Gurama mē Lëblaŋo
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Introduction

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 *Nyiŋ*.

**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, kōm, caŋgat, öt, polici, apwony.*, *alam, cabun, atïn.*

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: *yomyič, lworo, ryëkö, mara, wanïič, akëmô, adagë, gen, görō, tēkō.*

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, kïlacï, 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: wonköm, öt-wïnyö, baocöc, otïnökwan, caöbuk, barapwö, tyëndyël.

What other two example words can you think of?
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. 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 you call or describe the following nouns in Leblango. Discuss as a group and write them down.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun Type</th>
<th>Leblango Name and Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proper Nouns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Nouns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract Nouns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective Nouns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound Nouns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 amé pe makërë ka iverymmö. **Proper Noun**

1. Wot iwîl jami magi: buk, alam, kopi kede ogiku. __________________________

2. Atîn-wînyö ka acakkô twar buko bwome a têk. ____________________________

3. Görö ka tye miö Akulu pe tio kakarë. ________________________________

4. Cuḳ Ceŋokiko poŋ dök okatto karë okô. ________________________________
### Developing My Understanding

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun Type</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Sentence/s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collective Noun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper Noun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract Noun</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Noun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound Noun</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Akanyĩŋ.

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 Lëblaŋo include: an, yin, ên, wan, wun, gĩn.

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, gĩ.

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

Relative Pronoun- A relative pronouns is a pronoun used to connect clause or phrase to a noun or pronoun. Leblango has one relative pronoun. Amē 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 ên olanyō i kwir amē obolo aworo
2. Danō amē kome lit myero wot i dakatal.
3. Dakō amē otōka mërē okwalō i Ceŋcabït nyĩŋë 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, ikomgï.

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 **ikomgï**.

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: nï, 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-nï bor lôö dakö-ca.
2. Dyaŋ-jo onywalö atin 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 yênyô kolo.
   2. Poto a lër puro yot.

   ikomwu
   1:_______________________________________________________________________
   2:_______________________________________________________________________

   ca
   1:_______________________________________________________________________
   2:_______________________________________________________________________

   gîn
   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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. amē</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. wa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ikomi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. nī</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. an</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. mērē</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. wun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. ikomwa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. na</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, mîŋ, ryëk, cöl, tar, rëma, këc, lîm, wor, cîl, mît.

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. Pûnû wa onwyalô otiñô apar a bëcô.
3. Okori mînôl, ëntô Abeja dëdë twatwal.
4. Baba owîlô gali a nyen më cakkô mwaka.
5. Danô ka kite rac yîn inêñô ka i timmêrê.
7. Opio opwôñô aemme a numu tê mwoddo ducu.
8. Odwar oneko leyi a pol otë cattô mògô i wel a yot.
10. Danô ka owille myero obukke yamû a ñîc.
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. bit _________________________________________________________________
   c. nwaŋ _______________________________________________________________
   d. wör _________________________________________________________________
   e. pwöt ________________________________________________________________
   f. lyet _________________________________________________________________
   g. pëk _________________________________________________________________
   h. tēk _________________________________________________________________
   i. nök _________________________________________________________________
   j. dwïr _________________________________________________________________
Developing My Understanding

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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 *Acïmtic*. 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, ñwëc, ñwëddö, reggo, coro, ocämö, 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* dëk pî wele amë obino.
3. Aemme ka ocëk *cammõ* mît.
4. Okulu owoto *wekko* kal i poto.
5. Döyö poto mît ka pîŋ pwod njîc.
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. Otiño 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 ___________________________ ńec gî i St Mary Magdalene.
      a. mēdō
      b. amēddō
      c. amēdō
      d. mēd

   ii. Atat ka ___________________________ i cuk awîllō cabun, kadu kede cukal.
      a. owoto
      b. wot
      c. woto
      d. awoto

   iii. Wan _____________________________dakatal diki.
      a. lîmō
      b. lîm
      c. olimmō
      d. lîmmō

   iv. Atic Obaŋa__________________________ ikom atōo-waŋ tê caŋ cut.
      a. lëggō
      b. olëggō
      c. alëggō
      d. olëggō
As you continue to explore and learn more about Leblango verbs, generate about four sentences for each of the following verbs using different tenses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ŋwēc</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pwony</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tedo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>göyō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: aliŋalĩŋ, oyotoyot, woroworo, kan, pĩŋ, ökö, aworo, diki, nĩt, nĩnö i nĩnö, karë i karë, icèlicèl. 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. nínö i nínö
2. karë i karë
3. icëlicël
4. __________________
5. __________________
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. Construct two correct sentences in Leblango using each of the following adverbs:

   - dirödirö
     i. ______________________________________________________________
     ii. ____________________________________________________________

   - korekore
     i. ______________________________________________________________
     ii. ____________________________________________________________

   - cabît i cabít
     i. ______________________________________________________________
     ii. ____________________________________________________________

   - kannörö
     i. ______________________________________________________________
     ii. ____________________________________________________________

   - malumalu
     i. ______________________________________________________________
     ii. ____________________________________________________________
**Developing My Understanding**

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of Adverb</th>
<th>Example of adverb in Leblango</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adverb of place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb of manner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb of time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adverb of frequency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, iyï, itë, inyim, piŋ, 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. Otïnökwan ka owoto i cukul gin odwogo ityenno.
4. Apwony a kome mït ka ocemo oyeŋ pe niñö iyï kilacï.
5. Ka pwonyere wa tye a ceggi kede boma.
6. Rojilina oketo adot ikom Penakaci pi bedo dwogo pacu let.
7. Jami ka imïttö ni twö 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 nì otïnö mërë owoto_________________cukul.

   b) Jó mögö onyo nì nwoño lönyö gi____________nam.

   c) Pi________gulu kwil mattò tè mit mëicël.

   d) Ayöm olyattë_________________________yat pï lworo 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:

   **Nyënc gin Ayïta**

Ninö mörö acël, kec oneko Ayïtä a tèk. Ayïtä otamërë më wot gollo moggo i poto më jükkö kec. Én owoto tè gollo moggo itë lobo kun mwodo okö cücüt.

Pe otero karë a lac Ayïtä tè winynyo lum awëwëkä. Én odiö cunye kun lëbërë më nënnö gin awëkëërë. Pe okatö cëkën, én tè nënnö Nyënc tye awayö ñwëc a dwir.

Ayïtä ojükö Nyënc tè penynye nì, “Nò a rac omii inwëc bala töö tye aryemmi?”

Nyënc tè gammë nì, “Jó mörö tye amittö nekka okö.”

Ayïtä dök tè penynye nì, “Yin daŋ omwodi bo?”

Nyënc olarö bye kun kobbi Ayïtä nì, “Onyeko mërë pe pari, oneki otë wekki töp kanno.”

Ayïtä owinyo kop man tè ñwëc lyattë iwi tuk naka iyë bye pï lärö 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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Literary Text</th>
<th>How it was used in a sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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, ėntö, 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 nï an pwod awoto okö itë abwa.
2. Dwoŋ opwonye ngec gï mêddë pï têkô amë gîn oketo i pwonyere.
3. Yin bed atëra piën an agoyi cim ka atuno kun-no.
4. Apwony Lilly ooro Ocen nï wot kel côkka, buk kede köm.
5. Icöö myero mar cege piën man könyö i döŋŋö pacu.
6. Otinökwan twërö mattö nyüka onyo cai i cukul.
7. ____________________________________________
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. 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 ní an atye amattö yamu a njic itë aemmee.

   2. Bol i cap pīrē tēk könyö piën i gwökkö cenne.

   3. Jō pī okēnē tīmō jamì a bēcō nyutto mara.

   4. Ka kwan odōkö onyo a tēk myero kön dök itēm kwat pur.

   5. Baba kede olwoŋo Apio Acen mē gammō alame.

   6. An awot i cuk pe atuno éntö itë yat a dwon-ça.
**Developing My Understanding**

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Conjunctions</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 8: Interjection

What I Need to Know

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!, wail, oil, amaa!, ooo! atöö 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 ot Okwir okö.

2. Amaa! Dakö-ca tyekko koppere yot ataa ték ka ibwönoy kede.

3. Ooo! Man-no daŋ kop amë yin iniaŋ wökkï itwërö kobbo ikil lwak.

4. Nëenna ba! Ní cóö donj adëŋ i koti a nyen.

5. Ei! Ei! Ei! Büny ba larö yec itë gali amë tye arëttë-no.


7. __________________________________________________________________________

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. 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 Lëë Tëkkom**


   Ayôm konyyi Abwor omïö ojitto okô ên dök të tammö nï emwod Ayôm okô.

   Apwö amë onwoju tye aryëryëa iyï adwol gî të winynyo Ayôm tye abakkô dögë.

   “Ňô a rac omïö itye iekko wunu yit wa?” Apwö openyo kun noko jô-nî a ceggi.

   “An anwoju Abwor opoto iyï bur atê kwanyñë éntö aman ên tye amittö mwodka okô,” Ayôm ogamô i cwer cuny a dwoñ.

   “Éntö yin onwoju ipoto iyï bur ateni?” Apwö openyo Abwor.

   “An apofo iyï bur ateni,” Abwor ogamô.

   “Könj ipori wa kit ame icakô poto kede iyï bur,” Apwö okobo.

   Abwor obin olyattë të poto iyï bur. Apwö te kobbi Ayôm nî, “Awotta ka doŋ pe imïö olote okonyi kwaki.”
Developing My Understanding

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Interjection</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Aido!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ooo!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Wai!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Omaï!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Aaa!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>