



INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE: YORUBA

DETAILED PLAN YORUBA ADVANCED LEVEL 5 WEEKS-10 SESSIONS

OBJECTIVES

- Develop the ability to comprehend and utilize complex language structures, including advanced grammar, idiomatic expressions, and nuanced vocabulary, to effectively communicate and express ideas in various contexts
- Gain a deep understanding of cultural nuances and historical contexts, enabling the use of Yoruba language with cultural sensitivity and the ability to engage in nuanced and sophisticated communication.
- Acquire advanced reading and writing skills in Yoruba, including the ability to comprehend and analyze complex texts, write in various genres, and express ideas with precision and eloquence.
- Develop the capacity to critically analyze Yoruba literature, media, and cultural artifacts, and interpret them within their socio-historical and linguistic contexts, demonstrating a high level of intellectual engagement and insight.

WEEK	TOPIC	GOALS	LESSON STRUCTURE	ACTIVITY	MATERIALS	OUTCOMES
1	<p>Yoruba Vocabulary Related to Location and Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a variety of clauses we often find an auxiliary verb M placed between the subject and the main verb of the clause. This word, which we can translate as 'happens/happened to' has the effect, where it occurs, of turning what would otherwise be a definite clause into an indefinite clause. 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learn Yoruba vocabulary related to location and action, enabling them to describe and understand spatial and dynamic concepts in the language. • identify and use Yoruba words related to location and action in various contexts, demonstrating an understanding of spatial relationships and physical movement. • Engage in practical activities to reinforce their knowledge of Yoruba vocabulary related to location and action and apply it in language usage 	<p>Introduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lesson begins with an introduction to Yoruba vocabulary related to location and action. The instructor explains the significance of learning these words for effective communication and understanding of spatial and dynamic concepts in Yoruba. <p>Middle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The instructor introduces common Yoruba words related to location and action, such as "inside" (lórí), "behind" (lẹhin), "run" (jí), "walk" (ró), and others. Visual aids and printed materials are used to facilitate understanding and pronunciation. • Students engage in vocabulary building exercises, learning the Yoruba words for various locations and actions. They practice pronunciation and spelling <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lesson concludes with a review of the location and action vocabulary learned and its practical applications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Location and Action Vocabulary • Vocabulary Building and Practice • Listening and Speaking Practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual aids • handouts with Yoruba words related to location and action • Audio recordings 	<p>This lesson plan delves into the fascinating world of definiteness and indefiniteness in Yoruba clauses, empowering your students to navigate sentence structure with precision and clarity. Prepare for a journey through grammatical concepts, hands-on activities, and a deeper understanding of Yoruba language dynamics!</p>

	<p>Unveiling the Nuances of Yoruba Clauses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a variety of clauses we often find an auxiliary verb M placed between the subject and the main verb of the clause. This word, which we can translate as 'happens/ happened to' has the effect, where it occurs, of turning what would otherwise be a definite clause into an indefinite clause. 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and understand the functions of definite and indefinite clauses in Yoruba. correctly construct sentences using definite and indefinite markers. differentiate between the meanings and contexts in which each type of clause is used. 	<p>Introduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review basic vocabulary related to location and action: ilé (home), ojà (market), jẹun (eat), sun (write). Discuss how we communicate information about specific or unspecified events in English. Introduce the concepts of definite and indefinite clauses. <p>Class Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the chart with examples of definite and indefinite clauses in Yoruba. Explain the functions of the definite marker "ní" and the indefinite marker "kan" or "gbogbo." Emphasize the difference in meaning and context between stating information about a specific entity or event (definite) and referring to something unspecified or general (indefinite). Practice saying the example sentences aloud as a class, focusing on intonation and the subtle distinction in pronunciation between the markers. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge students to rewrite sentences they previously wrote with one marker into sentences using the opposite marker. This reinforces their understanding of the differences in meaning and encourages them to explore alternative ways of expressing the same information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warm-up Definiteness Unveiling Picture Prompts Conclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chart with examples of definite and indefinite clauses Textbooks Pictures or flashcards depicting everyday situations and activities 	<p>This lesson plan delves into the fascinating world of definiteness and indefiniteness in Yoruba clauses, empowering your students to navigate sentence structure with precision and clarity. Prepare for a journey through grammatical concepts, hands-on activities, and a deeper understanding of Yoruba language dynamics!</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>"Mo fe" (I want) in Yoruba</p>	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> learn the phrase "Mo fe" (I want) in Yoruba and understand its usage in expressing desires and intentions. use "Mo fe" to express their wants and needs in various contexts, demonstrating an understanding of the phrase's application in everyday communication. engage in practical activities to reinforce their knowledge of "Mo fe" and apply it in Yoruba language.. 	<p>Introduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lesson begins with an introduction to the phrase "Mo fe" in Yoruba. The instructor explains the significance of learning this phrase for expressing desires and intentions <p>Middle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The instructor introduces the phrase "Mo fe" and its usage in expressing wants and needs. Visual aids and printed materials are used to facilitate understanding and pronunciation. Students engage in vocabulary building exercises, learning additional words and phrases to complement "Mo fe" in expressing specific wants and needs. They practice pronunciation and discuss the significance of these words Students listen to audio recordings of native Yoruba speakers using "Mo fe" in sentences. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lesson concludes with a review of "Mo fe" and its practical applications. Students receive additional resources for independent practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to "Mo fe" Vocabulary Building and Practice Listening and Speaking Practice Interactive Application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual aids Textbooks Audio recordings Worksheets 	<p>This lesson plan provides a comprehensive approach to learning "Mo fe" (I want) in Yoruba, incorporating listening exercises, practical application, and linguistic analysis to ensure students grasp the fundamental aspects of this phrase in Yoruba language and communication.</p>

WEEK	TOPIC	GOALS	LESSON STRUCTURE	ACTIVITY	MATERIALS	OUTCOMES
2	<p>Advanced Yoruba Numerals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lower Yoruba numerals are easy to understand and simple to operate but as we get into higher numbers we find that they get very complicated. 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> correctly identify and read Yoruba numerals from two hundred and beyond. Students will understand the logic and formation of complex numeral words in Yoruba. Students will be able to perform basic mathematical operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication) using Yoruba numerals.. 	<p>Introduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review basic Yoruba numerals from 1 to 100 and practice counting aloud as a class. Briefly mention the existence of larger numbers in Yoruba without revealing the specific words <p>Middle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the chart with examples of complex Yoruba numerals. Explain the system of prefixes and base units used to form these numbers (e.g., <i>ẹgbẹta</i> - three thousand, <i>inírún-ọ̀nà</i> - two hundred, <i>ọ̀nà</i> - fifty).. Students learn that <i>200</i> is a new basic word, <i>igba</i>, which enters into the system at 190 —<i>igba'din mewa</i> '200 short by 10'. 300 and 400 are basic words, but after that the even hundreds up to 2000 are multiplications of 200 and the odd hundreds are formed by subtraction.. <p>Class Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice breaking down and building complex numerals together, emphasizing the logic and patterns behind their formation.. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge students to create and share short stories in Yoruba that involve large numbers or calculations. This encourages creative application of their new knowledge and reinforces its integration into storytelling and communication.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction Numeral Unveiling Writing Drill Conclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chart with examples of Yoruba numerals Pictures or flashcards 	<p>This lesson plan dives into the intricate world of higher numerals and mathematical operations in Yoruba, empowering your students to navigate numbers with confidence and fluency. Get ready for a journey through word formations, calculations, and real-world applications, unlocking the full potential of Yoruba numeracy!</p>
3	<p>Eko Kejo (Means of Transportation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are some verbs in common use which are pronounced with a long vowel when they are followed by a second verb in the sort of situation where the corresponding English verb is followed by an infinitive, e.g. <i>mofé(é) rà á</i> 'I want to buy it'. 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn the Yoruba names for various means of transportation, enabling them to describe and understand different modes of travel in the Yoruba language. Students will be able to identify and use the Yoruba names for means of transportation in various contexts, demonstrating an understanding of transportation vocabulary in Yoruba. 	<p>Introduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lesson begins with an introduction to the topic of Eko Kejo (Means of Transportation) in Yoruba. The instructor explains the significance of learning these vocabulary words for effective communication and understanding of travel concepts in Yoruba. <p>Middle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The instructor introduces common means of transportation in Yoruba, such as "okada" (motorcycle), "keke" (tricycle), "ojú-irin" (train), "kárò" (car), "ojú ikòkò" (bicycle), and others. Visual aids and printed materials are used to facilitate understanding and pronunciation <p>Class Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students listen to audio recordings of native Yoruba speakers pronouncing words related to means of transportation. They practice repeating the words, focusing on accurate pronunciation and understanding the context of each mode of travel.. Students engage in vocabulary building exercises, learning the Yoruba names for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> introduction to Means of Transportation Vocabulary Building and Practice Listening and Speaking Practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual aids Audio recordings Textbooks 	<p>This lesson plan provides a comprehensive approach to learning Yoruba means of transportation incorporating listening exercises, practical application, and cultural significance to ensure students grasp the fundamental aspects of this vocabulary in Yoruba language and culture.</p>

			<p>various means of transportation</p> <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lesson concludes with a review of the means of transportation learned and their practical applications 			
	<p>Names of the Months and seasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no old names for the months in common use though some may be found as antiquarian curiosities in books. In newspapers January is referred to as <i>Osu kini pdun</i> 'first month of the year' and so on. 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand and correctly pronounce Yoruba names for the twelve months of the year. gain knowledge about the cultural significance of traditional Yoruba calendars. Students will have fun and feel confident using Yoruba vocabulary related to months in creative contexts. 	<p>Introduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the chart with the Yoruba names for the twelve months of the year. Explain the traditional Yoruba calendar system and discuss any cultural significance associated with specific months. <p>Class Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play a "guess the month" game by providing clues related to weather, festivals, or agricultural cycles in Yoruba. Students try to guess the corresponding month in Yoruba or English. <p>Middle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The instructor introduces the Yoruba names for the months of the year, providing visual aids and printed materials to facilitate understanding and pronunciation. Yorubas tend to think more in terms of seasons rather than months. There are two main seasons, <i>eerun</i> 'dry season' from about the middle of October to the middle of April and <i>akoko ojo</i> 'period of rain' during the other half of the year. Another name for the 'dry season' is <i>pgbple</i>. In the middle of the 'period of rain' there is a dry but cloudy season called <i>oworp</i>. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefly review the key points about Yoruba month names. Encourage students to actively use this vocabulary in their daily conversations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picture Prompts Sentence Swap Reflection Wrap-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pictures or flashcards Textbooks Chart 	
<p>4</p>	<p>Ekq Kejild: Different foods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talking about food, expressing hunger or thirst Grammar: Prepositional phrases, e.g., <i>niwajii. lehin</i>, etc., <i>gerunds</i> Cultural Information: How meals are structured: cooking and eating 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> learn common Yoruba names for various delicious foods. Students will be able to describe different foods in Yoruba, focusing on textures, flavors, and ingredients. Students will gain insights into the cultural significance of specific foods and traditional Yoruba meals. Students will feel confident and enjoy using Yoruba food vocabulary in creative contexts. 	<p>Introduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe familiar dishes in English without mentioning their names. Encourage students to guess the food and try saying its name in Yoruba if they know it. This activates prior knowledge and sets the stage for vocabulary exploration.. <p>Middle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the chart with pictures and Yoruba names of various Yoruba dishes. Say each name aloud clearly, emphasizing pronunciation and syllable breaks. Play audio recordings of native speakers pronouncing the same names to reinforce proper pronunciation. Have students repeat the names individually and as a class, focusing on sound accuracy and intonation.. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage students to write short stories in Yoruba about preparing or enjoying traditional Yoruba meals. This provides practice for using food vocabulary in a narrative context and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction Culinary Unveiling Sentence strips Discussion Vocabulary building Listening Conclusions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chart with pictures and Yoruba names of various Yoruba dishes (<i>èwà</i> - beans, <i>amala</i> - yam fufu, <i>òfè</i> - soup, <i>idàn</i> - stew) Audio recordings Textbooks 	<p>This lesson plan invites your students to delve into the vibrant world of Yoruba cuisine, expanding their vocabulary and cultural understanding through playful activities and mouthwatering exploration. Get ready for a journey through food names, descriptions, and cultural customs, leaving your students hungry for more!</p>

			<p>showcases cultural understanding..</p>			
	<p>Eko Kesandn (Clothing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Function: Describing how people dress and what they wear. • Grammar: Use of <i>lò</i> and <i>fi</i> different verbs to denote to put on, interrogative adjectives wo?/iru wo? • Cultural Information: Formal vs. informal dressing. 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learn the Yoruba names for various types of clothing, enabling them to describe and understand different apparel in the Yoruba language. • identify and use the Yoruba names for clothing in various contexts, demonstrating an understanding of apparel vocabulary in Yoruba. • engage in practical activities to reinforce their knowledge of Yoruba clothing vocabulary and apply it in language usage. 	<p>Introduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lesson begins with an introduction to the topic of Eko Kesandn (Clothing) in Yoruba. The instructor explains the significance of learning these vocabulary words for effective communication and understanding of clothing concepts in Yoruba culture.. <p>Class Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The instructor introduces common clothing items in Yoruba, such as "bùbá" (traditional robe), "sókòtò" (trousers), "àdirẹ̀" (traditional attire), "irù" (wrapper), "filà" (cap), "bààti" (hat), and others. Visual aids and printed materials are used to facilitate understanding and pronunciation.. <p>Middle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students engage in vocabulary building exercises, learning the Yoruba names for various types of clothing. They practice pronunciation and spelling, and discuss the significance of these items in Yoruba culture. • Students participate in interactive activities, such as creating sentences with the names of clothing items, discussing traditional attire and modern fashion using the clothing vocabulary <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lesson concludes with a review of the clothing vocabulary learned and its practical applications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Clothing Vocabulary • Vocabulary Building and Practice • Listening and Speaking Practice • Interactive Application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textbook • Visual aids • Online handouts 	<p>This lesson plan provides a comprehensive approach to learning Yoruba clothing vocabulary, incorporating listening exercises, practical application, and cultural significance to ensure students grasp the fundamental aspects of this vocabulary in Yoruba language and culture.</p>

WEEK	TOPIC	GOALS	LESSON STRUCTURE	ACTIVITY	MATERIALS	OUTCOMES
5	<p>Yoruba Adverbial Expressions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yoruba has no special class of words, like English words ending in 'My', which we can obviously label 'adverbs'. What we are dealing with in this lesson are words and expressions which can be used to define or qualify verbs or adjectives. 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and understand common Yoruba adverbial expressions. Students will be able to correctly use adverbial expressions in different sentence contexts. Students will appreciate the cultural nuances and meanings conveyed by specific adverbial expressions. 	<p>Introduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lesson begins with an introduction to the concept of adverbial expressions in Yoruba. The instructor explains the significance of using these expressions to convey time, place, manner, and frequency in sentence construction. <p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The instructor introduces the concept of adverbial expressions, providing examples and explaining their usage in Yoruba. Students practice identifying adverbial expressions and understanding their roles in sentence structure. Students learn to construct sentences using adverbial expressions in Yoruba. The instructor provides examples and guides students through the process of forming sentences with the appropriate adverbial expressions. Some common words which function as adverbs and also as adjectives and/or nouns are: daadaa 'well', buruku 'nastily*', pupd 'much', die 'a little', gbogbo 'altogether', yl 'this', yEn 'that'. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lesson concludes with a review of adverbial expressions and their practical applications. Students receive additional resources for independent practice, and the instructor reinforces the importance of mastering the use of these expressions for effective communication in Yoruba language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding Adverbial Expressions Practical Examples and Sentence Construction Listening and Speaking Practice interactive Application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yoruba adverbial expressions charts Yoruba sentences using adverbial expressions 	<p>This lesson plan takes your students on a captivating journey through the world of Yoruba adverbial expressions, unlocking the secrets of adding depth, emphasis, and vividness to their language. Prepare for a rollercoaster of playful activities, cultural insights, and expressive communication!</p>
	<p>Ekq Ketadinlogun: Asking for Directions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Function: Giving directions, expressing understanding or lack of understanding of some concept Grammar: Words like <i>ye</i>, to understand, <i>ru loju</i>, to confuse, etc., and the panicle <i>ki</i> Cultural Information: Traditional Yoruba rulers 	<p>At the end of the lesson students should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> learn common Yoruba phrases for asking for directions. understand and respond to directions given in Yoruba. develop skills in describing locations and landmarks using Yoruba vocabulary. 	<p>STEP 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lesson begins with an introduction to the topic of Eko Ketadinlogun (Asking for Directions) in Yoruba. The instructor explains the significance of learning these phrases for effective communication and navigating through different locations in Yoruba-speaking communities. <p>STEP 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The instructor introduces common Yoruba phrases for asking for directions, such as "şe ẹ je ki n şe idahun?" (Can you please give me directions?), "Nibo ni o wa?" (Where are you going?), "Nibo ni ibeere mi?" (Where is my destination?), and others. Visual aids and printed materials are used to facilitate understanding and pronunciation. Play audio recordings of native speakers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to Asking for Directions Vocabulary Building and Practice Listening and Speaking Practice Writing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Textbook Chart with illustrated pictures of common landmarks and locations (e.g., ojà - market, ilé-iwosan - hospital, ilé-ẹfún - church) Audio recordings 	<p>This lesson plan equips your students with the practical skills and vocabulary they need to navigate confidently in the world using Yoruba. Get ready for a journey through asking for directions, describing locations, and understanding common phrases, all while exploring the cultural nuances of navigating in Yoruba communities.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gain confidence in applying their knowledge of directions in real-world scenarios. 	<p>pronouncing the same names to reinforce proper pronunciation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students engage in vocabulary building exercises, learning the Yoruba phrases for asking for directions and common directional terms. They practice pronunciation and discuss the significance of these phrases in Yoruba communication.. <p>CONCLUSION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Briefly review the key points about Yoruba direction phrases and their usage. Encourage students to actively practice using these phrases in real-world situations, whether asking for directions in a Yoruba community or describing locations to others. 			
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