

Grade: 4

Lesson Number: 11

Unit Name: Grammar

Course: Bolī

Title: Identifying and Using Prepositions

Standards

Standard 5: Grammar: Verb Conjugation

- Students learn grammar related to regular and irregular verb conjugation. Further parts of speech are also introduced (adverbs, prepositions, and coordinating conjunctions).
 - *Students should recognize a verb and noun in sentences.*
 - *Students identify and correctly use singular and plural verbs and common/irregular conjugations.*
 - *Students identify and demonstrate usage of adverbs, prepositions, and coordinating conjunctions.*

Objective

1. Students will identify and demonstrate the proper usage of prepositions.

Prerequisites

- Teacher is familiar with parts of speech.

Materials

- Chart paper
- Markers
- Paper
- Pencils
- Sticky tack or tape
- Boxes or containers
- Objects: toys or everyday items (e.g., pencil)

Advanced Preparation

- Prepare a class list dividing students into groups of three or four. Choose children who have not had the opportunity to work with one another and those who work well with one another.
- Prepare a poster defining the term preposition (ਸਬੰਧਕ/sabandhak) and include an example with it. It must be noted that while the English term is “preposition,” however, due to the nature of Pañjābī sentence structure, it could actually be considered a “postposition.” Definitions are attached for “preposition” in English and ਸਬੰਧਕ (sabandhak) in Pañjābī.
- Collect enough boxes or containers so each group will have one.
- Collect enough objects so each student has one. The objects should be small enough to fit in the box or container.

Engagement (15-20 minutes)

- Using an object (desk) place another object (book) on the first object (desk) and then repeat. “*The book is on the desk*” (ਕਿਤਾਬ ਮੇਜ਼ ਦੇ ਉਤੇ ਹੈ ।). Then move the position of the object in relation to the desk (e.g., around, in front, behind, beside, under etc.) (Pañjābī examples attached below).
- Define a preposition and draw the student’s attention to the definition posted in the room.
- Brainstorm a list of prepositions in Pañjābī and post it in the room.
- Repeat the positions again. This time have the students identify the position of the object and write a sentence describing what they see on the board. For example, the book is on the table.
- Underline the preposition in the sentence.

Exploration (35 minutes)*Identifying Prepositions*

- Divide the students into groups of three or four. Provide each group with a box or container and four different objects.
- Have each student hold up their object and the teacher writes the name of all the objects on chart paper and posts it in the room.
- Have each student take a turn placing their object in relation to the box or container (e.g., ਅਗੇ, ਪਿਛੇ, ਨਾਲ). As the student places the object in different places the other members in the group orally describe the position of the object.
- All group members then write a sentence of what they see. Have students refer to the list of prepositions posted in the class and the object list to help them construct the sentences.
- Repeat the process so each student gets a chance to place their object in relation to the box or container. Encourage students to use different prepositions.

Explanation/Extension (5-10 minutes)

- As a culminating activity in their response journals have students define and provide two examples of a preposition and express what they enjoyed about the activity.

Evaluation

- Move among the groups to see each students’ abilities to use prepositions.

Teacher Resources

Definition: (from: <http://www.colorado.edu/slhs/CLL/latindex.htm>)

PREPOSITIONS: A preposition comes before (*pre*) a noun or pronoun, and shows the relationship (*position*) of that person or thing to something else. If you imagine an ant next to a hollow tree, a preposition describes "anywhere the ant can go" (this definition is clever but it leaves out a few prepositions, such as "of" and "for"). A preposition is followed by a noun or a pronoun.

- A few English prepositions: in, into, on, onto, over, under, through, to, up, down, by, with, from, of, out, between, across, without, for.
- Simple Latin prepositions: in (= in, on, into, or against), cum (with), e or ex (out of)

Note: In Pañjābī, they are “post-positions” because they come after nouns and pronouns.

ਸੰਬੰਧਕ ਉਹ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹਨ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਕਿ ਨਾਂਵ ਜਾਂ ਪੜਨਾਂਵ ਤੋਂ ਪਿੱਛੋਂ ਅਤੇ ਕਿਰਿਆ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਆ ਕੇ ਵਾਕ ਵਿਚਲੇ ਬਾਕੀ ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਂਵ ਜਾਂ ਪੜਨਾਂਵ ਦੇ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਸਾਉਂਦੇ ਹਨ (ਬਾਰੇ ਦੱਸਦੇ ਹਨ।) ਜਿਵੇਂ: ਮੈਂ ਕੁਰਸੀ ਉੱਪਰ ਬੈਠੀ ਹਾਂ। ਬੰਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਰੁੱਖਾਂ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚਕਾਰ ਖੜ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ।

Prepositions

English	Pañjābī	Transcriptions
In	ਅੰਦਰ, ਵਿਚ,	andar, vic
On, Up, Above	ਉੱਤੇ, ਉੱਪਰ	utte, uppar
Below, Under	ਬੱਲੇ	tthale
Before, In front of	ਅੱਗੇ	agge
Behind	ਪਿੱਛੇ	picche
Far	ਦੂਰ	dūr
Near	ਨੇੜੇ, ਲਾਗੇ	neṛe, lāge
From	ਤੋਂ	tom
To	ਵਲ	val
In between	ਵਿਚਕਾਰ	vickār
Up to	ਤਕ, ਤੀਕ,	tak, tīk
For	ਵਾਸਤੇ, ਲਈ	vāste, laī
Through	ਦੁਆਰਾ, ਰਾਹੀਂ	duārā, rāhī
With	ਨਾਲ	nāl
Without	ਬਗੈਰ, ਬਿਨਾਂ	bagair, binām
About	ਬਾਰੇ, ਸਬੰਧੀ	bāre, sabandhī

