

Nursery rhymes in early language learning: an underused resource

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Outline

- Definitions
- Why use rhymes?
- Selecting and presenting rhymes
- Experiencing rhymes
- Rhyme sequences
- Four stages for using rhymes
- A tip and a warning



Nursery rhymes

What are they and which ones do you know?



Nursery rhymes are the 'happy heritage of our oral tradition' (Opie & Opie 1955)

A **nursery rhyme** is a traditional poem or song for children, sometimes they are referred to as *Mother Goose Rhymes*.

Why should we include nursery rhymes ...



Nursery rhymes ...

- Are familiar to children
- Allow for differentiated participation
- Provide meaningful / motivating exposure to the target language
- Offer opportunities for memorization of chunks of language
- Provide natural exposure to rhythm and stress of English
- Expose children to different sounds, syllables, and rhyming words
- Contribute to understanding the concept of narrative
- Are important for literacy development
- Contribute to the development of the whole child
- Provide developmentally appropriate exposure to culture

Nursery rhymes ...

In EFL contexts children need to ...







... the rhyme

Nursery rhymes: Diddle, Diddle Dumpling



Nursery rhymes: Diddle, diddle dumpling



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Nursery rhymes ...



In groups of four or five:

- Look at the rhyme
- Think of some actions to use
- Have a little practice
- Be prepared to share your rhyme
- Would you use this rhyme?

Nursery rhymes and their sequences

- Sequencing is about recognising the beginning, middle and end of a narrative,
- Sequencing is the ability to retell the events in the order they appeared

Understanding and recognising these sequences contributes to children's ability to comprehend a written text.

- 1. mini-narratives
- 2. instances of cause and effect
- 3. 'question and answer' patterns

Nursery rhymes – a mini-narrative

Incy Wincy Spider, climbed up the water spout.

A beginning

Down came the rain, and washed the spider out.

A problem

Out came the sun, and dried up all the rain.

A solution

And Incy Wincy Spider, climbed up the spout again.

A happy ending

Nursery rhymes – an instance of cause and effect

I hear thunder! Pitter, patter raindrops,

I hear thunder! Pitter, patter raindrops,

Oh! don't you? I'm wet through!

Oh! don't you? I'm wet through!

The instances

- 1 A cause (The sound of thunder.)
- 2 An effect (It begins to rain.)
- 3 A cause (The rain drops)
- 4 An effect (You get wet!)

Nursery rhymes – a question and answer pattern

Pussy cat, pussy cat, where have you been? I've been down to London to visit the Queen. Pussy cat, pussy cat, what did you there? I frightened a little mouse, under her chair.

The sequence

Question 1: (Where did you go?)

Answer 1: (To London)

Question 2: (What did you do?)

Answer 2: (Frightened a mouse)

Nursery rhymes – a question and answer sequence

Look at your rhyme.

Find the sequence

Is it:

- 1. a mini-narrative
- 2. an instance of cause and effect
- 3. a 'question and answer' pattern
- 4. something else?

Stage 1: Children **HEAR** the rhyme

Stage 2: Children **RECOGNIZE** the rhyme

Stage 3: Children **PRODUCE** the rhyme

Stage 4: Children **OWN** the rhyme

Children **HEAR** the rhyme

They hear it.

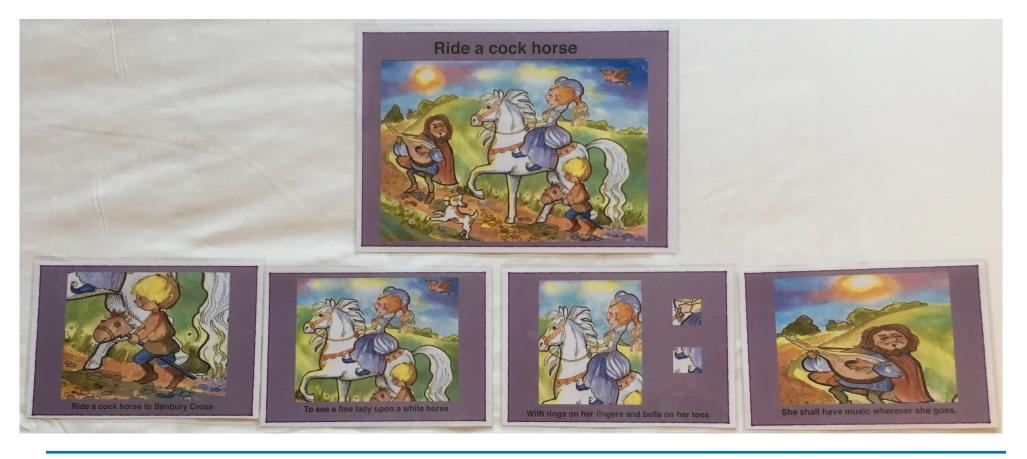
Children see the visual sequence

They hear it and see it.

Children join in with the actions

They hear it, see it and experience it

Children see the visual sequence



(Re)Connecting with nursery rhymes

Building Connections / 33rd APPI Conference / Lisbon / 3 - 5 May 2019

Children **RECOGNIZE** the rhyme

They sequence the visual aids

Repetition is essential

- Children begin to say bits of the rhyme
 - 1. The final word of a line
 - 2. The final phrase
 - 3. A whole line
 - 4. Then another line
 - 5. ... until most children can say the rhyme without prompting.

Children **PRODUCE** the rhyme

- Recite the rhyme in chorus
- Recite in groups
- Sequence the visuals
- Perform in groups / pairs / alone

A rhyme time routine



Children **OWN** the rhyme They *play* with the rhyme:

- with puppets,
- a felt board,
- through role-play
- sequencing visuals

During free play / English learning area



Children **OWN** the rhyme They *select* the rhyme:

during rhyme time

During circle time

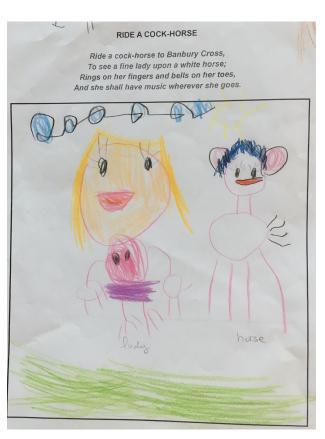


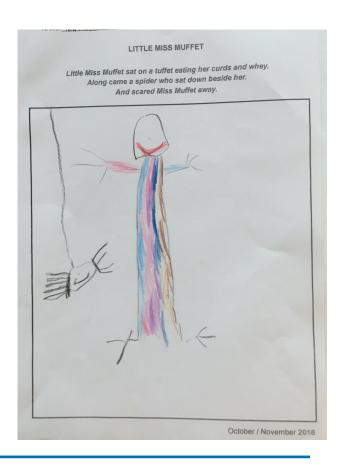
Children **OWN** the rhyme They *draw* the rhyme

- They talk about their drawings
- They create their own book of nursery rhymes

Rhymes drawings 4-5 years old







Rhymes drawings 5-6 years old





Children **OWN** the rhyme

They share the rhyme with others

- √ They take it home and share
- √ They point to displays and share (e.g. posters / drawings etc)
- √ They have mini-books and share

Nursery rhymes: Self-assessment

Non-verbal scale to stimulate reflection

How well can you say the rhyme?

I can say bits of it

I can say all of it

I can mime it

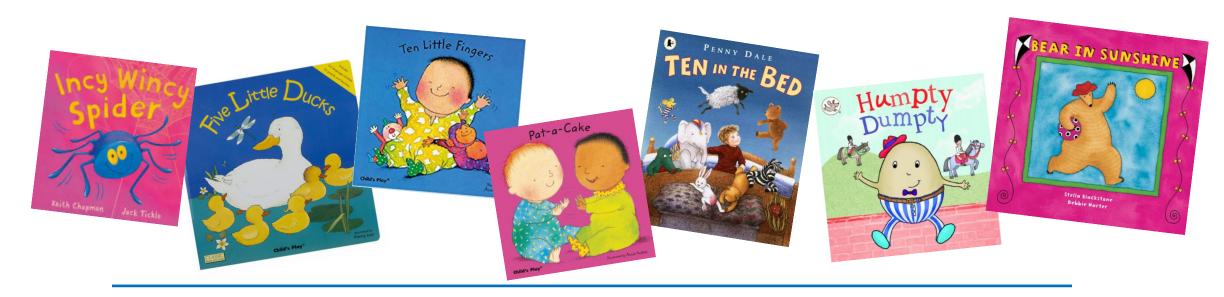




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A TIP! Nursery rhymes in picturebooks

- √ Share different illustrated versions
- √ Leave picturebooks in the children's library
- √ Share picturebooks which make visual references to nursery rhymes



A WARNING! Nursery rhyme animations

These may *not* be helping your children:

- Rhymes are for listening to ...
- Animations do not allow response by the teacher e.g. pausing, repeating, nodding, encouraging.
- Animations rarely allow for response by the child
- Setting up an animation may mean a break in the session flow = detrimental for some children.

Animated versions can be introduced as an *additional* form of exposure, not the *only* form of exposure.

What's your take away?

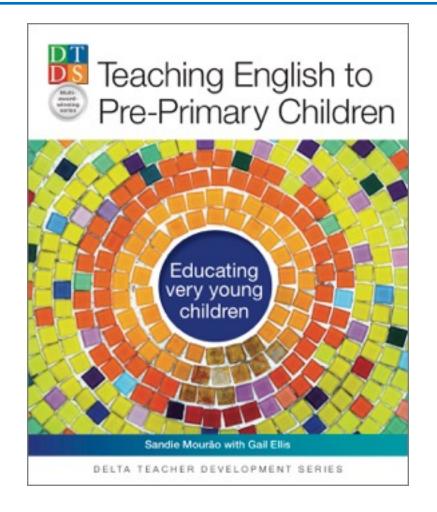
Have a think!

- √ Something I didn't know ...
- √ Something I was reminded of ...
- √ Something I'd like to try out
- √ Something I'd like to know more about ...

This is what we did!

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Some publicity!







Thank you!

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