

Language Facilitation Strategies in Early Learning Programs



SHUCREA CAMERON
DOCTORAL CANDIDATE
FIRST GRADE TEACHER



Community Agreements

- ▶ Respectful and Understanding
- ▶ Give Input
- ▶ Be Positive
- ▶ Listen

Learning Objectives

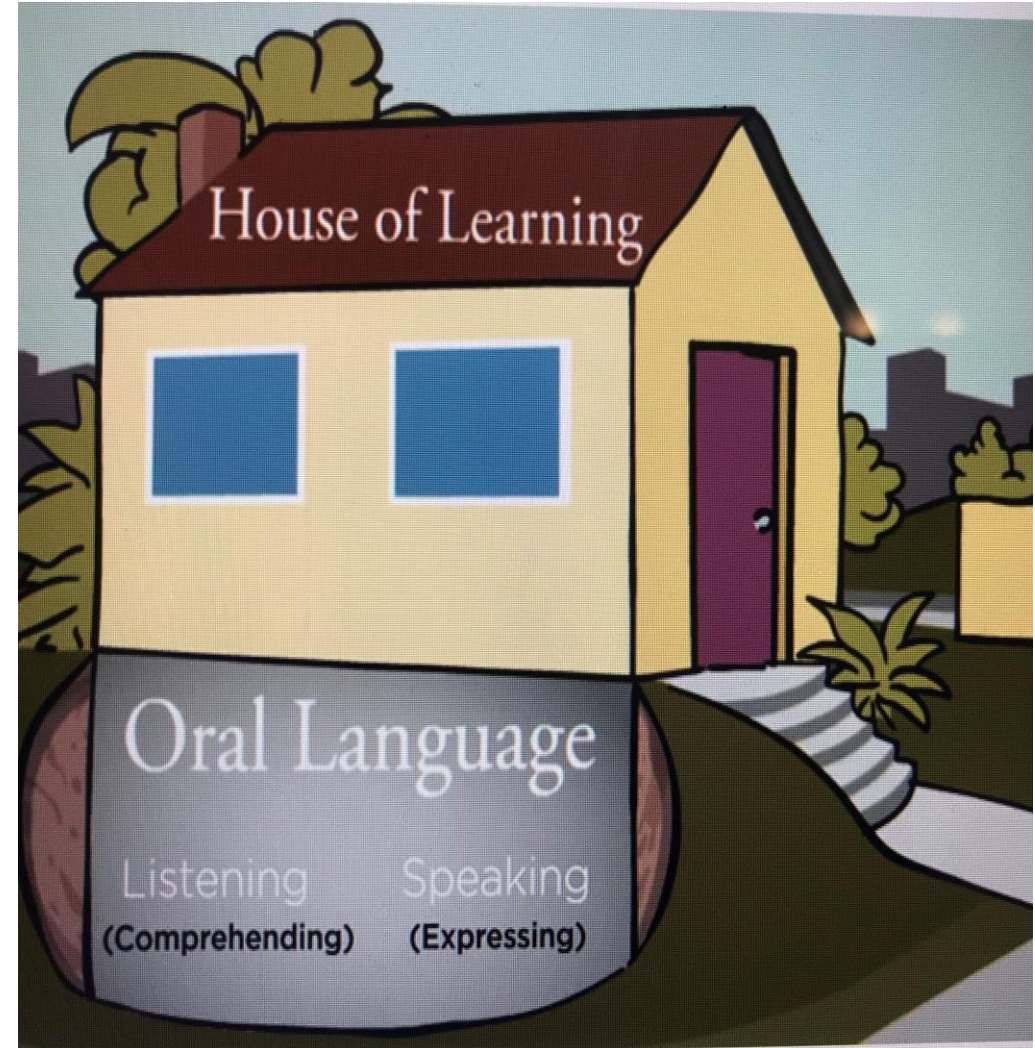
- Learn about the stages of Language Development.
- Reflect on the teacher's role in providing an environment that supports early language development.
- Learn and develop a plan to use language facilitation strategies in the classroom.

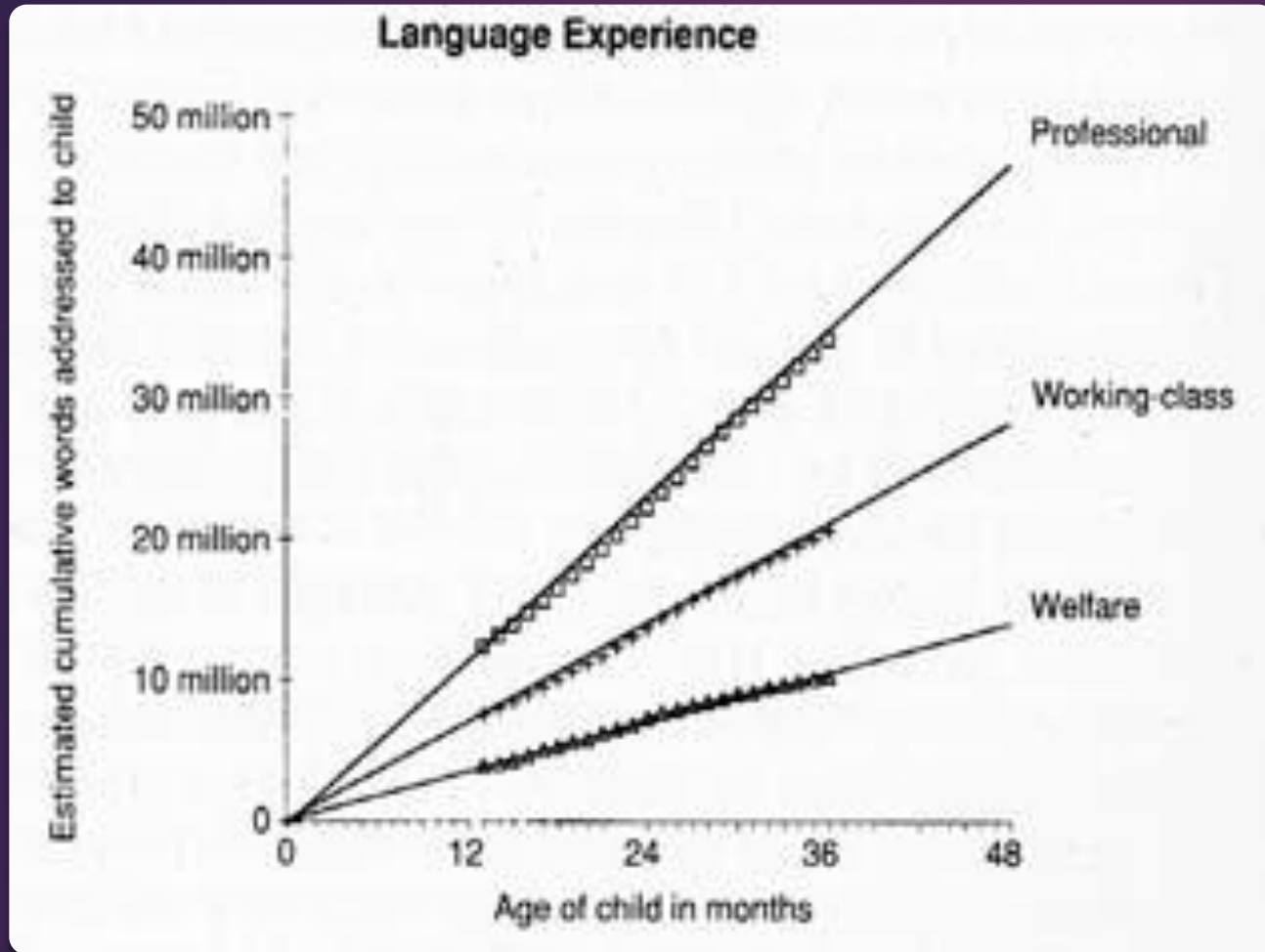
House of Learning

Learning is like building a house.
You need a **strong foundation**

For the house of learning; the
foundation is **oral language**

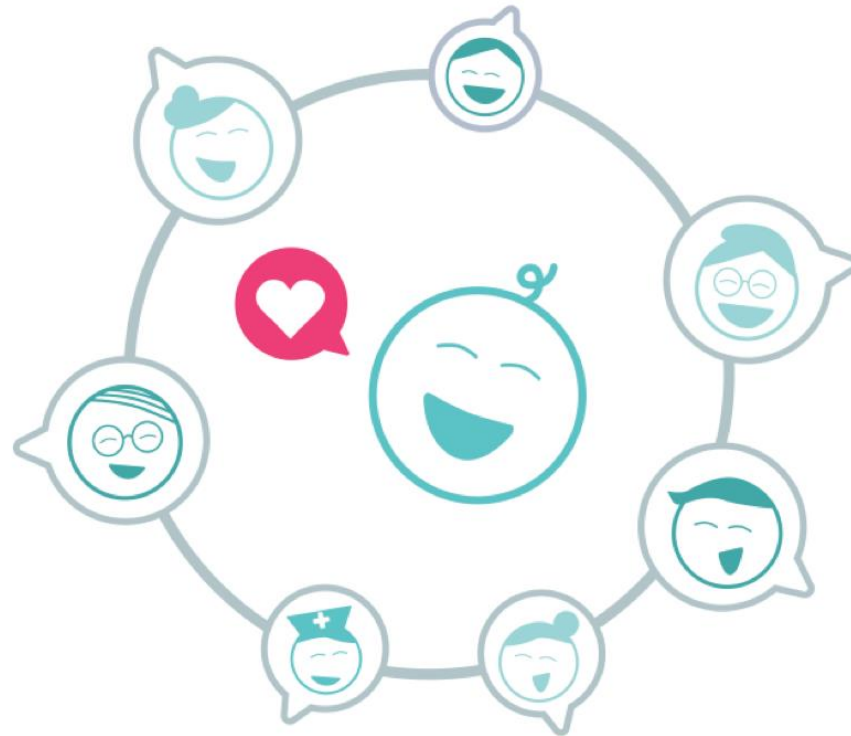
Oral Language consist of
listening and **speaking**





Language Experience and Outcomes

YOUR BABY IS ALWAYS LISTENING
MAKE SURE YOU'RE TALKING



Improving
Language
Development



Birth to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	Preschool -3 years	Pre-K 4	Kindergarten
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Stages of Language Development

Infants



- ▶ React to environment
- ▶ Respond to tone of voice rather than words
- ▶ Use eye gaze to establish joint attention
- ▶ Understand simple gestures and familiar words

Younger Toddlers

- ▶ Use one word/sign to communicate
- ▶ Use gestures in response to words (i.e. up, bye)
- ▶ Attempt to sing familiar songs
- ▶ Associate sounds with objects
- ▶ Imitate words/signs
- ▶ Understand simple directions when paired with gesture

Older Toddlers

- ▶ Combine two to three words/signs to communicate
- ▶ Understand words when object is not present
- ▶ Respond to simple yes/no questions (i.e. “Want juice?”) and simple what questions
- ▶ Understand simple directions including two-step related directions (i.e. “Get your napkin and put it in the trash.”)

Younger Preschoolers

- ▶ Use two to five word phrases and sentences to communicate
- ▶ Engage in conversational turn taking
- ▶ Respond to where and what...doing questions
- ▶ Follow two-step directions
- ▶ Understand descriptive concepts such as big/little, hard/soft
- ▶ Understand spatial concepts including in, on, out, off, under and behind

Older Preschoolers

- ▶ Use long, complex sentences to communicate
- ▶ Engage in extended conversations
- ▶ Understand directions including two-step unrelated commands (i.e. “Go get your jacket and sit down.”)
- ▶ Use regular past tense verbs (i.e. “pulled”) and irregular past tense verbs (i.e. “broke”)
- ▶ Respond to who, why, how, how many, when and what happens if... questions
- ▶ Ask when and why questions



Language Facilitation Strategies

LET'S TALK!

T

TUNE IN

- Watch and notice
- Describe
- Get into child's world

A

ASK QUESTIONS

- Open-ended questions often
- Closed and either/or questions sparingly

L

LIFT LANGUAGE

- Encourage
- Respond using complex sentences, correct grammar, and rich vocabulary

K

KEEP IT GOING

- Strive for 5!*
- Reinforce target vocabulary: Vocabulary is key!
- Allow for think time



Strategy 1: Let's TALK





Let's Practice

Speed
Chatting!

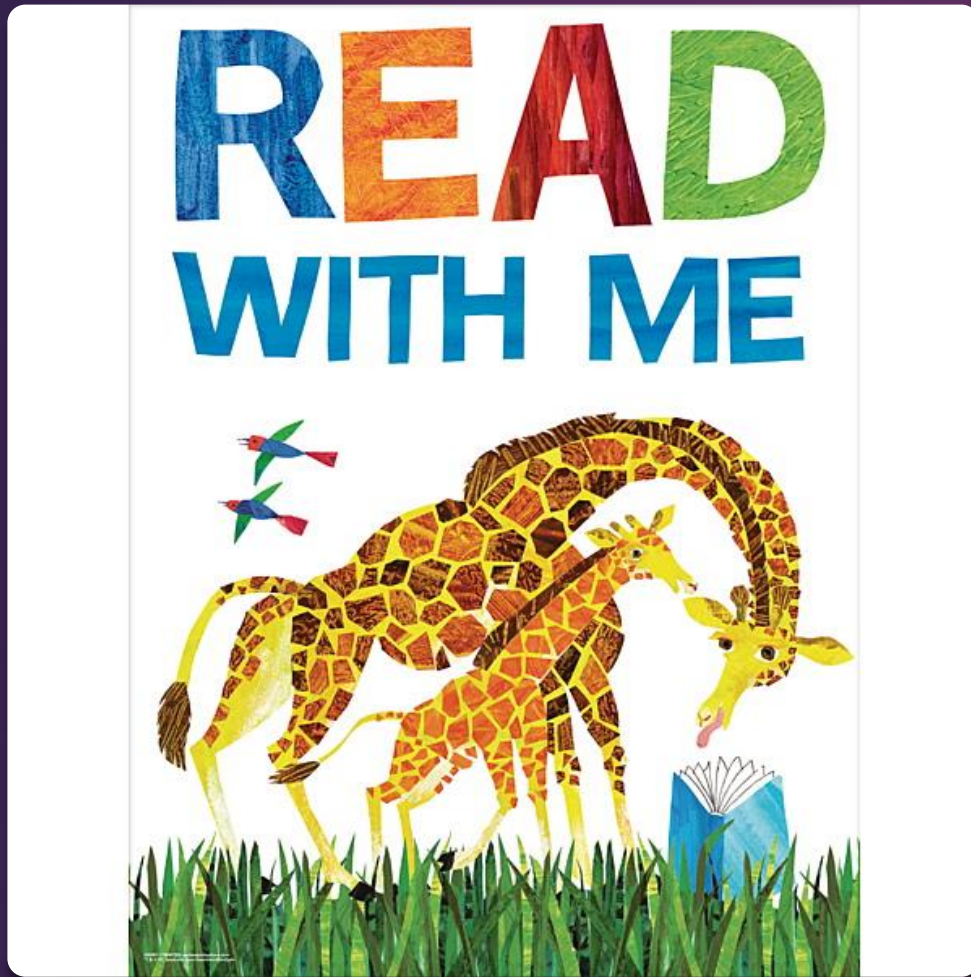
We need
to talk!

Elementary Matters

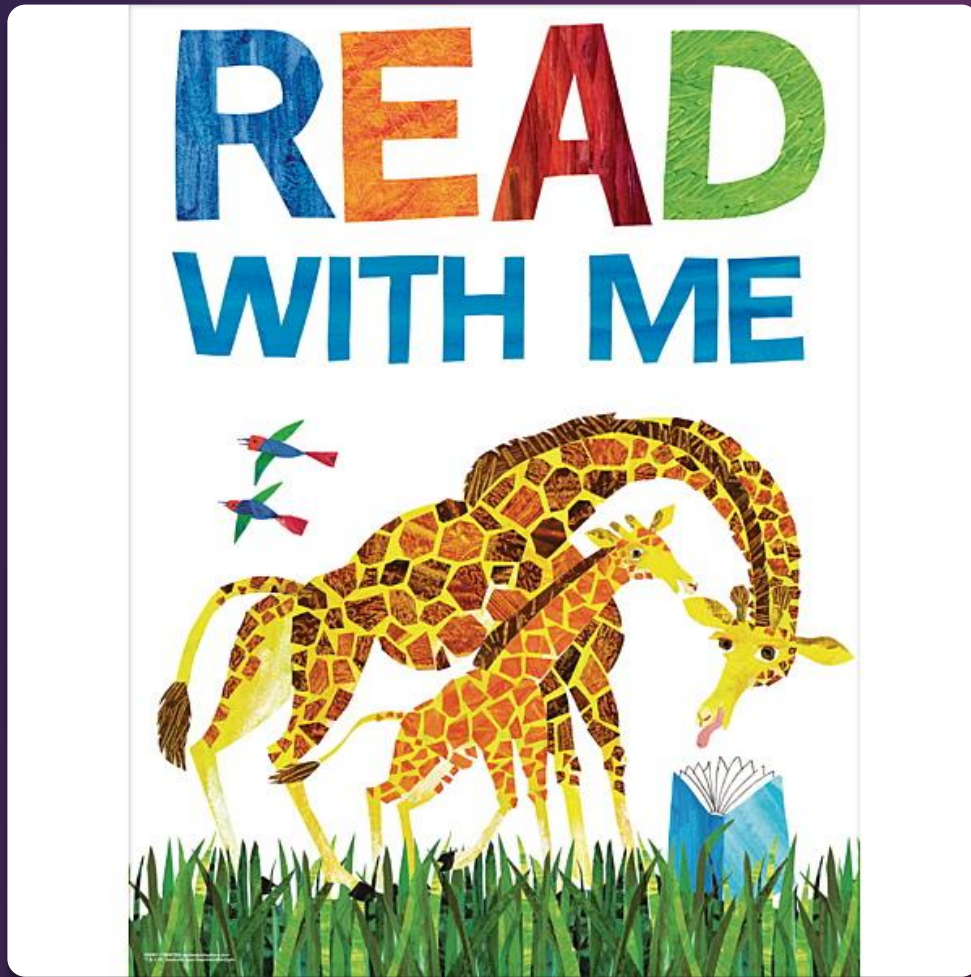
Strategy 2: No
Shhhh Zone



Let's Practice



Strategy 3:
Read With
Me!



Strategy 3: Reflection



Strategy 4: Reading with TIPS

Tune In

Introduction

Promote Language

Summarize book



Strategy 4: Reflection



Strategy 5: Support Bilingual Development



Strategy 5: Reflection

Strategy 6: Be Responsive

- ▶ Prompt and appropriate
- ▶ Inmate the child's action
- ▶ Make responses connect with the child's word
- ▶ Respond with a comment or a question





Strategy 6: Let's Practice

Thank you!

Your Baby is always Listening. Make
sure you are always Talking”

Shucrea Cameron

Doctoral Candidate

teachcam1230@gmail.com

