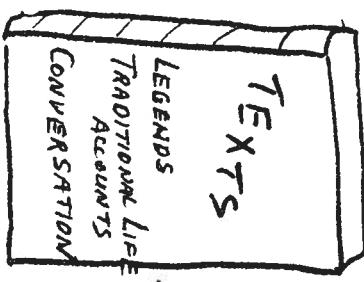
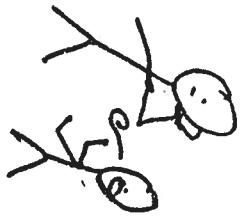


Old

SPEAKERS



LINGUIST

"GRAMMAR"

Phonology
Sound System
Sound Rules

MORPHOLOGY

How PREFIXES & SUFFIXES WORK

SYNTAX
How WORDS ARE ORDERED

SEMANTICS
WHAT THINGS MEAN

PRAGMATICS
How to USE LANGUAGE

TEACHERS

LEGENDS
TRADITIONAL LIFE
ACCOUNTS
CONVERSATION



DICT'IONARY

Lesson Plans
(VOCABULARY)

Usage

VOCABULARY

1. na (directive)
2. -na (object)
3. -na (object)
4. -na (object)
5. -na (object)

Curriculum
DEVELOPER

VOCABULARY
LIST

thijs
taska

Curriculum
OUTLINE

1. na (directive)
2. -na (object)
3. -na (object)
4. -na (object)
5. -na (object)

VOCABULARY

1. na (directive)
2. -na (object)
3. -na (object)
4. -na (object)
5. -na (object)

TEACHER

STUDENTS

NEW SPEAKERS

LANGUAGE PROGRAM

SYLLABUS DEVELOPMENT

Syllabus Lessons

Week 1-2

Vocabulary
Laptrui
taumui

niñamai?

picture is placed

picture is right

picture is left

picture is up

picture is down

picture is front

picture is back

picture is green

picture is red

picture is blue

picture is yellow

picture is orange

picture is black

picture is white

picture is pink

picture is brown

picture is grey

picture is purple

picture is green

picture is red

picture is blue

picture is yellow

picture is orange

picture is black

picture is white

picture is pink

picture is brown

picture is grey

picture is purple

picture is green

picture is red

picture is blue

picture is yellow

picture is orange

picture is black

picture is white

picture is pink

picture is brown

picture is grey

picture is purple

picture is green

picture is red

picture is blue

Visual Aids

Written Exercise

Reading

Cultural Lessons

Dialogue Series

Reading

New Speakers

- A. Review object case marker -na on noun objects (including any irregular forms, such as *anitka*).
1. Niñam-nan tlapet-pa-na an-imataka.
2. Niñam-nan sa-pa-ka-ni-a-panika?
3. Anitka-nan a-tlak!
- B. Teach the dual (-nasi) and plural (-nasi) forms of the object marker (-nasi).
1. Niñatka-nan a-titili!
2. Niñatka-nan-a-titili-a-wanaga.
- C. Teach transition sentences with 1st or 2nd person subject and 3rd person object (-na- prefix).
1. Niñam-nan tlapet-pa-na an-imataka?
2. Tlapet-nan-a-panika ci-hu-ka?
3. Niñatka-nan a-titili-nan.
4. Niñatka-nan-a-titili-nan.
- D. Teach the numbers 11 through 39.
- The -a- prefix on verbs takes the place of third person 1- or pa- subject endings. It is used to mark a third person object when the subject is first or second person. That means, it will be used with the verbal prefix -na- (as -na-za-, -na-za-za-, -na-za-za-za-), not with command forms like -(n)i- and -ti-, since these too are second person.