

# Strategies That Facilitate Oral Language Development

## Language-stimulation techniques

- Parallel talk  
An adult describes what the child is doing.
- Self-talk  
An adult talks about what he or she is doing, using short sentences.
- Expansion  
An adult adds more information to the sentences that the child expresses.

## Three Types of Responses in Adult-Child Conversations

- **Child-Oriented Responses**  
(create and maintain a shared conversation)  
**Waiting and Extending**
- **Interaction Responses**  
(encourage children to talk)  
**Pausing, Confirming, and Imitating**
- **Language-Modeling Responses**  
(consist of adult demonstrations of word meaning, structure, and how language is used)  
**Labeling and Scripting**

## Scaffolding strategies

Through scaffolding the teacher guides and supports children's early language learning by building on what the child is already able to do, moving him or her to a higher level of language use.

To scaffold children's language teachers.....

for example...T: Can you tell us about the photo?

C: It was my grandma's birthday. We made her a cake.

- **Model** the use of extended language and rich vocabulary
- **Use questions and prompts** to extend children's language
- Give children **adequate response time**
- **Expand** children's ideas, using vocabulary and syntax
- **Request clarification**
- **Promote questions and conversations** among children
- **Provide feedback** to encourage, interpret and evaluate children's responses

## Dialogic storybook reading