Promoting Language via Oral Storytelling





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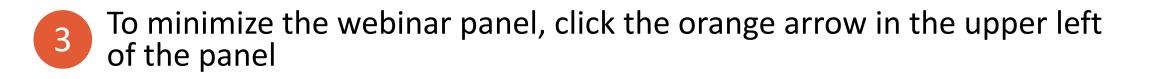
Webinar Tips



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To submit a question, click "Questions" in the webinar panel and type in your question



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WHAT?

HOWP



Narrative (aka story) - monologic telling or retelling of a specific event, real or fantasy; causally related events told in sequence







Why Oral Storytelling?

Advantages of Oral Storytelling Over Book Reading



Oral stories are more likely to be child friendly, personally relevant, and culturally grounded.

to be literate or to have access to books.



Oral storytelling reduces the need for background knowledge needed to understand the story.

Families from all SES groups use oral storytelling. Do not need



Adults naturally use more sophisticated talk during oral storytelling than they do in shared book reading.



Oral storytelling allows for more intimate talk around emotions. Children whose parents encouraged this type of storytelling have fewer behavior problems and better social skills.



Oral stories are flexible, adjustable, and developmentally appropriate.



Easier to repeat which increases the impact on language production and comprehension skills.



PREPARING AMERICA'S STUDENTS FOR COLLEGE & CAREER

questions requiring literal recall and understanding of the details (who, what, where, when, etc.).

Answer

Use and understand question words.

Understand and use narrative language to describe people, places, things, locations, events, and actions. Write narrative, informative, and explanatory texts through shared writing.

Retell a story using narrative language to describe characters setting, and a beginning, a middle, and an end to events of the story in proper sequence. Identify and express mental states and emotions of self and others.

Produce and expand complete sentences orally and in shared writing exercises.

Retell

important

facts and

information.

Create and tell an original story to describe characters setting, and a beginning, a middle, and an end to events of the story in proper sequence. Use narrative language to describe people, places, things, locations, events, actions, and scene or facts from a text that has been read independently.

vocabulary

informational discourse

> reading comprehension

domain knowledge

writing

ORAL NARRATIVE LANGUAGE

ORAL STORYTELLING

Eye contact
Turn taking
Theory of mind

Emotions 🛇 Problem solving 🖒 Protection 🛆





Narratives contain...

Story grammar

character, problem, feeling, action, and ending

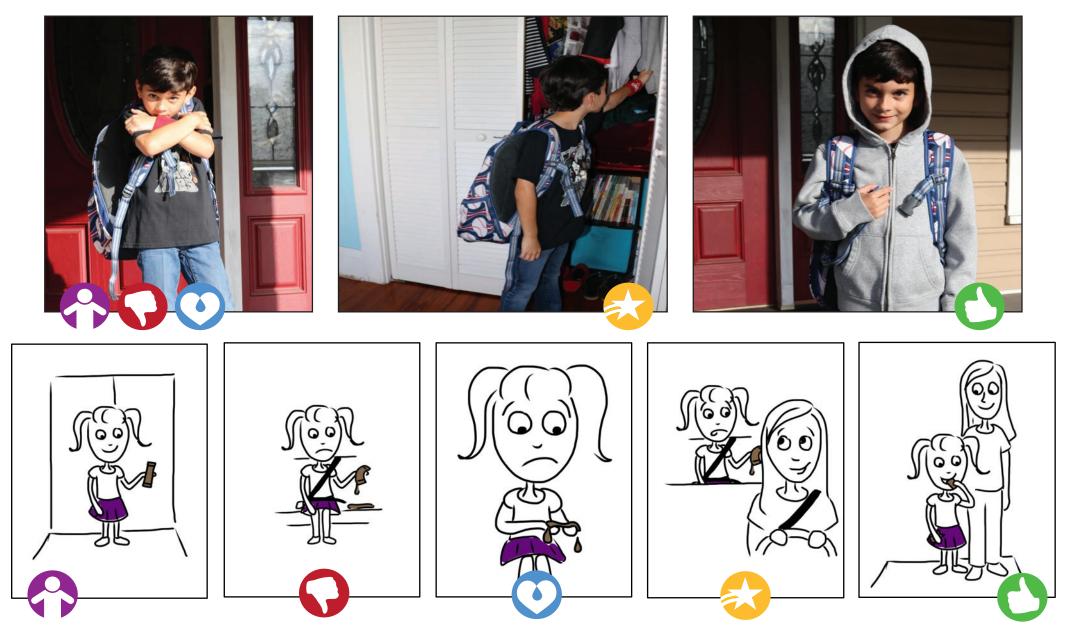
Complex language

because, so that, when, after modifiers

Solution Vocabulary

less common, but useful words

Photo scenes are part of the ALPS material www.trinastoolbox.com



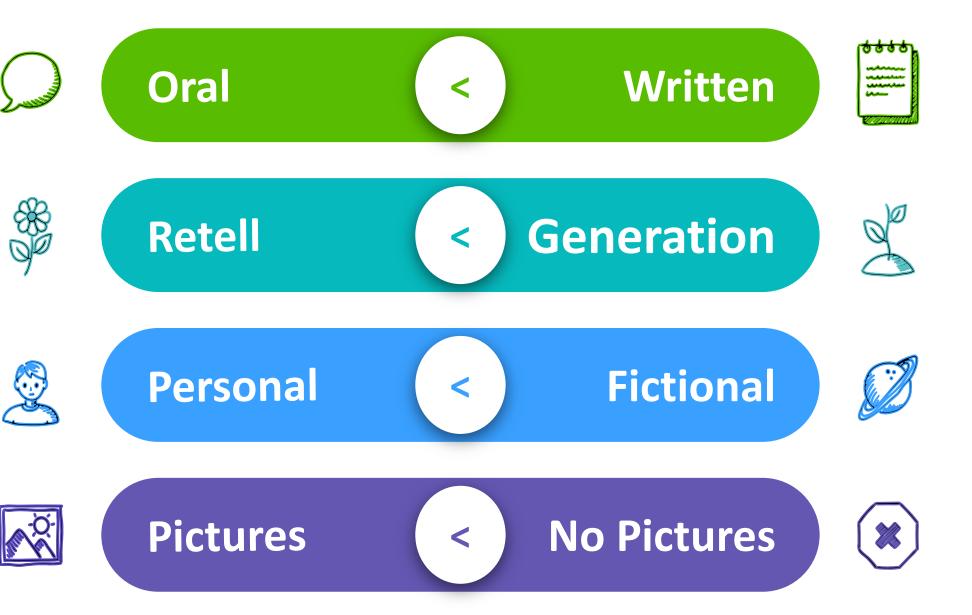
Illustrations and icons are part of the Story Champs program
• www.languagedynamicsgroup.com



Yesterday, Nola was playing on the playground. Some of the children started to make fun of her. <u>Nola felt sad **because** her friends were</u> <u>being mean</u>. She talked to her teacher about it. Her **patient** teacher said, "I will talk to them." <u>After Nola's teacher talked to the children</u>, <u>they apologized</u>. Nola was happy they said they were sorry.



Start with easy stories & build toward more difficult storytelling tasks

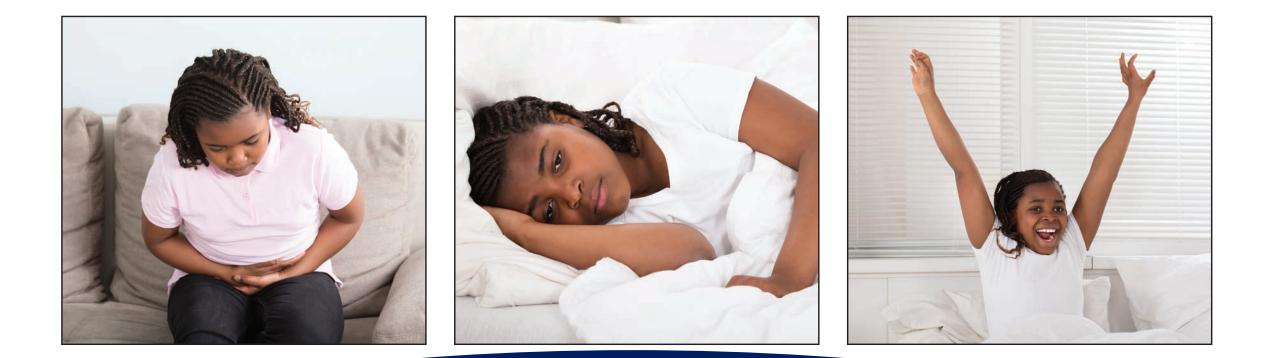


Model child relevant stories with all the story grammar elements Use many different stories rather than repeat the same story on consecutive sessions

> Character Problem Feeling Action Ending

Have children retell the stories using all the story grammar elements

Avoid lengthy definitions and explanations - just name the parts and move on



Use pictures, icons, props, or gestures to support learning and practicing \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc Fade the visual supports quickly

Model a variety of complex sentences and unfamiliar words, but prompt children to use sentences that are within their ZPD.

Model complex sentences and unfamiliar words because when after so that before although

Model the sentence and have the child repeat it. "Listen. He was sad <u>because</u> he got <u>injured</u>. Now you say it." **Prompt** children to use complex sentences and unfamiliar words "Has something like that ever happened to you?"

"Tell me/friend a story about a time when you were sad/sick."



Encourage Spillover

story grammar, complex language, & vocabulary



Drawing, dictating, and writing



Take home telling



Shared story book reading

Draw attention to students' use of complex sentences

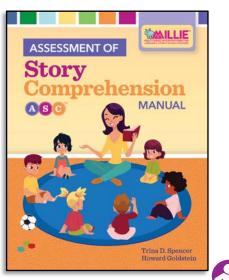
Use the new words intentionally in other contexts

Encourage children to use and define new words

Use story grammar to promote social emotional health



Use story grammar framework to teach problem solving



Assessment of Story Comprehension ASC Child Name Carlos and the Big Hill Examiner Date

You are going to listen to a story. It is called Carlos and the Big Hill.

Hmm. I wonder what will happen in this story. Let's think about the title, *Carlos and the Big Hill*. What do you think will happen?

1	2

0

Now you are going to listen to the story. Listen carefully because I'm going to ask you some questions about the story. Are you ready?

A few days ago, Carlos was riding his new black bike on the sidewalk. He rode up and down the sidewalk in front of his house.

When Carlos rode past his neighbor's house, he started going down a big hill. Then Carlos' bike hit a bump in the sidewalk. He fell off his bike and <u>injured</u> his arm. Carlos cut his arm on the rough ground.

Carlos was sad.

1.

He picked up his bike and slowly walked home. He found his mom and said, "Mommy, I fell and injured myself. My arm is cut."

His mom gently cleaned his cut. Then she put a bandage on his arm. After Carlos got a bandage, his mom gave him a hug. He asked his mom if she would watch him ride his new bike. She said, "Of course. I want to watch you, but don't injure yourself again." Carlos rode his bike so well that his mom clapped and cheered for him.

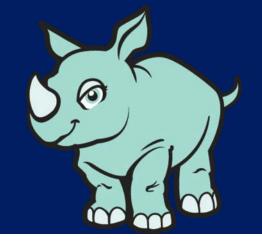
Thanks for listening. Now I'm going to ask you some questions.

Turn Over to Continue ASC Administration.

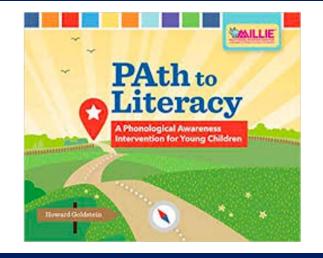
				_				
ASC 1. Carlos and the Big Hill (continued)								
	2.	What was Carlos doing in this story?	💦 🕤	0	1	2		
	3. In this story, Carlos was sad. Why was Carlos sad?		irlos 🚺 💽	0	1	2		
	4. Carlos fell off his bike and cut his arm. What happened next?		/hat	0	1	2		
	5.	Why do you think Carlos's mom gave hir hug?	na	0	1	2		
	6.	What happened at the end of the story?	0	0	1	2		
	7.	The next time Carlos rides his bike, do you think he will go down a big hill? Why / Why not? If child does not tell why, use the prompt		0	1	2		
		Ok Now tell me why.						
	8a.	Tell me, what does <i>injure</i> mean?		0	2	3		
	f chil	d does not say "to hurt something" or "to	get hurt," then ask:					
	8b.	Does injure mean to cook something or a hurt something? (Circle response)	to	0 1		1		
,	* For It	ems 3, 5, and 7, if child responds with the word "Be	cause," use the prompt: Because why?					
			Total Score			17		
Child's performance was a valid representation of his/her ability Examiner Notes:								

2	Assessment of Story Comprehension (ASC™), by Trina D. Spencer and Howard Goldstein.
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Learn more about Story Champs: www.languagedynamicsgroup.com

MANUAL

Trina D. Spencer

Howard Goldstein

ASSESSMENT OF

Story

AS

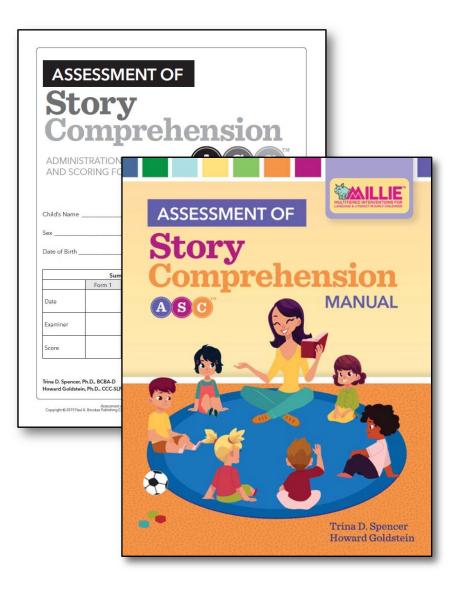


For many free resources: www.trinastoolbox.com

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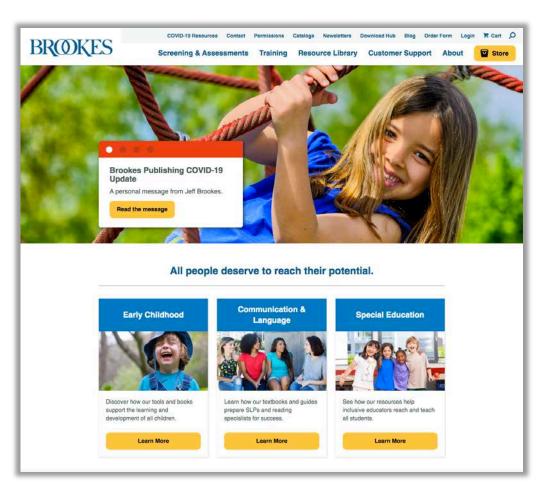
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You're rising to the occasion. We're here to help.

We know you're facing unprecedented disruptions to your important work with families due to the spread of COVID-19. In our new reality, how can you stay connected with families, continue providing essential services, and keep promoting the healthy development of young children?

We've compiled a growing list of free resources to help you through these uncertain times. From blog posts to webinars, these expert resources will help you support young children and families and continue your professional development while you're staying safe at home.



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