



INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE: IGBO

DETAILED PLAN IGBO INTERMEDIATE LEVEL 5 WEEKS-10 SESSIONS

OBJECTIVES

- Build upon basic grammar rules by exploring more complex structures like compound sentences, relative clauses, and verb tense variations (past perfect, future continuous). Enhance ability to accurately express nuanced thoughts and ideas in Igbo.
- Introduce a wider range of vocabulary covering diverse topics beyond everyday communication.

WEEK	TOPIC	GOALS	LESSON STRUCTURE	ACTIVITY	MATERIALS	OUTCOMES
1	Word Formation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To familiarise learners with the process of forming words by joining morphemes 	At the end of the lesson students should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pronounce words formed with morphemes in Igbo language • identify and use words formed in Igbo language 	STEP 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher introduces the students to entry behaviour based on the previous lesson. STEP 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher teaches the students how to form sentences in Igbo language • The teacher forms different sentences in Igbo language. STEP 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Student practice sentence formation in groups. CONCLUSION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarise the lesson and review learning objectives • Provide opportunities for reflection and self-assessment • Assign homework where student will be asked to form different sentences Igbo language. • provide resources for further study. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading • Sentence building • Vocabulary building • Wrap up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pictures • Textbook • videos 	
	Sentence formation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To form meaningful sentences using the words • Read sentences fluently in Igbo language. 	At the end of the lesson students should be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use independent words to Form meaningful sentences in Igbo language. • Read the formed sentence correctly. 	STEP 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play short audio clips of familiar sounds (animal noises, everyday objects) with a twist. Each sound corresponds to an Igbo vowel or tone (e.g., dog barking - high tone, falling water - low tone). Challenge students to guess the sound and then identify the corresponding Igbo element based on its characteristics. This activates prior knowledge and sparks curiosity about the sounds of Igbo. STEP 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the chart with the Igbo vowels in their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening • Writing • Sentence building • Conclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flashcards • Pictures 	

			<p>full and nasalized forms. Say each vowel aloud clearly, emphasizing the distinct mouth position and sound quality for each form.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the concept of Igbo tones and their crucial role in distinguishing word meaning. Introduce the four basic tones (high, low, rising, falling) and demonstrate their pitch variations with examples. <p>STEP 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide handouts with vowel and tone exercises for students to practice pronunciation and tone recognition. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the vowels and tones with the students, ensuring that they can correctly identify and pronounce each vowel and tone.. 			
2	<p>Learn how to read the clock and tell the time</p> <p>Develop students' proficiency in reading the clock and telling time in the Igbo language,</p>	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will be able to identify the parts of a clock and their Igbo names (e.g., awa - hour hand, nkeji - minute hand). • Students will understand the Igbo system of telling time on a 12-hour clock. • Students will practice and apply their skills to read times and express them in complete Igbo sentences.. 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome the students and introduce the topic of reading the clock and telling time in Igbo. • Discuss the cultural importance of time-telling in Igbo society, emphasizing the relevance of punctuality and temporal awareness. <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the chart with the Igbo-labeled clock face, highlighting the names of the hour hand (awa) and minute hand (nkeji). Explain the Igbo system of counting hours (1 to 12) and minutes (on fives). <p>STEP 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have students practice pointing to and identifying different parts of the clock in Igbo. • Use the analog clock to demonstrate and explain the concepts of hours, minutes, and the structure of reading time in Igbo. • This reinforces understanding of Igbo time expressions and their relation to clock positions. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign homework that involves practicing time-telling and writing time expressions in Igbo, encouraging students to apply what they have learned in real-life scenarios. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening • Introduction • Clock Unveiling • Distribute flashcards • Practise • Conclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chart with a clock face labeled in Igbo (including hour numbers and minute markings) • Flashcards with different times 	<p>vocabularies and expressions relating to the clock and time. You will learn the different periods of the day, such as morning, afternoon, evening and night. You will see how those expressions are combined with numbers to read the clock and tell the time in Igbo language. You will be able to practice and do those combinations by yourself.</p>

WEEK	TOPIC	GOALS	LESSON STRUCTURE	ACTIVITY	MATERIALS	OUTCOMES
2	<p>Learning Igbo Parts of the Human Body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Igbo has eight vowels in two groups -these groups are the basis for the variations known as 'vowel harmony'. 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will be able to identify and name common parts of the human body in Igbo. Students will understand the cultural significance of body parts vocabulary in Igbo society. Students will practice using body parts vocabulary in spoken and written Igbo.. 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome the students and introduce the topic of learning the parts of the human body in Igbo. Discuss the cultural importance of body parts vocabulary in Igbo society, emphasizing the relevance of health, wellness, and communication about the body. <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce the Igbo words for common parts of the human body, such as head, arms, legs, eyes, ears, nose, mouth, etc., and demonstrate their pronunciation. Use visual aids and discuss each part of the body in Igbo, encouraging student participation and interaction. Provide handouts with Igbo body parts vocabulary and examples for students to study and practice writing body parts names in Igbo. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the Igbo body parts vocabulary with the students, ensuring that they can correctly identify, pronounce, and use each body part in Igbo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listening Body Unveiling Distribute flashcards riddles or descriptions of body parts Conclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual aids depicting the human body Handouts with Igbo body parts vocabulary Audio recordings of Igbo body parts 	
3	<p>Learning the Conjugation of the Verbs "ibi" and "idi" in the Present Tense in Igbo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to use the verbs "ibi" (to live) and "idi" (to be/stay) in the present tense. 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will be able to conjugate the verbs "ibi" and "idi" in the present tense in Igbo. Students will understand the role of verb conjugation in Igbo language and communication. Students will practice using the present tense conjugation of "ibi" and "idi" in spoken and written Igbo.. 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome the students and introduce the topic of conjugating the verbs "ibi" and "idi" in the present tense in Igbo. Discuss the importance of verb conjugation in Igbo language, emphasizing its role in indicating present actions and states. Present visual aids depicting verb conjugation patterns in Igbo to provide context for the lesson.. <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce the verb "ibi" and "idi" and explain their meanings and usage in present tense contexts. Teach the present tense conjugation patterns for "ibi" and "idi" for different personal pronouns (I, you, he/she/it, we, you all, they). Engage students in interactive activities such as sentence building exercises, where they practice conjugating "ibi" and "idi" for different subjects. Provide handouts with verb conjugation charts and exercises for students to practice conjugating "ibi" and "idi" in written Igbo. Encourage students to ask questions and participate in discussions about the nuances and usage of present tense conjugation in Igbo.. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <p>Conduct a group activity where students take</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discussion Sentence Scramble Conjugation Unveiling Distribute flashcards Wrap up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> charts and visual aids Video and audio Handouts Textbooks 	<p>The lesson aims to develop students' proficiency in using verb conjugation in the Igbo language and lay the foundation for effective communication and comprehension of present tense actions and states.</p>

			<p>turns forming and presenting sentences using the conjugated forms of "ibi" and "idi" in Igbo.</p>			
	<p>Using the verb "iwu" to talk about yourself and others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to use either "ibu" or "iwu", depending on your dialect 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will be able to use the verb "iwu" to talk about themselves and others in Igbo. • Students will understand the cultural and grammatical nuances of using "iwu" in Igbo language. • Students will practice using "iwu" in spoken and written Igbo to describe themselves and others. 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome the students and introduce the topic of using the verb "iwu" to talk about oneself and others in Igbo. • Discuss the cultural and grammatical significance of "iwu" in Igbo language, emphasizing its role in self-expression and describing others. <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce the verb "iwu" and explain its meaning and usage in describing actions and states of oneself and others. • Teach the conjugation patterns of "iwu" for different personal pronouns (I, you, he/she/it, we, you all, they) and how it changes when used to describe others. • Provide handouts with examples of "iwu" usage and conjugation for students to study and practice using "iwu" in written Igbo. <p>STEP 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge each group to come up with a complete Igbo greeting exchange specific to their scenario. Encourage them to be creative and add personal touches. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarize the lesson by highlighting the importance of "iwu" in Igbo language and communication, and encourage continued practice for proficiency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conjugation Unveiling • understanding of pronoun-verb agreement • sentence construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handouts with examples of "iwu" usage and conjugation • Visual aids 	<p>In this lesson, you will learn how different words may be used in Igbo language depending on the dialect and what part of Igbo land people may come from. You will continue to see the verb "ibu" in the present tense. You will see how to use either "ibu" or "iwu", depending on your dialect, and how to combine the verbs with professions to describe yourself and others by telling what they do.</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>Learning to Express Wants and Wishes Using the Verb "Icho" in Igbo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learn how to conjugate the verb "icho" (to want/look for). You will see the different forms and how they combine with subject pronouns. 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will be able to use the verb "icho" to express their wants and wishes in Igbo. • Students will understand the cultural and linguistic nuances of expressing desires in Igbo language. • Students will practice using "icho" in spoken and written Igbo to communicate their wants and wishes effectively.. 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite students to close their eyes and imagine something they desperately want or wish for. Encourage them to share their desires aloud, activating prior knowledge and connecting the concept of wanting to personal experiences. • Introduce the verb "icho" and explain its meaning and usage in expressing wants and wishes in different contexts. • Teach the conjugation patterns of "icho" for different personal pronouns (I, you, he/she/it, we, you all, they) and how it changes when used to express desires for others. <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute flashcards with individual pronouns or sentence starters using "icho" in different contexts (e.g., M na-acho imụ asụsụ Igbo - I want to learn Igbo, Anyị chọrọ ihụ nne m - We want to see my mother). Students match the cards to their corresponding conjugated verb and complete the sentence on the handout practice exercises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conjugation Unveiling • Sentence Building • Reflection Time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chart with conjugation table for "icho" in the present tense for all subject pronouns • Flashcards with individual pronouns or sentence starters using "icho" • textbooks 	<p>In this lesson, you will understand the verb as the core of the Igbo language. You will learn conjugation of verbs in the simple present tense in Igbo. You will learn how to conjugate the verb "icho" (to want/look for). You will see the different forms and how they combine with subject pronouns. You will see the two different options in the first person's singular.</p>

			<p>CONCLUSION: Briefly review the key points about expressing wants and wishes using "icho." Encourage students to actively use "icho" in their daily conversations, explore Igbo songs, poems, or stories that involve expressing desire, and celebrate the power of language to articulate their hopes and aspirations in the vibrant world of Igbo.</p>			
	<p>Learn to express what you want/are looking for/want to be, using "icho" and "ibu"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how to combine the verb "icho", "ibu" and other parts of speech to tell what you want to become. 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will understand the different forms of the verbs "icho" and "ibu" for all subject pronouns. • Students will be able to construct grammatically correct sentences using "icho" to express various types of wants and desires. • Students will be able to use "ibu" with different prepositions to express their aspirations and future goals. 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome the students and introduce the topic of learning to express desires, wants, and aspirations using the verbs "icho" and "ibu" in Igbo. • Discuss the cultural and linguistic significance of expressing desires and aspirations in Igbo language, emphasizing the importance of effective communication of wants, needs, and aspirations. <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divide students into groups and give each group a different letter that can be part of "icho" and "ibu" (e.g., "ch", "b", "u"). Each group creates as many words as possible using their letter and the other two, related to wants and aspirations. This gamifies the learning process and introduces vocabulary related to the verbs. • Introduce common verbs and objects in Igbo, providing examples of simple sentence constructions. <p>STEP 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage students in interactive activities such as role-playing exercises, where they practice using "icho" and "ibu" to express their desires, wants, and aspirations in various scenarios. • Provide handouts with examples of "icho" and "ibu" usage and conjugation for students to study and practice using them in written Igbo. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the usage and conjugation of "icho" and "ibu" with the students, ensuring that they can correctly use them to express their desires, wants, and aspirations in Igbo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • listening and speaking practice • Sentence Building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textbook • Handouts • Visual aids • Chart with conjugation tables • Flashcards with individual pronouns 	<p>In this lesson, you will continue to see the simple present tense in Igbo language. You will learn the different forms of the verb "icho" (to want/look for) in the present. You will learn how to form questions to find out what people want. You will learn new vocabularies, expressions and professions such as banker, student, black smith, pilot, doctor, etc. You will learn how to ask questions to find out what people want to become. You will see how to combine the verb "icho", "ibu" and other parts of speech to tell what you want to become.</p>

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5	<p>the forms /àny/ 'we' and /únù/ 'you (when addressing more than one person)'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> introduces the forms /àny/ 'we' and /únù/ 'you (when addressing more than one person)'. In many respects, these and /há/ 'they' function as nouns in Igbo, rather than like the singular pronouns. They do not follow the rules for vowel harmony, but have invariable vowels. They do, however, take low tone in questions. 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will be able to use the forms "/àny/ 'we' and /únù/ 'you' (when addressing more than one person)" in Igbo. Students will understand the cultural and linguistic significance of these forms in Igbo language. Students will practice using "/àny/ and /únù/ in spoken and written Igbo to effectively communicate group actions and addressing multiple individuals.. 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome the students and introduce the topic of learning the forms "/àny/ 'we' and /únù/ 'you' (when addressing more than one person)" in Igbo. Present visual aids depicting scenarios for using "/àny/ and /únù/ to provide context for the lesson. <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce the forms "/àny/ 'we' and /únù/ 'you' (when addressing more than one person)" and explain their meanings and usage in addressing groups and multiple individuals in different contexts. Teach the conjugation patterns of "/àny/ and /únù/ for different personal pronouns (I, you, he/she/it, we, you all, they) and how they are used to address groups or multiple individuals. Encourage students to ask questions and participate in discussions about the nuances and usage of "/àny/ and /únù/ in Igbo. Distribute flashcards with individual sentences or dialogues using "ànyì" and "únù" in different contexts (e.g., Ànyì na-anọ n'ụlọ akwụkwọ - We are at school, Ụlọ unù gburugburu mma - Your house is beautiful). <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the usage and conjugation of "/àny/ and /únù/ with the students, ensuring that they can correctly use them to address groups and multiple individuals in Igbo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce the forms conjugation patterns interactive activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charts with Igbo numbers 1-10 and 11-50 Flashcards 	<p>In this lesson, you are introduced to counting in Igbo language. You will learn how to count from 0 to 50. Attention is focused on a simple counting technique whereby you understand a few numbers and see how they combine to achieve many other numbers.</p>
	<p>Days, Months and time of day (evening, morning)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills test to assess lessons understanding and assimilation. 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students will learn the names of all seven days in Igbo. Students will learn the names of all thirteen months in Igbo. Students will learn how to greet others at different times of day using Igbo vocabulary. 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome the students and introduce the topic of learning Igbo days, months, and time of day (evening, morning). Discuss the cultural significance and importance of time-related concepts in Igbo language, emphasizing the role of days, months, and time of day in everyday communication. Display visual aids depicting the days of the week, months, and different times of the day to provide context for the lesson.. <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce and pronounce the names of the days of the week, months, and time of day in Igbo, providing explanations for each term's cultural relevance and usage. Engage students in interactive activities such as repeat-after-me exercises, where they practice pronouncing the Igbo names of the days, months, and time of day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day & Month Unveiling Present the charts vocabulary and sentence construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charts Flashcards with the names of days, months Handout 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teach the students to construct simple sentences using the days, months, and time of day in Igbo, providing examples of how these concepts are used in everyday conversation. <p>CONCLUSION: Review the pronunciation and usage of the Igbo days, months, and time of day with the students, ensuring that they can correctly identify and use these terms in spoken and written Igbo.</p>			
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