



## Forgiveness Element 4: Words as Tools

<p><b>Linguistics, Mathematical Reasoning</b></p>	<p><b>Words as Tools</b></p>
<p><b>Age Level</b> 14 - Adulthood</p> <p><b>Time</b> 45 minutes</p> <p><b>Resources</b></p> <p><b>2 videos:</b></p> <p><i>Words as Tools</i> (Script and Interview)</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>Students will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase their phonemic awareness</li> <li>2. Use multilingual greetings</li> <li>3. Discuss ways to convey abstract concepts in a new language.</li> <li>4. Apply mathematical reasoning to linguistic development</li> </ol>	<p><b>Teachers, Parents or Self-Guided Learners will</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compare greetings in multiple languages and quiz a partner</li> <li>2. Compare expressions of apology in multiple languages</li> <li>3. Compare the words for common tools that begin with the same consonant</li> <li>4. Read and discuss a video script about words as tools for forgiveness. (The written script should reinforce what they hear in the video.)</li> <li>5. Create a mathematical probabilities table about your desire to learn languages</li> </ol>

# Words as Tools for Forgiveness

## Sharing in Pairs

What is a universal language? We speak with our faces. We speak through the music and art we create. We also speak some common words.

For example, how many ways can you say hello?

Do you recognize each of these greetings? Have one partner say the word and another partner guess the origin. Then trade places. Quiz one another until you correctly identify most of the greetings.

Hello (English)

Hola (Spanish)

Bonjour (French).

Nihau (Chinese)

Selom (Amharic)

Dorood (Farsi)

Namaste (Hindi)

Vaangha (Tamil)

Ahlan bekum (Arabic)

Hujambo (Swahili)

Dumela (Basotho)

Konnichiwa (Japanese)

Aloha (Hawaiian)

Kia ora (Maori)

Guten tag (German)

Compare and contrast the sound of “hello” in most languages. Do the consonants and vowels sound similar or different?

Not surprisingly, most people are less familiar with words of apology and forgiveness, which are not as simple to say as “hello.” See how many of the following phrases you have heard:

Yuyaynina (Kichwa) To apologize or forgive

Perdonar (Spanish) To forgive someone

Verzeihung (German) Forgiveness)

Dui Bu Qi (Chinese) I am sorry; I apologize)

An iznik (Arabic) Pardon me

Whakaora ki a koe (Maori) Forgive you)

Ich verzeih dir (German) I forgive you)

### **Write and Say Common Tools**

In your own language, write and say some words for common tools that start with the S sound.

Say some words in English: spoon, scissors, shovel. Clap out the syllables. What other common tools can you write and say in more than one language?

### **Listen to Ideas**

A teacher of languages will share ideas about forgiveness. Watch the following video or, if you cannot access it, read and discuss the concepts in her script.

<https://mega.nz/folder/t9hHmJ4R#9ApsGewG3W7i8K3v3eIEXA>

### **Words Create**

We use tools for many things.

We use tools to eat.

We use tools to work.

We use words to create. We can create understanding, hope, joy, sorrow.

We can make repairs with our words, for words too are tools.

Some helpful tools include these phrases:

“Excuse me.” “Pardon me.” “How can I help?”

Sometimes the best tools are the most difficult to use. These include “I am sorry” and “I forgive you.” Please remember to say, “I love you” and to remember that actions speak louder than words.

## **Mathematical Reasoning and Language: Creating One from Two**

Language “barriers” can create misunderstanding or can blend two minds and hearts together as one.

Inviting peace surely includes a great effort to speak to diverse members of our human family?

Everyone has a reason for choosing to learn a particular language. Some researchers have tried to use numbers to measure the likelihood of your success in learning a second language. (Advanced learners may click on the article below.)

Using simple addition, we can look for linguistic patterns and personal purpose as two factors that determine our success. Draw a table like the one you see here. Review the written greetings and forgiveness phrases you read at the beginning of the chapter. Based on those examples, choose three languages other than your native tongue. Try to determine how readily you might learn these languages.

<https://towardsdatascience.com/can-we-measure-language-difficulty-by-the-numbers-3d591396934c>

## Exploring My Options

In each box, score 10 points for *Very True*, 6 points for *Maybe*; 3 points for *Doubtful* or 0 for *Not at all*. Add your point value on the right and check at add comments at the bottom.

<b>My Learning Assets</b>	<b>Foreign Language 1:</b>	<b>Foreign Language 2:</b>	<b>Foreign Language 3</b>	<b>Score</b>
The words have recognizable root syllables (similar to my native tongue)				
The rhythm of the sentences corresponds with familiar phrases or concepts				
I hear people in my location speak this language; I can listen to their interactions or ask about unfamiliar words				
I like the challenge of learning a more difficult language. I want to know people from this region and am willing to spend three hours per week memorizing words and grammar in an online language course				