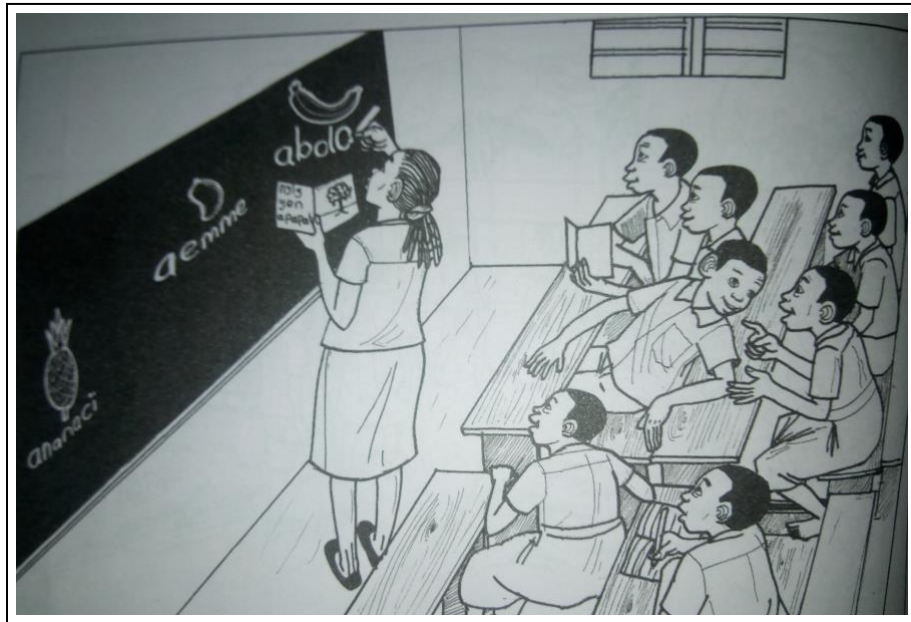


# Gurama më Lëblaņo



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# Introduction

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**What is grammar?** Grammar is the set of structural rules that govern the composition of sentences, phrases, and words in any given natural language. The term refers also to the study of such rules, and this field includes morphology (word structure), syntax (sentence structure), and phonology (patterns of sounds in languages), often complemented by phonetics (speech sounds production), semantics (meaning), and pragmatics (context contributes to meaning). Before the definitions of all these terms are given, it's important to note that many infant teachers are posted to different schools after their pre-service courses to handle different learning areas.

One key point to note is that teachers who handle literacy in lower classes (P1-P3) struggle so much with Grammar in their own local languages and yet you find that these are the very teachers who are taken through English Grammar at the Primary Teacher Colleges, but the most challenge they encounter is to deliver the same grammar lessons in their local languages. This book has therefore been developed with the sole aim to help teachers practice and master the important grammatical elements in Leblango. The book has 41 chapters and teachers are expected to do at least 8 chapters per term and this will be highly helpful through the Community of Practice meetings.

Looking at the current National Literacy Model for Leblango, teachers in P1 and P2 are supposed to teach grammar and this has been divided into two:

**Morphology** (Word Structure): is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language. It analyzes the structure of words and parts of words, such as stems, root words, prefixes and suffixes.

**Syntax** (Sentence Structure): is the set of rules, principles, and processes that govern the structure of sentences in a given language, usually including word order.

The different exercises in this book will help the infant teachers who are handling the delivery of literacy lessons in the National Literacy Model conduct the grammar lessons effectively.

# Unit 1

## Parts of Speech (Dulkop)

Chapter 1: Noun

Chapter 2: Pronoun

Chapter 3: Adjective

Chapter 4: Verb

Chapter 5: Adverb

Chapter 6: Preposition

Chapter 7: Conjunction

Chapter 8: Interjection

## Chapter 1: Noun

### What I Need to Know

---

**What is a Noun?** A noun is a part of speech that identifies a person, place, thing, or idea. In Leblango, a noun is called **Nyïŋ**.

#### What are the different types of Nouns?

**Proper Nouns:** They name specific one-of-a-kind items, and they begin with capital letters, no matter where they occur within a sentence. Examples of proper nouns include: *Ocen, Akite, Sarah, John, Lira, Kole, Kampala, Adyel, Lira University, Cuk Amac*.

What other two example words can you think of?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Common Nouns-**Common nouns are words used to name general items rather than specific ones. Examples of common nouns include: *buk, köm, caŋgat, öt, polici, apwony.*, alam, cabun, atin.

What other two example words can you think of?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Abstract Nouns-**Abstract nouns are words that name things that are not concrete. Your five physical senses cannot detect an abstract noun – you can't see it, smell it, taste it, hear it, or touch it. In essence, an abstract noun is a quality, a concept, an idea, or maybe even an event. Examples of abstract nouns include: *yomyic, lworö, ryëkö, mara, wanyic, akëmö, adagë, gen, görö, tëkö*.

What other two example words can you think of?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Collective Nouns**-Collective nouns are names for a collection or a number of people or things. Examples of collective nouns in Leblango include: mony, boc, lwak, kīlacī, gurup.

What other two example words can you think of?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

### **Compound Nouns**

Compound nouns are words for people, animals, places, things, or ideas, made up of two or more words. Most compound nouns in Leblango are made by combining two different nouns together and written as one word. Examples include: wonkōm, öt-wīnyö, baocöc, otīnökwan, caöbuk, barapwö, tyëndyël.

What other two example words can you think of?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

## Community of Practice

### Checking My Understanding

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1. As a CoP group, review the chapter and discuss the tasks that you did individually on **What I Need to Know**. Support your colleague where there is a challenge and move to the next task.

2. As a CoP group, it's important that you understand nouns and their different kinds better, and also be able to help your fellow teachers understand them. How would call or describe the following nouns in Leblango. Discuss as a group and write them down.

| Noun Type        | Leblango Name and Description |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Proper Nouns     |                               |
| Common Nouns     |                               |
| Abstract Nouns   |                               |
| Collective Nouns |                               |
| Compound Nouns   |                               |



3. In the sentences below, underline the nouns and write the types of nouns found in the space provided: An example has been done for you.

**Example:** Okelo dwir amë pe makërë ka iryëmmö. Proper Noun

1. Wot iwil jami magi: buk, alam, kopi kede ogiku. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Atin-winyö ka acakkö twar buko bwome a tæk. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Görö ka tye miö Akulu pe tio kakarë. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Cuk Cejokiko poŋ dök okatto karë okö. \_\_\_\_\_

## **Developing My Understanding**

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In any given interaction with your learners or community, write down examples of one or two of the following nouns and how they were used in the conversation or sentence:

| <b>Noun Type</b> | <b>Examples</b> | <b>Sentence/s</b> |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Collective Noun  |                 |                   |
| Proper Noun      |                 |                   |
| Abstract Noun    |                 |                   |
| Common Noun      |                 |                   |
| Compound Noun    |                 |                   |

## Chapter 2: Pronoun

### What I Need to Know

---

**What is a Pronoun?** A pronoun is a part of speech that substitutes a noun. In Leblango, a pronoun is called **Akanyij**.

#### What are the different kinds of Pronouns?

**Personal Pronouns**-These are pronouns which are used to replace nouns which represent people. Examples of personal pronouns in Lëblango include: an, yin, ën, wan, wun, gïn.

Can you construct two simple sentences in Leblango using any two of the above personal pronouns?

1: \_\_\_\_\_

2: \_\_\_\_\_

**Possessive Pronouns**-These are pronouns which are used to show possession or ownership. Examples of possessive pronoun sin Leblango include: a, na, wa, ni, wu, mërë, gï.

Can you construct two simple sentences in Leblango using any two of the above possessive pronouns?

1: \_\_\_\_\_

2: \_\_\_\_\_

**Relative Pronoun**- A relative pronoun is a pronoun used to connect clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun. Leblango has one relative pronoun. Amë which is written as 'a' is the example we have in Leblango.

Read the three sentences below carefully for you to understand how a relative pronoun connects a phrase:

1. Ocen ën olanyö i kwir **amë** obolo aworo
2. Danö **amë** kome lit myero wot i dakatal.
3. Dakö **amë** otöka mërë okwalö i Ceŋcabit nyijë Akite.

Now can you construct two sentences in Leblango using **a** as the relative pronoun instead of amë:

1: \_\_\_\_\_

2: \_\_\_\_\_

**Reflexive Pronouns**-These are pronouns used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same. They are used to specify that the subject is doing something by or to itself. Examples of reflexive pronouns in Leblango include: ikoma, ikomwa, ikomi, ikomwu, ikome, ikomgĩ.

Read these two example sentences in Leblango to have a better understanding on how reflexive pronouns are used:

1. An awoto i dakatal **ikoma**.
2. Opwonye obino i pwonyere **ikomgĩ**.

Can you write two simple sentences in Leblango using any two reflexive pronouns besides the ones in the sentences above?

1: \_\_\_\_\_

2: \_\_\_\_\_

**Demonstrative Pronouns**-These are pronouns that point to specific things in a sentence. Examples of demonstrative pronouns in Leblango include: nĩ, no, ca. In Leblango, hyphens are used when using demonstrative pronouns to point to something.

Here are some example sentences with demonstrative pronouns for you to read:

1. Dakö-**nĩ** bor löö dakö-**ca**.
2. Dyaŋ-**ŋo** onywalö atĩn a kome yot.

Think of two more sentences that you can construct yourself using demonstrative pronouns:

1: \_\_\_\_\_

2: \_\_\_\_\_

## Community of Practice

### Checking My Understanding

---

1. As a CoP group, review the chapter and discuss the tasks that you did individually on **What I Need to Know**. Support your colleague where there is a challenge and move to the next task.
2. In your CoP group, construct two sentences for each of the following pronouns in the spaces provided. Here is an example done for you:

a-

1. Danö a cek yënyö kolo.
2. Poto a lër puro yot.

ikomwu

1: \_\_\_\_\_

2: \_\_\_\_\_

ca

1: \_\_\_\_\_

2: \_\_\_\_\_

g'in

1: \_\_\_\_\_

2: \_\_\_\_\_

## Developing My Understanding

---

In your daily interaction with anyone, remember the ways the following pronouns were used by you or by someone else and write the sentences in the spaces provided below. Please indicate the place where the interaction was happening.

| <b>Pronoun</b> | <b>Place</b> | <b>Sentence</b> |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. amē         | _____        | _____           |
| 2. wa          | _____        | _____           |
| 3. ikomi       | _____        | _____           |
| 4. nī          | _____        | _____           |
| 5. no          | _____        | _____           |
| 6. an          | _____        | _____           |
| 7. mērē        | _____        | _____           |
| 8. wun         | _____        | _____           |
| 9. ikomwa      | _____        | _____           |
| 10. na         | _____        | _____           |

## Chapter 3: Adjective

### What I Need to Know

---

**What is an Adjective?** An adjective is a part of speech that modifies or gives more information a noun or a pronoun. In Leblango, an adjective is called **Koppor**.

There are several examples of adjectives in Leblango and these include: bër, rac, bor, cek, miñ, ryëk, cöl, tar, rëma, këc, lïm, wor, cïl, mït.

Can you think of more five different adjectives not mentioned among the above examples and write them in the space provided below:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

In Leblango, adjectives are written separately in all Leblango sentences. Read the following sentences carefully and see how adjectives modify nouns or pronouns. Can you identify and underline the adjectives in the last four sentences?

1. Ocen oruko tok a **rëma**.
2. Pünü wa onwyalö otinö apar a **bëcö**.
3. Okori **mwol**, ëntö Abeja **dede** twatwal.
4. Baba owilö gali a **nyen** më cakkö mwaka.
5. Danö ka kite **rac** yin inënö ka i tïmmërë.
6. Bed wunu piñ wëk acekki wu icïna a **mït**.
7. Opio opwönö aemme a numu të mwoddo ducu.
8. Odwar oneko leyï a pol otë cattö mögö i wel a yot.
9. Pwonyere bër piën mëdö ñec a dwon.
10. Danö ka owille myero obukke yamü a ñic.

## Community of Practice

### Checking My Understanding

---

1. As a CoP group, review the chapter and discuss the tasks that you did individually on **What I Need to Know**. Support your colleague where there is a challenge and move to the next task.
  
2. In your CoP group, write correct sentences in Leblango using each of the following adjectives:
  - a. görö \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. bīt \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. nwaŋ \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. wör \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. pwöt \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. lyet \_\_\_\_\_
  - g. pëk \_\_\_\_\_
  - h. tək \_\_\_\_\_
  - i. nök \_\_\_\_\_
  - j. dwir \_\_\_\_\_



## Developing My Understanding

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It's important to involve people around you so they also learn about adjectives. Pick a week of your choice and share with anyone within your community, school or class. The task is for you to identify at least 8 Leblango adjectives and write them in advance. Then ask anyone to use each in sentence. Listen to that person carefully and write the sentences given correctly in Leblango.

| No | Adjectives | Sentences |
|----|------------|-----------|
| 1  |            |           |
| 2  |            |           |
| 3  |            |           |
| 4  |            |           |
| 5  |            |           |
| 6  |            |           |
| 7  |            |           |
| 8  |            |           |

## Chapter 4: Verb

### What I Need to Know

---

**What is a verb?** A verb is a part of speech that expresses an action or a state of being. In Leblango, a verb is called **Acĩmtic**. Leblango has an **S V O** sentence structure where the Subject comes first followed by the Verb and then the Object. Here are some examples of verbs in Leblango: tedo, wot, ŋwēc, ŋwēddö, reggo, coro, ocamö, waŋŋö, wekko, dwekko, göyö.

There are two main kinds of verbs in Leblango and these are:

**Transitive verbs:** Transitive verbs are verbs that require one or more objects. Usually the second consonant of the verb doubles except for verbs with **r** and **y**. Here are example sentences with transitive verbs in Leblango: Can you think of two example sentences which have transitive verbs and write them in the spaces provided?

1. Lwak **apuro** poto a Nikonari diki.
2. Mama tye **ateddo** dök pi wele amë obino.
3. Aemme ka ocök **cammö** mīt.
4. Okulu owoto **wekko** kal i poto.
5. **Döyö** poto mīt ka piŋ pwod ŋjic.
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

**Intransitive verbs:** Intransitive verbs are verbs which do not require any object. Here are examples of sentences with intransitive verbs in Leblango: Can you think of two example sentences which have transitive verbs and write them in the spaces provided?

1. Okelo tye **akwan**.
2. Otinö tye **atuko**.
3. Mon tye **amyël**.
4. Omara **awot**.
5. Opwonye **atyekko**.
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

## Community of Practice

### Checking My Understanding

---

1. As a CoP group, review the chapter and discuss the tasks that you did individually on **What I Need to Know**. Support your colleague where there is a challenge and move to the next task.
  
2. As a CoP group, complete the following sentences using appropriate verb forms.
  - i. Opwonye tye \_\_\_\_\_ nec gi i St Mary Magdalene.
    - a. mädö
    - b. amädö
    - c. amädö
    - d. mäd
  
  - ii. Atat ka \_\_\_\_\_ i cuk awillö cabun, kadu kede cukal.
    - a. owoto
    - b. wot
    - c. woto
    - d. awoto
  
  - iii. Wan \_\_\_\_\_ dakatal diki.
    - a. lïmö
    - b. lïm
    - c. olïmmö
    - d. lïmmö
  
  - iv. Atic Obaṅa \_\_\_\_\_ ikom atöö-waṅ tē caṅ cüt.
    - a. lëggö
    - b. olëggö
    - c. alëggö
    - d. olëggö

## Developing My Understanding

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As you continue to explore and learn more about Leblango verbs, generate about four sentences for each of the following verbs using different tenses.

| Verb  | Sentences |
|-------|-----------|
| ηwęc  |           |
| pwony |           |
| tedo  |           |
| poro  |           |
| göyö  |           |

## Chapter 5: Adverb

### What I Need to Know

---

**What is an adverb?** An adverb is a part of speech that modifies or gives more information about a verb in a sentence. In Leblango, an adverb is called **Amëdtic**. Examples of adverbs in Leblango include: aliñaliñ, oyotoyot, woroworo, kan, piñ, ökö, aworo, diki, njit, ninö i ninö, karë i karë, icëlicël. There are different kinds of adverbs in Leblango as described below:

**Adverbs of manner**-These adverbs describe the manner of an action or the way of the occurrence of an action. Examples of these adverbs in Leblango include the following: Can you think of two more and add them in the spaces provided?

1. akëmö-akëmö
2. ryëköryëkö
3. bünyëbünyë
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**Adverbs of place**-These adverbs describe the place of the occurrence of an action. Examples of these adverbs include the following: Can you think of two more and add them in the spaces provided?

1. kan
2. ka-ca
3. aceggi
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**Adverbs of time**-These adverbs describe the time of occurrence of an action. Examples of these include the following:

1. diki
2. aworo
3. ityenno
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**Adverbs of frequency**-These are adverbs which tell how often an action occurs. Examples of these adverbs include the following: Can you think of two more and add them in the spaces provided?

1. nīnō i nīnō
2. karē i karē
3. icēlicēl
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## Community of Practice

### Checking My Understanding

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1. As a CoP group, review the chapter and discuss the tasks that you did individually on **What I Need to Know**. Support your colleague where there is a challenge and move to the next task.
2. Construct two correct sentences in Leblango using each the following adverbs:

dirödirö

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

korekore

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

cabit i cabit

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

kannöro

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

malumalu

i. \_\_\_\_\_

ii. \_\_\_\_\_

### Developing My Understanding

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In your daily interaction with people around you in Leblango, think of the moments you or anyone near you used any of the kinds of adverbs below in a sentence. Give an example of that adverb and write the sentence used correctly in the space below.

| Kind of Adverb      | Example of adverb in Leblango | Sentences |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Adverb of place     |                               |           |
| Adverb of manner    |                               |           |
| Adverb of time      |                               |           |
| Adverb of frequency |                               |           |



## Chapter 6: Preposition

### What I Need to Know

---

**What is a preposition?** A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words within a sentence. They act to connect the people, objects, time and locations of a sentence. Prepositions are usually short words, and they are normally placed directly in front of nouns. In Leblango a preposition is called **Akub-wat**. Examples of prepositions in Leblango include: i, iwi, iyī, itë, inyim, pīŋ, malu, ikin. Can you think of two other prepositions besides the examples given?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

Take some time and practice reading the following sentences. Are you able to identify the prepositions? If yes underline all the prepositions in each sentence and construct the last three sentences in Leblango using prepositions of your choice.

1. Dok tye amwoddo lum ilak yoo.
2. Acen tye obedo inyim Opio.
3. Otīnōkwan ka owoto i cukul gin odwogo ityenno.
4. Apwony a kome mīt ka ocemo oyeŋ pe nīnō iyī kīlacī.
5. Ka pwonyere wa tye a ceggi kede boma.
6. Rojilina oketo adot ikom Penakaci pī bedo dwogo pacu let.
7. Jami ka imittō nī twō a bër imoo iwi tandaro.
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Community of Practice

### Checking My Understanding

---

1. As a CoP group, review the chapter and discuss the tasks that you did individually on **What I Need to Know**. Support your colleague where there is a challenge and move to the next task.
2. Discuss as a CoP group and complete the following sentences with appropriate prepositions.
  - a) Obedo tic anywal më nënnö nī otinö mërë owoto \_\_\_\_\_ cukul.
  - b) Jö mögö onyo nī nwoŋo lönyö gi \_\_\_\_\_ nam.
  - c) Pii \_\_\_\_\_ gulu kwil mattö tē mīt mëicël.
  - d) Ayöm olyattë \_\_\_\_\_ yat pī lwo-ro kwac.
  - e) Möö ka icibo \_\_\_\_\_ mac mëyë okö.
3. In your CoP group, ask one to volunteer and read the story below fluently. After reading answer the following questions related to prepositions:

#### Nëŋëc gin Ayita

Ninö mörö acël, kec oneko Ayitä a tæk. Ayitä otamërë më wot gollo moggo i potö më jükkö kec. Ën owoto tē gollo moggo itē lobo kun mwodo okö cücüt.

Pe otero karë a lac Ayitä tē winynyo lum awëwëkä. Ën odiö cunye kun libërë më nënnö gin awëkërë. Pe okatö cëkën, ën tē nënnö Nëŋëc tye awayö ŋwëc a dwir.

Ayitä ojükkö Nëŋëc tē penynye nī, “Nö a rac omii iŋwëc bala töö tye aryemmi?”

Nëŋëc tē gammë nī, “Jö mörö tye amittö nekka okö.”

Ayitä dök tē penynye nī, “Yin daŋ omwodi bo?”

Nëŋëc olarö bye kun kobbi Ayitä nī, “Onyeko mërë pe pari, oneki otē wekki töp kanno.”

Ayitä owinyo kop man tē ŋwëc lyattë iwi tuk naka iyī bye pī lărö kwö mërë.

### Questions

1. How many prepositions are in the story? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which of the prepositions has appeared more than the rest? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How would you change the title of the story using any preposition of your choice? \_\_\_\_\_

### Developing My Understanding

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As you practice the mastery of prepositions in Leblango, think of any literary text in Leblango (newspaper, story book, bible, pupil book etc) you have read. Did you find any prepositions in those texts? If yes, write down **five** prepositions you found in the texts and how they were used in the sentences.

| Preposition | Literary Text | How it was used in a sentence |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
|             |               |                               |

## Chapter 7: Conjunction

### What I Need to Know

---

**What is a conjunction?** A conjunction is a part of speech that is used to connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. In Leblango, a conjunction is called **Akub**. Examples of conjunctions in Leblango include: piën, ëntö, ka, pi, onyo, kede.

What other two conjunctions can you think of apart from the ones given above?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

Are you ready to do some reading practice on conjunctions? If yes, carefully read the following sentences and construct the last four sentences on your own.

1. Ka Keren odwogo pacu kobbe nĩ an pwod awoto okö itë abwa.
2. Dwonj opwonye ngec gĩ mëddë pi tükö amë gĩn oketo i pwonyere.
3. Yin bed atëra piën an agoyi cim ka atuno kun-no.
4. Apwony Lilly ooro Ocen nĩ wot kel cökka, buk kede köm.
5. Icöö myero mar cege piën man könyö i dönjöö pacu.
6. Otinökwan twërö mattö nyüka onyo cai i cukul.
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Community of Practice

### Checking My Understanding

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1. As a CoP group, review the chapter and discuss the tasks that you did individually on **What I Need to Know**. Support your colleague where there is a challenge and move to the next task.
2. The following sentences are all correct, but with conjunctions placed inappropriately. Can you rewrite the sentences while making sure that the conjunctions are in their right places?

1. Okwir obino kan ka kobbe nĩ an atye amattö yamu a njic itë aemme.

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2. Bol i cap pĩrë tøk könyö piën i gwökkö cenne.

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3. Jö pĩ okënë timö jami a bęcö nyutto mara.

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4. Ka kwan odökö onyo a tøk myero köj dök itëm kwat pur.

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5. Baba kede olwoŋo Apio Acen më gammö alame.

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6. An awot i cuk pe atuno ëntö itë yat a dwoŋ-ca.

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## Developing My Understanding

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It's important to involve people around you so they also learn about conjunctions. Pick a week of your choice and share with anyone within your community, school or class. The task is for you to identify at least 5 Leblango conjunctions and write them in advance. Then ask anyone to use each in sentence. Listen to that person carefully and write at least 3 sentences for each conjunction correctly in Leblango.

| No | Conjunctions | Sentences |
|----|--------------|-----------|
| 1  |              |           |
| 2  |              |           |
| 3  |              |           |
| 4  |              |           |
| 5  |              |           |

## Chapter 8: Interjection

### What I Need to Know

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**What is an interjection?** An interjection is a part of speech that shows the emotion or feeling of someone. These words or phrases can stand alone or be placed before or after a sentence. Many times an interjection is followed by a punctuation mark, often an exclamation mark. In Leblango and interjection is called **wur**. Examples of interjections in Leblango include: aido!, ajonna!, wai!, oi!, amaa!, ooo! atöo okö!. Can you think of two more interjection in Leblango and list them in the space provided below.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

Take some time and practice reading the following sentences in order to learn how interjections are used in sentences. After the practice write four sentences using any of the interjections not used in the practice examples.

1. Aido! Mac owanö öt Okwir okö.
2. Amaa! Dakö-ca tyekko koppere yot ataa tæk ka ibwönyö kede.
3. Ooo! Man-no daŋ kop amë yin iniaŋ wökki itwërö kobbo ikin lwak.
4. Nënna ba! Nĩ cöö doŋ adëŋ i koti a nyen.
5. Ei! Ei! Ei! Büny ba larö yec itë gali amë tye arëttë-no.
6. Omëra! Kwan kara bër ateni. Nën ikom awobi a bedo tuŋ a Ojok.
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Community of Practice

### Checking My Understanding

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1. As a CoP group, review the chapter and discuss the tasks that you did individually on **What I Need to Know**. Support your colleague where there is a challenge and move to the next task.
2. In your CoP group, identify one individual to volunteer and read the following story. How can you make this story more interesting using interjections of your choice? Rewrite the interesting version of your story in the space provided below.

#### Ryëkö Löö Tëkkom

Nino mörö acël, Abwor onwoŋo tye alat. Igum a rac ën te poto iyï bur. “Nattörö köŋ bin könya! Apoto okö iyï bur,” Abwor oredo.

Ayöm ame onwoŋo tye ayënyö cem të cop kede Abwor iyï bur. “Awotta opoto iyï bur,” Ayöm owuro. “An amöyö kite më konynyi.”

Ayöm okönyö Abwor omiö oyitto okö ën dök të tammö ni emwod Ayöm okö.

Apwö amë onwoŋo tye aryëryëa iyï adwol gi të winynyo Ayöm tye abakkö dögë.

“Nö a rac omiö itye ikekko wunu yit wa?” Apwö openyo kun noko jö-ni a ceggi.

“An anwoŋo Abwor opoto iyï bur atë kwanynyë ëntö aman ën tye amittö mwodda okö,” Ayöm ogamö i cwer cuny a dwoŋ.

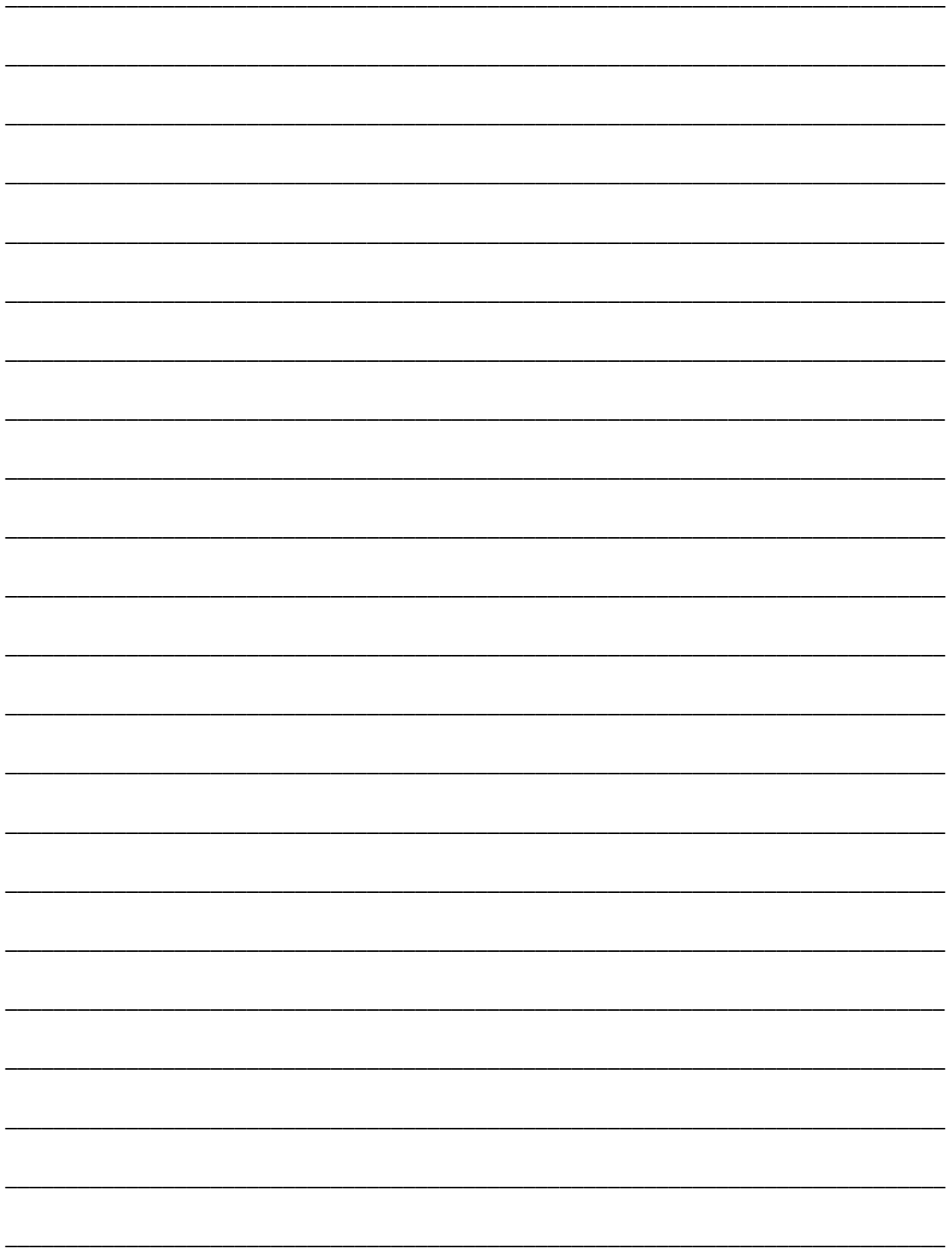
“Ëntö yin onwoŋo ipoto iyï bur ateni?” Apwö openyo Abwor.

“An apoto iyï bur ateni,” Abwor ogamö.

“Köŋ ipori wa kit ame icakö poto kede iyï bur,” Apwö okobo.

Abwor obin olyattë të poto iyï bur. Apwö te kobbi Ayöm ni, “Awotta ka doŋ pe imiö olote okonyi kwaki.”





## Developing My Understanding

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What moments in your life can you think of when you used the following interjections and how did you use them? Write at least your 3 sentences for each interjection in the spaces provided in Leblango.

| No | Interjection | Sentences |
|----|--------------|-----------|
| 1  | Aido!        |           |
| 2  | Ooo!         |           |
| 3  | Wai!         |           |
| 4  | Omaï!        |           |
| 5  | Aaa!         |           |