



Reading Explorers Program

GID POU GADYEN LI AN
DYALÒG AVÈK PITIT YO

Ki sa ki lekti ant de(2)moun lan?

- Lektè ant de (2) moun se yon metòd ki baze sou evidans kote ou menm ak pitit ou ap li ansanm e gen konvèsasyon sou yon liv.
- Lè ou li ak pale sou foto ki nan istwa a, ou ka ede pitit ou a konekte langaj la ak sa w ap li a nan pwòp lang pitit ou a ak eksperyans li.
- Objektif final pou li nan fòm dyalòg la se pou pitit ou ka vini moun kap di istwa a, e ou vini moun k ap koute a.
- Ou gide ki jan pou lekti a ak konvèsasyon sou liv la ede reflechi, elaji, ak ankouraje repons pitit ou a.
- Teknik sa a travay pi byen lè ou itilize liv ke ou menm ak pitit ou a te li plizyè fwa ansanm.

Ki benefis ki genyen nan li an dyalòg?

- Li ogmante langaj, vokabilè, ak rekonesans mo, ki se nitrisyon kritik yo bezwen pou konpreyansyon lekti pi ta.
- Pitit ou a aprann règleman pou li ak ekri, tankou kouman mo ekri sou yon fèy papye ki kòmanse anwo rive anba, agoch rive adwat sou paj la. Sa rele kijan pou ekri sou papye.
- Li devlope enterè pitit ou nan liv ak motivasyon pou koute istwa, li pral ede yo pou yo aprann pou tout lavi yo!
- Li ranfòse relayson ou genyen ak pitit ou paske ou pase tan ansanm, pou bati lang, ak ladrès pou li.

Ki kalite liv ki travay pi byen?

- Liv ki:
 - Gen foto klè
 - Gen yon istwa senp
 - Kout ase pou kenbe atansyon pitit ou a
 - Gen foto de bagay ke pitit ou a deja abitye avèk
 - Enterese pitit ou a
 - Montre aksyon ak detay nan foto yo





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CAREGIVER GUIDE FOR DIALOGIC READING

What is Dialogic Reading?

- Dialogic Reading is an evidence-based method of shared reading where you and your child have a conversation about a book.
- By reading and talking about the pictures and content of the story, you can help your child connect language and what you are reading to your child's own language and experiences.
- The ultimate goal is for your child to become the storyteller and you to become the listener.
- You guide the reading and conversations about the book by prompting, reflecting, expanding, and encouraging your child's responses.
- The technique works best when used with books that you and your child have read several times together.

What are the benefits of dialogic reading?

- It increases your child's language, vocabulary, and recognition of words, which is critical nutrition they need for later reading comprehension.
- Your child learns about the rules of reading and writing, like how words (print) flow from top to bottom and left to right on the page. This is called print awareness.
- It develops your child's interest in books and motivation to listen to stories, which will help them be a lifelong learner!
- It strengthens the relationship between you and your child because you are spending time together building language and reading skills.

What kinds of books work best?

- Books that:
 - Have clear pictures
 - Have a simple story
 - Are short enough to keep your child's attention
 - Have pictures of things that are familiar to your child
 - Are interesting to your child
 - Have pictures that show action and detail



ETAP POU LI AN DYALÒG

Premye Etap : Fè pitit ou pale pandan w ap li istwa a

- Konsantre sou foto yo nan liv la epi envite pitit ou a pou pale sou yo. Kòm egzanp: Kisa k ap pase nan foto sa a? Di m sa ou wè nan paj la.
- Poze kesyon ki kòmanse ak ki moun, ki sa, ki lè, ki kote, poukisa, e kouman sou foto yo nan liv la. Sèvi ak dwèt ou pou w montre sa ou ap mande a. Pou egzanp: Kisa sa rele? Sa nou fè avek sa? Konbyen X ou wè? Kisa X vle di?
- Mande pitit ou pou li konplete yon mo oswa yon fraz ak/oswa pran yon poz pou yo fini fraz la. Sa yo tipikman itilize nan liv ki gen istwa ak rim oswa fraz yo repete. Pou egzanp: "Kite nou fini paj sa a ansanm...."
- Pou timoun ki gen laj 4 ak pi gran::
 - Mande detay de sa ki pase nan istwa a. Pou egzanp: De kisa istwa te ye? Sa ki te pase nan kòmansman istwa a? Sa ki te pase nan fen istwa a?
 - Mande pitit ou pou li konpare foto a oswa mo ki nan liv la avèk eksperyans ki deyò liv la. Pou egzanp: Èske ou te janm X? Ki lé ou te wè yon X?
 - Mande pitit ou pou li reflechi sou sekans istwa a ak sa ki pral rive apre. Pou egzanp: Ki sa ou panse ki pral rive apre?

Dezyèm Etap: Reflechi epi evalye sa pitit ou a di

- Repete sa pitit ou a di epi panse sou repons yo. Èske repons lan kòrèk? Ki enfòmasyon ou ka ajoute? Ede pitit ou a nan tout fason nesèsè avek repons yo.

Twazyèm Etap: Elaji sou sa timoun nan di

- Ajoute kèk mo oswa yon lòt moso enfòmasyon nan repons pitit ou a. Nan kèk ka, bay respons ki kòrèk la dousman.

Katriyèm Etap: Repete

- Mande pitit ou pou li repete enfòmasyon nouvo a oswa enfòmasyon kòrèk ke ou bay la.

Senkyèm Etap: Pran Plezi!

- Fè lwanj epi ankouraje pitit ou. Di pitit ou a ke li ap byen fè. Ou ka di li bagay tankou: "Bon lekti!" oswa "Se sa. Bon travay!"
- Swiv pitit ou a sou sa yo vle pale. Si pitit ou a montre yon enterè nan yon foto, swiv li e poze kesyon sou foto sa a.
- Balanse ki jan ou pouse pitit ou pou li bay yon reponse. Pitit ou ka jis vle koute istwa e sa oke tou!
- Kenbe li enteresan! Ankouraje tan ke ou gen ansanm.

STEPS FOR DIALOGIC READING

Step 1: Prompt your child to talk while you are reading the story

- Focus on the pictures in the book and invite your child to tell you about them. Examples: What is happening in this picture? Tell me what you see on the page.
- Ask questions that begin with who, what, when, where, why, and how about the pictures in the book. Use your finger to point to what you are asking about. Examples: What's this called? What do we use this for? How many X do you see? What does X mean?
- Ask your child to complete a word or phrase and/or pause for them to finish the sentence. These are typically used in books with rhyme or repetitive phrases. Example: "Let's finish this page together..."
- For children ages 4 and older:
 - Ask details about what happened in the story. Examples: What was this story about? What happened at the beginning of the story? What happened at the end?
 - Ask your child to relate the picture or words in the book to experiences outside the book. Examples: Have you ever X? When have you seen an X?
 - Ask your child to think about the sequence of the story and what will happen next. Example: What do you think will happen next?

Step 2: Reflect and Evaluate what your child says

- Repeat what your child says and think about their response. Is the answer correct? What information can you add? Help your child as needed with the responses.

Step 3: Expand on what your child says

- Add a few other words or another piece of information to your child's response. In some cases, gently provide the correct response.

Step 4: Repeat the prompt

- Ask your child to repeat the new or corrected information that you provided.

Step 5: Enjoy!

- Praise and encourage your child. Tell your child when he or she is doing well by saying things like: "Good reading!" or "That's right. Good job!"
- Follow your child's lead in what they want to talk about. If your child shows an interest in a picture, follow by asking questions about that picture.
- Balance your prompting. Your child may just want to listen to the story and that's okay too!
- Keep it fun! Nurture the time you have together.

Li istwa a pou premye fwa

- Li tit la ki sou po liv la, mete dwèt ou anba chak mo jan ou di li.
- Fè pitit ou repete tit la pandan ou ap lonje dwèt anba chak mo.
- Mete dwèt ou anba foto a ki sou po liv la. Mande: De kisa ou panse istwa yé?
- Li istwa a, mete dwèt ou anba mo yon pandan ou li. Sa ede pitit ou konekte mo ou ap di avèk sa ki ekri.
- Itilize etap nan li an dyalòg la pou fè konvesasyon vini vivan!
- Nou rekòmande ou pouse pitit ou 1-2 fwa pa paj liv la.

Li istwa a ankò e ankò

- Lè ou li istwa a ankò, li mwens nan mo istwa yo, pou ka kite plis tan pou pitit ou a ka fè lekti e rè di istwa nan mo pa yo.
- Ou ta dwe atann plis patisipasyon de pitit ou chak fwa ou angaje yo nan li an dyalòg ak menm liv la.
- Si pitit ou a bezwen èd pou reponn sou yon siyal, mande siyal la ankò pwochen fwa ou li liv la.

KONSÈY ADISYONÈL

- Jan ou li pou pitit ou enpòtan menm jan avek chak kile ou li pou yo.
- Pitit ou a aprann pi byen nan liv lè yo patisipe aktivman.
- Li ede pou konsantre sou entèraksyon an ak konvèsasyon ou ap gen ak pitit ou olye ke konsène pou li tout mo yo nan paj la oswa fini liv la.
- Ou ka li oswa gen yon konvèsasyon sou yon liv nan nenpòt lang. Le ou li ak pale sou yon istwa nan lang lakay ou, sa bati lang lan ak fondasyon lekti ke pitit ou a bezwen pou aprann lòt lang lè pitit ou a vin lekòl.
- Ou ka kòmanse itilize letki pataje depi lè pitit ou yon ti bebe , menm si ou pral fè pi fo nan reponn nan o kòmansman. Ki sa ki enpòtan se entèraksyon yo ou gen ak pitit ou a pandan ou ap li yon liv oswa pandan aktivite ou chak jou (kwit manje, manje, netwaye, mache, kondwi, oswa fè makèt ansanm). Lè pitit ou a kòmanse li mo, ou ka pran tou pandan ou ap li. Ou li yon mo/fraz an premye, apre pitit ou li memn mo/fraz la ou fini li a.
- Eseye li avèk pitit ou chak jou e kòmanse lè yo trè jèn. Lè ou devlope abitud sa yo bonè, ou ap ede ankouraje preparayson pitit ou pou lekti an jeneral, ki esansyèl pou siksè pita nan lekòl la ak nan lavi!

Reading the story for the first time

- Read the title of the book from the cover, pointing to each word as you say it.
- Have your child repeat the title as you point to each word.
- Point to the picture on the cover. Ask: What do you think this story is about?
- Read the story, moving your finger under the words as you read. This helps your child connect what you are saying to the printed word.
- Utilize the dialogic reading steps to bring the conversation to life!
- We recommend that you prompt your child 1-2 times per page of the book.

Reading the story again and again

- When you read the story again, do less reading of the words to the story, leaving more and more time for your child to do the the reading and retelling of the story in their own words.
- You should expect more sharing from your child each time you engage in dialogic reading with the same book.
- If your child needs help responding to a prompt, ask that prompt again the next time you read the book.

ADDITIONAL TIPS

- How you read to your child is as important as how often you read to them.
- Your child learns most from books when they are actively involved.
- It's helpful to focus on the interaction and conversation you are having with your child rather than being concerned about reading all the words on the page or finishing the book.
- You can read or have a conversation about a book in any language. Reading and talking about a story in your home language builds the language and reading foundation needed for your child to learn new languages once your child gets to school.
- You can start using shared book reading from infancy, although you will do most of the responding at first. What's important are the interactions you have with your child while reading a book or during your everyday routines (cooking, eating, cleaning, walking, driving, or shopping together). When your child begins reading words, you can take turns while reading. First you read a word/sentence, and then your child reads the same word/sentence you just read.
- Try to read with your child every day and start when they are very young. By developing these routines early, you are helping to promote your child's overall reading readiness, which is essential for their later success in school and in life!



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