

Enhancing Children's Reading Ability and Vocabulary Growth through Dialogic Reading and Morphology Training

Abstract

The present study investigated the effectiveness of the dialogic reading method, and a combination of dialogic reading method and morphology training, on facilitating children's language, literacy, phonological and morphological skills, and their interest in reading. One hundred forty eight Hong Kong kindergarteners and their parents participated in this study. The children were pretested on the Chinese tasks of character recognition, receptive and productive vocabulary, morphological awareness, syllabic awareness, and reading interest, and then assigned randomly to one of four conditions, dialogic reading with morphology training, dialogic reading, typical reading and control. After a 12-week intervention, the children were posttested. Results indicated significant interaction effects for performance on character recognition, receptive vocabulary, and reading interest. Findings demonstrated that the dialogic reading with morphology training and the dialogic reading interventions yielded greater gains in children's receptive vocabulary and reading interest. Children in the dialogic reading with morphology training condition had significantly greater improvement in character recognition ability, and showed a trend of greater gains in morphological awareness measured by the morpheme identification task. These results support causal relation between home literacy activities and children's language and literacy acquisition, and highlight the importance of parent-child interaction. A causal relation between morphological awareness and children's literacy skill is also suggested.

Chinese Syllabic Deletion (Cantonese real words)

對小孩說：「我而家會講一啲中文既詞語，我想你跟我講一次，然後試吓如果唔講其中一啲字，個詞語會變成點。

例如，如果我講**火車站**，但係唔使講**火**，咁會係**車站**。

又例如，如果我講**地下鐵**，但係唔使講**鐵**，咁會係**地下**。」

Correct = 1 Incorrect = 0

Ceiling: 5 consecutive 0s

Trial:

- A. 請你講出**電單車**，(讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出**電單車**但唔使講**電** _____ (單車)
- B. 請你講出**漢堡包**，(讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出**漢堡包**但唔使講**包** _____ (漢堡)
- C. 請你講出**小肥豬**，(讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出**小肥豬**但唔使講**肥** _____ (小豬)

Test items:

1. 請你講出**黑皮鞋**，(讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出**黑皮鞋**但唔使講**黑** _____ (皮鞋)
2. 請你講出**網球拍**，(讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出**網球拍**但唔使講**網** _____ (球拍)
3. 請你講出**父親節**，(讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出**父親節**但唔使講**節** _____ (父親)
4. 請你講出**巴士站**，(讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出**巴士站**但唔使講**站** _____ (巴士)
5. 請你講出**原子筆**，(讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出**原子筆**但唔使講**子** _____ (鉛筆)
6. 請你講出**大門口**，(讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出**大門口**但唔使講**門** _____ (大口)
7. 請你講出**紅綠燈**，(讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出**紅綠燈**但唔使講**綠** _____ (紅燈)
8. 請你講出**電子錶**，(讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出**電子錶**但唔使講**子** _____ (電錶)

Chinese Syllabic Deletion (Cantonese nonsense words)
音節刪除 (廣東話非字測驗)

對小孩說：「我而家會講一 D 中文既詞語，係你未學過既詞語黎既，我想你跟我講一次，然後試下如果唔講其中一 D 字，個詞語會變成點。

Correct = 1 Incorrect = 0

Ceiling: 5 consecutive 0s

Trial:

- A. 請你講出 *hut6* (活) *kwe3* (這) *pam1* (庵) (讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出 *hut6 kwe3 pam1* 但唔使講 *hut6* _____ (kwe3 pam1)
- B. 請你講出 *kun1* (官) *mek1* (叻) *paau6* (貌) (讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出 *kun1 mek1 paau6* 但唔使講 *paau6* _____ (kun1、mek1)

Test items:

- 請你講出 *nyu2* (主) *soe1* (靴) *daam5* (脯) (讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出 *nyu2 soe1 daam5* 但唔使講 *nyu2* _____ (soe1 daam5)
- 請你講出 *gwit4* (滅) *joe2* (朵) *kaap6* (集) (讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出 *gwit4 joe2 kaap6* 但唔使講 *gwit4* _____ (joe2 kaap6)
- 請你講出 *te2* (扯) *kwang1* (轟) *kaan2* (板) (讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出 *te2 kwang1 kaan2* 但唔使講 *kaan2* _____ (te2 kwang1)
- 請你講出 *hyu1* (書) *kwo2* (果) *baai4* (鞋) (讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出 *hyu1 kwo2 baai4* 但唔使講 *baai4* _____ (hyu1 kwo2)
- 請你講出 *he6* (夜) *kou1* (高) *peng2* (井) (讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出 *he6 kou1 peng2* 但唔使講 *kou1* _____ (he6 peng2)
- 請你講出 *pe2* (扯) *tat6* (突) *kaat2* (扎) (讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出 *pe2 tat6 kaat2* 但唔使講 *tat6* _____ (pe2 kaat2)
- 請你講出 *hun2* (碗) *kwat1* (骨) *mun2* (款) (讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出 *hun2 kwat1 mun2* 但唔使講 *kwat1* _____ (hun2 mun2)
- 請你講出 *kyu1* (書) *pak1* (北) *jang4* (能) (讓小朋友讀)
而家請講出 *kyu1 pak1 jang4* 但唔使講 *pak1* _____ (kyu1 jang4)

Morphological Construction

同小朋友講：「我而家會俾啲圖畫你睇，裡面會有一啲你見過同未見過嘅物件。我想你諗吓，如果我哋真係見到呢啲物件嘅時候，我哋會叫佢哋做咩嘢名。有啲物件唔係真嘅，不過我哋都可以諗吓佢地叫做咩嘢名。

例如，呢度有一支原子筆，佢寫出嚟嘅顏色係藍色嘅，我哋就會叫佢做藍原子筆。

咁而家呢度有一支原子筆，佢寫出嚟嘅顏色係紅色嘅，我哋就會叫佢做紅原子筆。

例如，睇吓呢度有個紅色嘅太陽，我哋就會指住佢話佢係紅太陽。

咁而家你睇吓呢度有個黃色嘅太陽，我哋就會指住佢話佢係黃太陽。」

注意：若小朋友的答案並非標準答案，請在計分欄填上 0，並用筆在空白處記下答案。
對 = 1 錯 = 0 另本測試並無設定上限，訪問員必須完成所有題目。

Trial:

Ans:

1 / 0

A. 呢度有張紙，佢係白色嘅，我哋就會叫佢做白紙。

咁而家呢度有張紙，佢係紅色嘅，我哋會點叫佢呀？ _____ (紅紙) _____

B. 呢度有盞交通燈，佢上面有紅色同綠色嘅燈，我哋就會叫佢做紅綠燈。

咁而家呢盞交通燈，佢上面有藍色同綠色嘅燈，我哋會點叫佢呀？ _____ (藍綠燈) _____

Test items:

1. 呢度有朵又大又紅嘅花，我哋叫佢做大紅花。

咁而家呢度有朵又大又藍嘅花，我哋會點叫佢呀？ _____ (大藍花) _____

2. 呢度有隻動物，佢條頸好長嘅，我哋叫佢做長頸鹿。

咁而家有隻動物，佢條頸好短嘅，我哋會點叫佢呀？ _____ (短頸鹿) _____

3. 由一隻蜘蛛織成嘅網，我哋會叫佢做蜘蛛網。

咁由一隻螞蟻織成嘅網，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (螞蟻網) _____

4a. 朝頭早嘅時候太陽出嚟，我哋會叫佢做日出。

咁到夜晚嘅時候月亮出嚟，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (月出) _____

4b. 咁到第二朝早月亮落山，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (月落) _____

5. 有啲油係用牛奶嚟做嘅，我哋會叫佢做牛油。

咁如果啲油係用豬奶嚟做嘅，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (豬油) _____

6. 有一種家庭用品係會放熱水出嚟嘅，我哋叫佢做熱水爐。

咁如果有種家庭用品係會放凍水出嚟嘅，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (凍水爐) _____

7. 有一種鐵路係會經過地下面嘅，我哋就會叫佢做地下鐵。

咁如果有種鐵路係會經過地上面嘅，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (地上鐵) _____

8. 有一條大橋係跨過大海嘅，我哋就叫佢做跨海大橋。
咁如果有一條大橋係跨過大山嘅，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (跨山大橋) _____
9. 我哋夜晚上山頂睇到嘅風景叫夜景。
咁如果我哋日頭上山頂睇到嘅風景，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (日景) _____
10. 用手開嘅槍叫手槍，咁如果用腳開嘅槍，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (腳槍) _____
11. 慶祝一個國家成立嘅日子，我哋會叫做國慶，
咁慶祝一個市成立嘅日子，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (市慶) _____
12. 用麵粉做嘅包叫麵包，咁用奶粉做嘅包，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (奶包) _____
13. 用花生嚟做嘅油，我哋會叫佢做花生油。
咁用冬菇嚟做嘅油，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (冬菇油) _____
14. 落雨嘅時候，我哋用嚟擋雨嘅遮叫做雨遮，
咁落雪嘅時候，我哋用嚟擋雪嘅遮，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (雪遮) _____
15. 有好多好多沙嘅地方叫沙灘，咁好多好多木嘅地方，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (木灘) _____
16. 用蝦做嘅餃子叫蝦餃，咁用蟹做嘅餃子，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (蟹餃) _____
17. 戴係條頸度嘅叫頸巾，咁戴係條腰度嘅，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (腰巾) _____
18. BB出牙仔流口水要戴口水肩，
咁流鼻水嘅時候戴嗰啲，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (鼻水肩) _____
19. 落雨嘅時候，啲泥會由山度碌落嚟，我哋會叫做山泥傾瀉，
咁落雪嘅時候，啲雪由山度碌落嚟，我哋會點叫佢呢？ _____ (山雪傾瀉) _____