TEACHER'S NOTES

1D. My text in Europanto or Cosmopanto

In this activity, students will…
· Take a playful approach to multilingualism.
· Observe how languages are connected to each other.
· Become aware of different language learning strategies (intercomprehension between languages, working out meaning from context).
· Become aware of their own multilingualism and that of their classmates.
· Learn about the phenomenon of code-mixing or code-switching as a natural form of bilingual speech.
· Express their multilingual skills through their own multilingual text (optional activity, stage 5).

ESTIMATED TIME

55 MIN

+30 minutes for optional activity

How to use this resource

STAGE 1	· Explain to your students that code-mixing is a natural phenomenon that occurs among bilinguals. · Ask your students if they ever switch or mix codes in any way. Even monolinguals might use words from other languages in their speech. · Give your students the worksheet with the text in Europanto and ask them to read it on their own.	**10'**
STAGE 2	· Ask your students if they have understood the text. Why? Why not? · Ask your students which languages they think appear in the text and to highlight the different languages in different colours (solution provided below).	**15'**
STAGE 3	· Make your students aware that they can guess the meaning of some words based on context or on words in other languages that they speak. · Put your students into small groups and have them try to work out the meaning of the words they do not know. They can help each other (each student will probably have different skills in different foreign languages) and use dictionaries (online or otherwise). · Once they have finished, ask your students if they were able to guess the meaning of all the words. Let the different groups help each other in a class discussion. A glossary listing all the words, the languages they belong to and their translations is included below.	**20'**
STAGE 4	· Ask your students if any of them can speak (to any degree) any of the languages used in the text. Ask them if they speak other languages besides those used in the text. Let them discuss the multilingualism present in the classroom.	**10'**

**STAGE 5
(OPTIONAL
ACTIVITY)**

· This is an optional activity that can be done in class or as homework. **30'**
· Explain to your students that Europanto is an invented language that has no particular rules and is based on mixing different European languages. Tell them that it would be possible to invent another language, Cosmopanto (derived from "cosmopolitan"), by combining languages from all over the world, rather than just European languages.
· Ask your students to create their own Europanto or Cosmopanto text using the languages they speak. The text can be a joke, an anecdote, a proverb or a tale. Encourage your students to be creative; there is no right or wrong way to do this activity! Grammar is not relevant here; the focus is on the multilingual nature of the text.
· You can let your students use multilingual dictionaries and the internet if they are unsure about the spelling of any words.
· If you think your students might not be feeling creative, you could bring in some texts containing well-known jokes, proverbs or tales and ask the students to "translate them" into Europanto or Cosmopanto.
· At the end of the activity, the students' texts can be presented in class, shared among small groups or made into a Cosmopanto book.

Prep time suggestions
· Print out the instruction sheet and the worksheet for your students.
· Bring in different bilingual dictionaries (Italian – English, German – English, Spanish – English, French – English) or print out copies of the glossary provided.
· If you think your students might not be feeling creative, you can bring in some texts containing well-known jokes, proverbs or tales as a fallback and ask the students to "translate them" into Europanto or Cosmopanto.
· Read chapter 1 of the Teacher's Book *Inclusion, Diversity and Communication Across Cultures*, available online (*https://pagines.uab.cat/eylbid/en/content/teachers-book*), especially section 1.3.2, for extra background information on the topic of individual multilingualism.

My text in Europanto or Cosmopanto

Toto et sa little sorella

Discover Europanto

On the worksheet you will find a text in "Europanto", an invented language made up of different European languages. This is what you should do with it:

1) Read the Europanto text *Toto et sa little sorella* on your own. What do you notice? Which languages are used in the text?
2) Highlight the words in the text according to the language they belong to. Use a different colour for each language.
3) In small groups, try to fill in the table on the worksheet with the words you do not understand. You can use a dictionary.
4) Try to explain the story in English.

Write your own text in Cosmopanto (*optional*)

5) Write your own Cosmopanto text with words from the different languages you speak (they do not have to be European languages, that is why we have called it Cosmopanto!). Your text can be a joke, an anecdote, a proverb or a tale. If you are unsure about the spelling of words in different languages, you can look them up in a dictionary.

Toto et sa little sorella

Die Mutter of Toto lui demande to go shopping y lui donne una liste de things zu kaufen.
Seine mamma le dice auch: "Nimm tua little sorella mit!"
Toto geht in das magasin, kauft todas things, aber quando er herauskommt, seine little sorella falls dans un Loch y disappears.
Quando Toto arrive at home, seine Mutti le dice: "Wo ist ta little sorella?"
Toto answers: "Elle est dans un Loch gefallen."
"Aber por qué du hast her nicht helped to sortir?" dice la mother.
"Porque it was not aufgeschrieben sur la Liste!" answers Toto.

Activity developed by Elena Deus, Carolin Feiler, Antonella Piro, and Amina Taibi-Haschke

Word	Language	Translation

My text in Europanto or Cosmopanto (solutions)

Toto et sa little sorella

Die Mutter of Toto lui demande to go shopping y lui donne una liste de things zu kaufen. Seine mamma le dice auch: „Nimm tua little sorella mit!"

Toto geht in das magasin, kauft todas things, aber quando er herauskommt, seine little sorella falls dans un Loch y disappears.

Quando Toto arrive at home, seine Mutti le dice: "Wo ist ta little sorella?"
Toto answers: "Elle est dans un Loch gefallen."

"Aber por qué du hast her nicht helped to sortir?" dice la mother.
„Porque it was not aufgeschrieben sur la liste!" answers Toto.

Toto and his little sister

Toto's mother asks him to go shopping and gives him a list of things to buy. His mum also tells him: "Take your little sister!"

Toto goes to the shop and buys all the things, but when he leaves his little sister falls in a hole and disappears.

When Toto arrives at home, his mum says: "Where is your little sister?"
Toto answers: "She fell in a hole."

"But why didn't you help her to get out?" says his mother.
"Because it was not written on the list!" answers Toto.

English – French – German – Italian – Spanish

Source: Österreichisches Sprachen Kompetenz Zentrum (ÖSZ) (2007): Kinder entdecken Sprachen. Europanto. Graz: ÖSZ, page 11. Available online at: https://silo.tips/download/praxisreihe-kinder-entdecken-sprachen-europanto-32

Europanto Glossary

Word	Language	Translation
aber	German	but
answers	English	--
arrive	French	arrives
at home	English	--
auch	German	also
aufgeschrieben	German	written
dans	French	in
das	German	the
de	French	of
demande	French	asks
dice	Spanish	says
die	German	the
disappears	English	--
donne	French	give
du	German	you
elle	French	she
er	German	he
est	French	is
et	French	and
falls	English	--
gefallen	German	fell / fallen
geht	German	goes
hast	German	has
helped to	English	--
her	English	--
herauskommt	German	leaves
in	German	in
ist	German	is
it was not	English	--
zu kaufen	German	to buy
kauft	German	buys
la	Spanish	the

Word	Language	Translation
la	French	the
le	Spanish	him / her
liste	French	list
Liste	German	list
little	English	--
Loch	German	hole
lui	French	him
magasin	French	shop
mamma	Italian	mum
mother	English	--
Mutter	German	mother
Mutti	German	mum
nicht	German	not
nimm … mit	German	take
of	English	--
por qué	Spanish	why?
porque	Spanish	because
quando	Italian	when
sa	French	his/her
seine	German	his/her
sorella	Italian	sister
sortir	French	to leave
sur	French	on
ta	French	your
things	English	--
to go shopping	English	--
todas	Spanish	every / all
tua	Italian	your
un	French	a
una	Italian	a
wo	German	where
y	Spanish	and