Vocabulary acquisition and the effects of using drama: A case study in the Greek diaspora

Dr Myria Pieridou

£

Dr Maria Kambouri

Lecturer in Education (Inclusion)

Lecturer in Early Childhood Care and Education

myria.pieridou@open.ac.uk

m.kambouri@reading.ac.uk





Language learning, technology and the arts: the power to engage. A professional development for complementary school teachers. Goldsmiths, University of London, 29th Feb. 2016

Research Project:

Santander Scholarship Awards, Open University

- ▶ Aim: Investigate and evaluate the effects of employing drama for the teaching of Greek vocabulary to a group of early years (English) children.
- ▶ **School:** Greek school of the Diaspora, London area
- Participants: 8 children attending Key Stage 1, Level B
- ▶ One girl with severe language difficulties (aged 7)
- One boy with attention deficit disorder (ADD) (aged 7)
- One girl joined the class in March, without any working knowledge of Greek (aged 8)
- Methods: Observation (eight lessons, four interventions) & Interviews (pre- and post-, with children)
- ► Children had different levels → background knowledge and written and oral command of Greek language

Research Findings:

Four Interventions (mid - May until June 2015):

- 1. Weather
- 2. Jobs/ Professions
- 3. Farm Animals
- 4. Jungle Animals

Research Findings: 1. Weather

▶ Weather

► Lesson plan/ preparation of materials



- Lesson Plan for Weather: Aims:
- 1. Read words in relation to weather (such as: sun, wind, cloud, hot, cold, etc) in Greek.
- 2. Demonstrate words that indicate weather conditions using their body.
- 3. Understand and use the same words in small sentences.

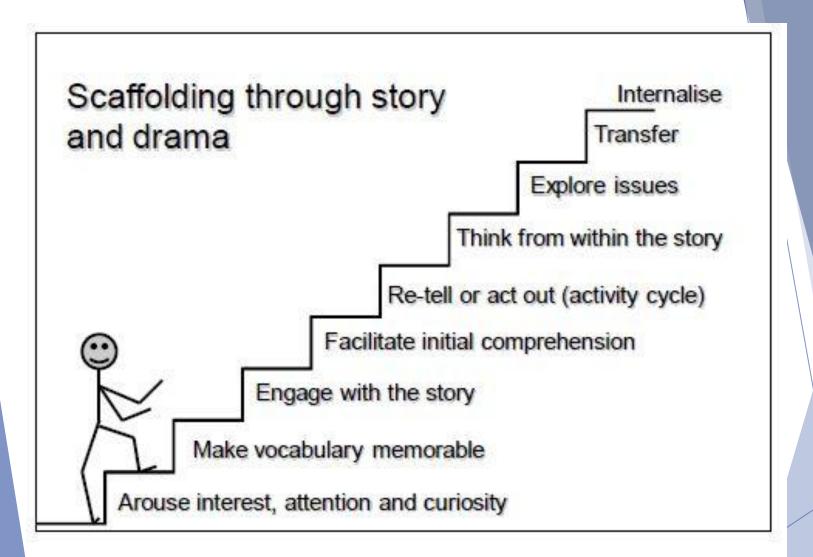


Figure 1: Scaffolding through story and drama

Source: https://www.google.co.uk/search?q=scaffolding+education+clipart&rls=com.microsoft:en-GB:IE-Address&source=Inms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj96Or37YvLAhXC0h4KHRHrC5cQ_AUIBygB&biw=1455&bih=732#imgrc=qlzjHzKW21CjVM%3A

<u>Drama</u> <u>Techniques</u>

Hot-seat:

Children take on roles eg.Weather reporter Pantomime 'Guess the word'

Improvisation:

Children add to existing text/ story, or develop their own

Dramatization:

Individual or with partner

Cypriot folk song: Dramatization with group (role play)

Teacher in Role:

teacher taking the role of a character or figure from a story

Children in Role:

Extended role play: creation of a scene before of after a story



Research Findings: Summary

Lesson 1- Weather Lesson 2 - Jobs 3 words 14 words Lesson 3 - House/farm animals Lesson 4 - Jungle animals 12 words 13 words 25 words 25 words	Interventions	Pre- Interview	Post-Interview
Lesson 3 - 7 words 31 words House/farm animals Lesson 4 - 6 words 25 words		4 words	12 words
House/farm animals Lesson 4 - 6 words 25 words	Lesson 2 - Jobs	3 words	14 words
	House/farm	7 words	31 words
		6 words	25 words

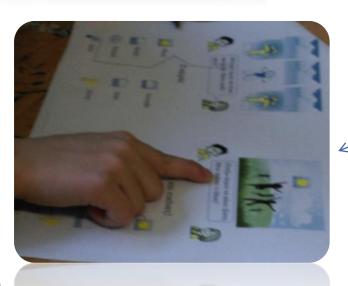
Research Findings: individual and group work



Children worked in groups..



Teacher identified children's general knowledge of the new vocabulary

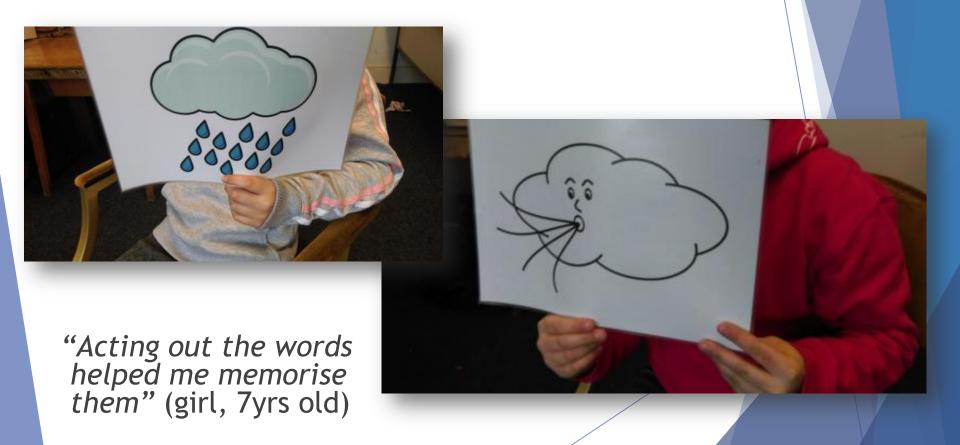


...and on their own.



Research Findings: Pantomime: guess the word

▶ General knowledge of the word → Having knowledge of a word and being able to readily recall it



Research Findings: Improvisation, Dialogue with partner; Writing

- Transfer new knowledge and use it in writing
- ► Having knowledge of a word → being able to recall it → applying it in appropriate situations.



Example of vocabulary use in written sentences

Research Findings: Improvisation, Dialogue with partner

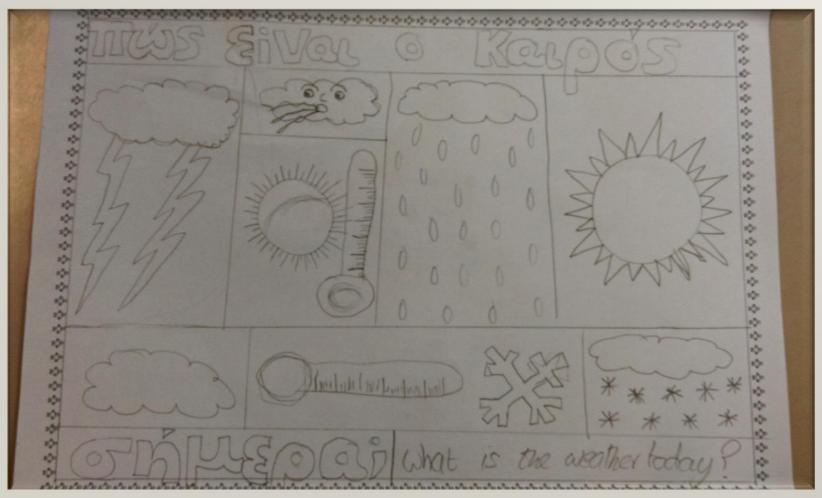
- Children added words and sentences to the existing text, and were also allowed to add scenes if they wanted to
- ▶ Applying word appropriately → Knowledge of a word's meaning and its relationship to other words



Example of vocabulary use in sentence

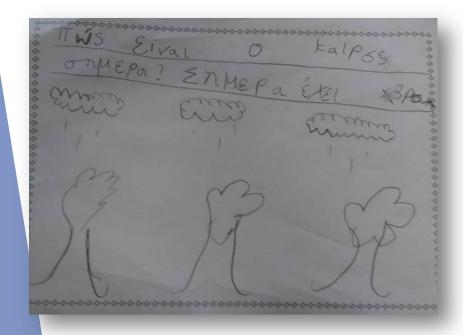
Research Findings: Hot-seat: Weather Reporter

Children selected words and applied them in an appropriate situation, which they created



Research Findings: Writing in Role: Using new words in sentences

- At the end of each intervention all children were asked to individually use the new vocabulary in sentences.
- An increase was noted in children's ability to remember and recall these words without any help, something that they usually found challenging.





Reflections



Make useful contributions to the teaching community Empower teacher's confidence Share materials, guide and support Allow all children to participate and learn

Bridge the gap between research and practice

References

- ▶ BERA. (2011). Ethical Guidelines for Educational Research. London: BERA Print.
- Broderick, A., Mehta-Parekh, H., Reid, K.M (2005). Differentiating Instruction for Disabled Students in Inclusive Classrooms, *Theory Into Practice*, 44 (3), 194-202.
- ► Giebert, S. (2014). Drama and theatre in teaching foreign languages for professional purposes. Langues de spécialité et professionnalisation. Vol. XXXIII N° 1, 138-150
- Goldberg, M. (1997). Arts and learning: An integrated approach to teaching and learning in multicultural and multilingual settings. New York: Longman
- Rubin, E.J. & Merrion, M. (1996). Creative drama and music methods: Introductory activities for children. USA: Linnet Professional.
- Tomlinson, C. (2005). Grading and Differentiation: Paradox or Good Practice?, *Theory Into Practice*, 44 (3), 262- 269.
- Ofsted. (2001). Managing support for the attainment of pupils from minority ethnic groups. (ref: HMI 326) www.ofsted.gov.uk
- Tomlinson, C. (2005). Grading and Differentiation: Paradox or Good Practice?, *Theory Into Practice*, 44 (3), 262-269.

Thank you for your attention!

Comments and feedback?

Please remember to share your email with us

myria.pieridou@open.ac.uk

m.kambouri@reading.ac.uk