.

43. SHORT; short in English means a small in length distance or height. A short shirt, her hair is much shorter than it used to be. It is only a short walk to the station. I am quite short but my brothers are very tall. Describes a name that is used as a shorter form of a name her names Jo –its short for Josephine – her name is Josephine or Jo for short. Short is also being an amount of time which is less than average or usual a short film/visit. He has grown so much in such a short time. I work much better if I take a short break every hour or so. important matters to discuss. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word was adopted to mean a short session with the prostitute that lasts from a few minutes up to one hour (depending on the agreement between her and a client) used by prostitutes to help determine charges for their services.

44. Side dish; side dish in English means a place next to something I have a small table at/by the side of (next) my bed a side dish is a dish that is served with but is subordinate to a main course for example mushy peas, raita dish/meal/repast for example phrasal verbs. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adapted to mean a mistress or second wife or girlfriend. Origin dessert and other food served with the main course side dish of a referring to a mistress therefore means there is a main course (one’s official marriage partner) to whom the “new catch” is an “alternative.”

45. Water – logged; water logged in English means (land) full of water and almost covered by a layer of it or (of a boat) full of water and therefore unable to keep moving or floating;

unfortunately the game was cancelled because of a water logged (UK) pitch (US) field. The wetland is water logged with much water for example; peter built his house in a water logged area. Land is water logged My father's. My sister bought water logged land.. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean a woman believed to have a lot of "water" (vaginal fluids) and will therefore be lubricated throughout a sexual encounter and will as a result "last" long before 'running dry'. A woman who has a lot of water. Women from certain tribes of Uganda are believed to possess this special quality.

46. You click: you click in English means to make a short sharp sound or to make something do this, the door clicked shut behind her. Can you hear that strange clicking nose? Paul clicked his fingers (moved his thumb against his middle finger to make a short sharp sound) to attract the waiters attention. Soldiers click their heels (bring them sharply together) when they stand to attention click. The soldier gave a click of his heels as she saluted. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean to understand something clearly or become clear suddenly for example suddenly everything clicked and I realized where I would meet him. As she talked about this school days, it suddenly clicked where i had met him before. So it's finally clicked that you are going to have to get yourself a job, got it? In the last act of the play everything clicks into place.

47. Means; means in English means method or way of doing something. They had no means of communication. We need to find some other means of transportation. We must use every means at our disposal. She tried to explain by means of sign language (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean short for transport means. Almost exclusively used in transport speech. I did not come because I did not have the means. This is intended to mean the person did not have money for the taxi; origin direct translation of most local words of the same sentiment "*entambula*" in Uganda means transport means.

48. Village; village in English means a group of houses and other buildings such as church, a school and some shops which is smaller than a town, usually in the country side. A fishing village a mountain village a village shop, a village green (an area of grass in the middle of a village). Many people come from the outlying surrounding villages to work in the town. Village

also means group noun or all the people who live in a village. The village is/are campaigning for a by-pass to be built. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adapted to mean one's place of origin or "home town" villages are rural and far from urban areas. When someone says I am going to the village, they mean they are going to their ancestral areas of origin. For example; Mary is going to the village tomorrow, John is going to the village next month.

49. Well be back; well be back in English means welcome back home means if someone is welcome you are pleased when they visit you or come home. For example welcome back home dad. Well be back dear uncle. Well be back grandfather. Well be back my dear husband. (International Dictionary of English by Cambridge University Press published in 2003). In Uganda, this word has been adapted to mean welcome back. Incorrectly assumed to be the abbreviation of welcome back for example;

Welcome back my dear friend.

Welcome back father.

50. Understand; understand in English means to know the meaning of something that someone says; she explained the whole idea again, but is still did not understand. Is there anyone here who understands Arabic? I think he was phoning from a pub. It was so noisy I could not understand (recognize) a word he said. Understand somebody to mean something to think especially incorrectly, that someone means a particular thing. When he said 3 o'clock, I understand him to mean in the afternoon. To know why or how something happens at work (+ question on word) we still do not fully understand how the brain works (International dictionary of English by Cambridge university press published in 2003). In Uganda this word has been adapted to mean used as a threat to someone; for example; you will understand me.

You will understand me.

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