Early Literacy In Action

Early Childhood Institute

April 19-20, 2023

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Session Goals

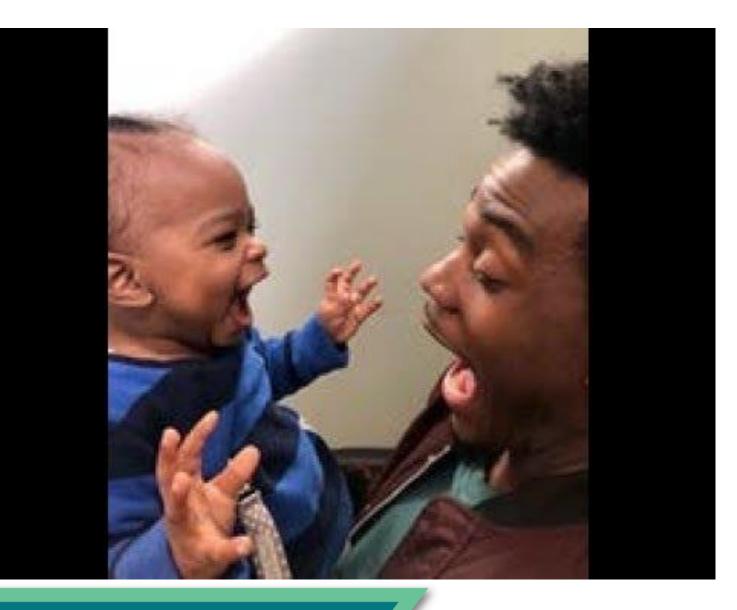
After attending this session, you will have an awareness of:

- Why oral language is important and how it is an essential component of reading comprehension
- Stages of oral language development
- Strategies to facilitate oral language through speaking and reading

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 Strategies to develop vocabulary and why being intentional is so important

Look Who's Talking!



Why is Oral Language Important?





Simple View of Reading

Decoding/Word Recognition (The ability to read individual words.)



Reading Comprehension (The ability to understand printed words.)

Gough & Tunmer (1986)



The Stages of Oral Language Development

| Age | Characteristics |
|------------------------|--|
| 3-12 months | Cooing, smiling, laughing Playing with sounds-babbling (da da da) Communicating with gestures-waving, pointing Sound like they're talking but not using words that are recognizable |
| 12-18 Months | Saying first words with meaning (mama for mom) Understanding more words than they can say Using mostly nouns By 18 months, using between 50-150 words |
| 18 months – 2 years | Combining words Simple pronouns, often confusing me and I Naming objects they see regularly Responding to simple commands |



The Stages of Oral Language Development

| Age | Characteristics |
|-----------|--|
| 2-3 years | Sentences grow longer-three to four words Using some plurals and past tense Talking about what they're doing as they do it Improving conversational skills-respond more often |
| 3-4 years | Speaking clearly enough to be understood by a stranger Asking who, what, why questions |
| 4-5 years | Sentences are more complex with words like if, and, or when Able to tell stories Able to answer questions about stories Able to follow requests |

Sword, Rosalyn. "Supporting Language Development in the Early Years." The Hub | High Speed Training, 25 Oct. 2022, https://www.highspeedtraining.co.uk/hub/supporting-language-development-in-the-early-years/.



Language Facilitation Strategies

| Receptive Language | Expressive Language |
|---|---|
| Self-Talk-describing what you (the teacher) are doing. Parallel Talk-describing what the child is doing. | Recast-Provide a correct model and have the child repeat.Expansion-Repeat the word and add more information. |





With your table team, read the scenarios in your envelope. Classify each scenario as selftalk, parallel talk, recast or expansion.

Record your answers on the provided answer sheet.



The Three Ts Strategy



Tune In Be in the moment.

Talk More Use a wide variety of words.

Take Turns Engage in conversation

"PNC Grow up Great® - Inspiring Great Futures." GROW UP GREAT, https://www.pnc.com/en/about-pnc/corporate-responsibility/grow-up-great/campaigns/the-3ts.html.



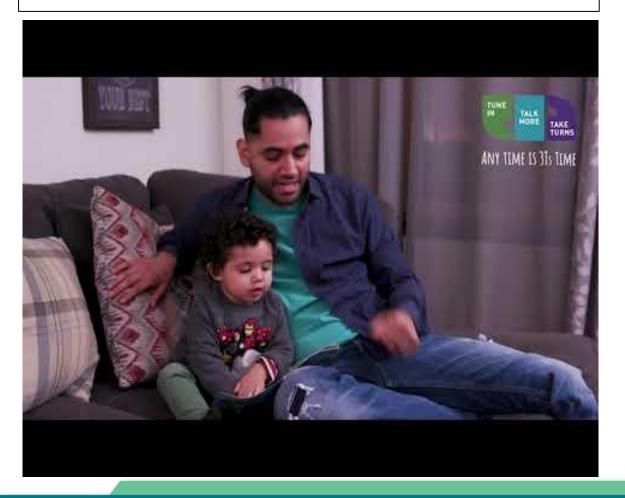
How are Conversational Turns Related to Early Brain Development?

- Brain Structure
- Brain Function
- Reading Skills
- IQ Scores
- Socioemotional Development
- Language, Executive Functioning and Reasoning Scores

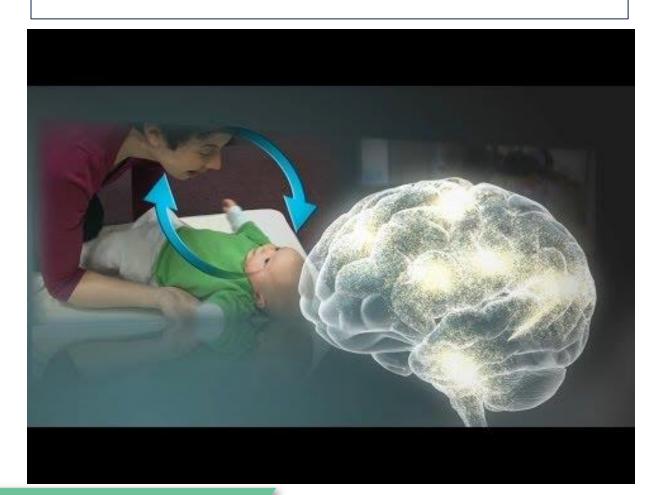
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Vocabulary Skills

Tune In, Talk More, Take Turns



Serve and Return



Vocabulary Routine

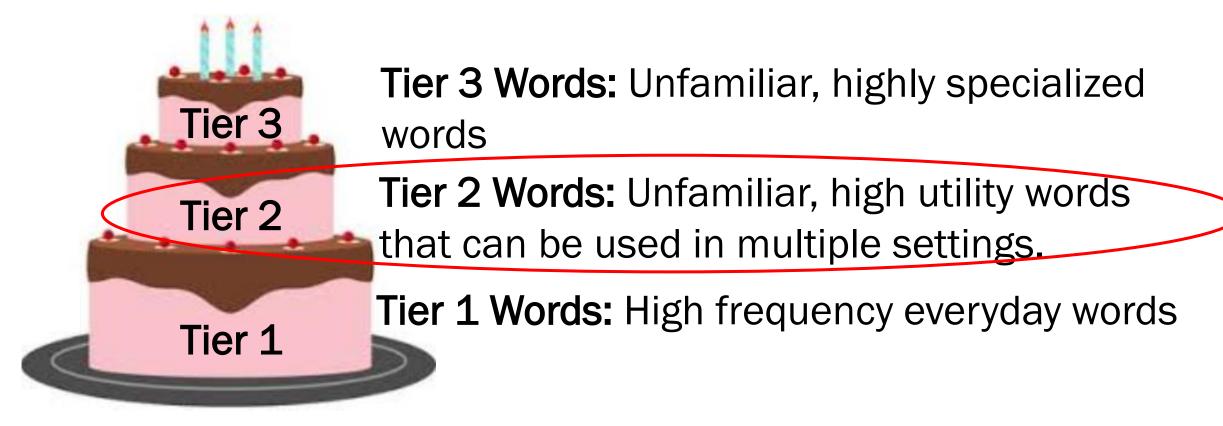
1. Say the word. Child friendly definition, gesture, picture, printed word.

- 2. Children repeat the word.
- 3. Provide another context for the word.

4. Children share definition with a neighbor.

Beck, Isabel, et al. "Taking Delight in Words: Using Oral Language to Build Young Children's Vocabularies." *Reading Rockets*, 16 Oct. 2014, <u>https://www.readingrockets.org/article/taking-delight-words-using-oral-language-build-young-childrens-vocabularies</u>.

Choosing Vocabulary Words



Sumpter, Olivia. "Vocabulary Tiers for Improving Literacy." Vocabulary Tiers for Improving Literacy | Bedrock Learning, Bedrock Learning, 8 Mar. 2022, https://bedrocklearning.org/literacy-blogs/using-vocabulary-tiers-to-improve-literacy/





In groups of four, choose one book from the basket. Each person choose a tier 2 word to teach to the group. Take turns teaching your word to the group using the vocabulary routine.



Repeated Reading

Repeated Reading Goal: To build understanding, background knowledge and the ability to retell the story.

First Read: Introduce the book (explain the problem)

Build a first understanding of vocabulary

Think aloud about main character's thoughts or feelings

Second Read: Enrich comprehension

Continue to highlight selected vocabulary Think aloud about main character's motivations or thoughts

Third Read: Reinforce Comprehension

Reinforce vocabulary Guide students as they retell the story

McGee, Lea M, et al. "Repeated Interactive Read Aloud in Preschool and Kindergarten." *Reading Rockets*, 8 Oct. 2019, https://www.readingrockets.org/article/repeated-interactive-read-alouds-preschool-and-kindergarten.

Survey and Resources

Survey



Early Literacy In Action Survey





Early Literacy in Action Resources



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