Cultivating Fluent & Meaningful Writing through Empathy-Centered Texts in the Third Grade Classroom

Presented by:

Lori Qian (Mentored by Professor Amanda Deliman)

2023 USU Student Research Symposium

Utah State University





WHY DISCUSS EMPATHY & WRITING FLUENCY TOGETHER?

- COVID-19 Backdrop
- Political turmoil; safe space is needed
- Opportunities for Racial Healing
- Tremendous anxiety; chance to address
- Empathy has always mattered.

- Misunderstandings about how writing should be taught.
- Interconnectedness of reading and writing research has not reached all classrooms.
- Very little preparation in writing pedagogy in teacher-education programs
- Our country's writing skills are suffering.

"I can shake off everything as I write; my sorrows disappear, my courage is reborn."--Anne Frank

"You can make anything by writing."--C.S. Lewis

"A word after a word after a word is power."--Margaret Atwood

"Empathy is something like a muscle: left unused, it atrophies; put to work, it grows." -Emil Zaki

Learning to stand in somebody else's shoes, to see through their eyes, that's how peace begins. And it's up to you to make that happen. Empathy is a quality of character that can change the world. **-Barack Obama**

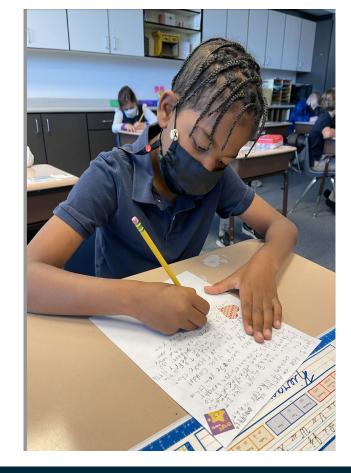
"Now more than ever, with so much stress and anxiety about countless issues, whether a pandemic, social illnesses, or the pressures of being nine years old, there is a greater need to examine the benefits of using more thoughtful, empathy-based resources in our classrooms." (Qian, 2020)



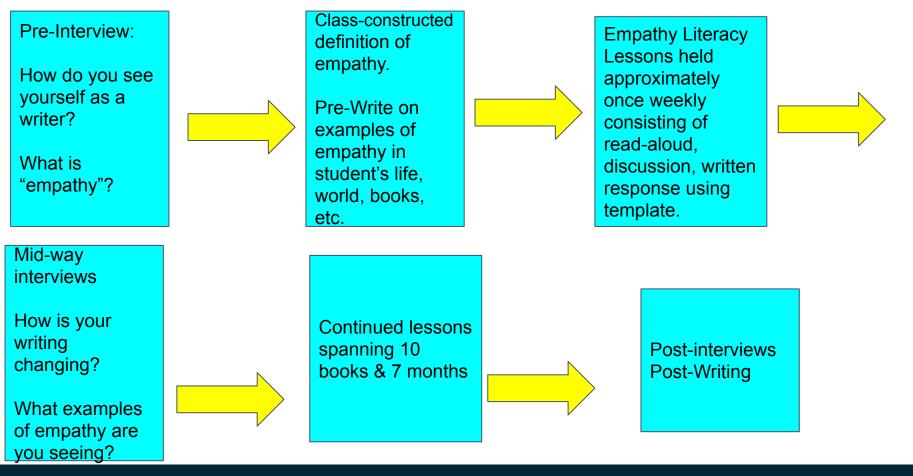
RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What impact do the use of empathy-based texts, and associated learning engagements, have on students' writing fluency and on their overall engagement?

What strategies and approaches help strengthen student writing when using empathy-based texts as read-alouds in conjunction with other literacy engagements?

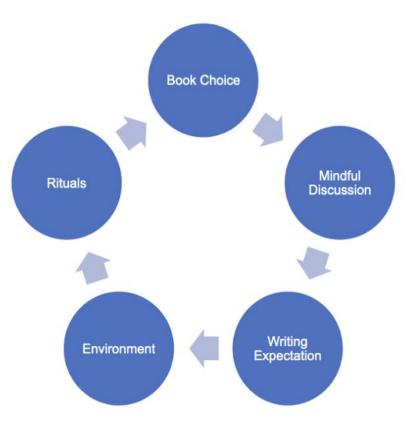


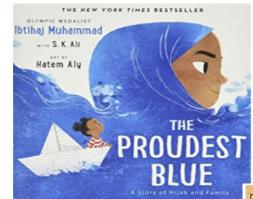


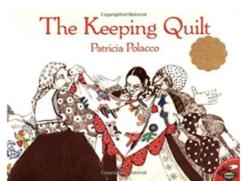


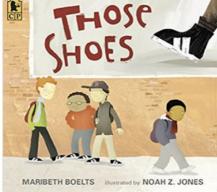
CONTEXT: Setting and Participants

- Independent, tuition-based Liberal Arts school; suburbs of Salt Lake City
- Demographic of school: 58% Caucasian, 32% identifying as Asian, Black, Latinx, Pacific Islander, or Middle Eastern, or Multi-racial.
- 1000 students pre-K to 12
- 3 third grade classes with approximately 20 students in each. The class where the study took place had 19 participants: 10 boys, 9 girls.









What spaces remain unexplored for cultivating our own and each other's sueños and bringing them to the light (Franquiz, 2022)?"



"I like how the mom said those mean words don't belong to us, so don't keep them. The mean words belong to the people who used them." (Adam)





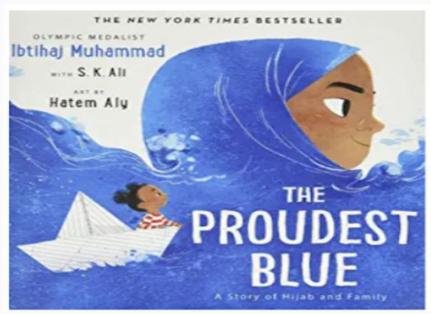


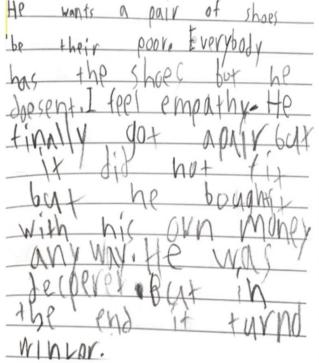
Student Samples: The Proudest Blue

"I like how the Mom was so strong. She taught her daughters to be strong too." (Nicole)

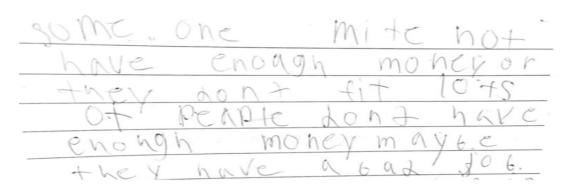
"The girl was confident because she walked away and didn't say things back when the boys made fun of her." (Sonya)

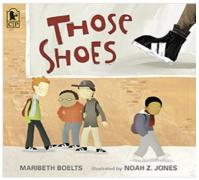
"The little sister kept thinking about her big sister and she saw blue everywhere because she was proud of her sister and her sister's hijab." (Ariel)







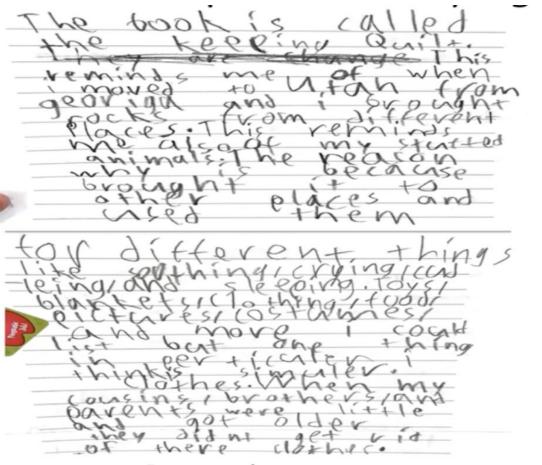


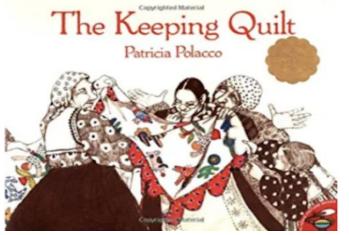


Kayden

"He was desperate!"

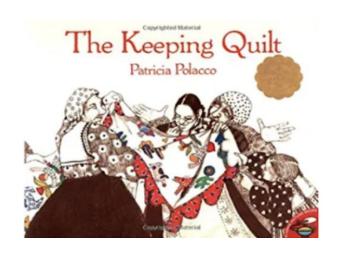
Noting larger social constructs and repositioning empathy within the larger socio-political context of poverty.

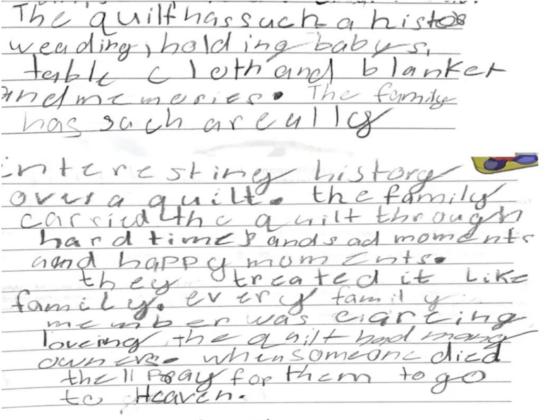




Raymond makes very personal connections with the text and has taken agency with his learning. This text is now about his experience, as well. This makes him excited and confident to write.

"They treated the quilt like family."

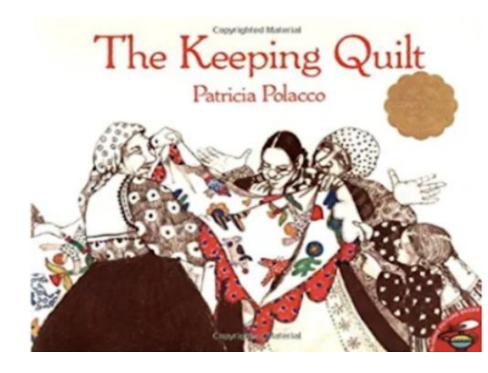




Samantha



"The quilt reminds me of generations and time that passed. The quilt is the main character in the book, and it made me start thinking. I wonder what my future life will be. Like will I have a family and will I be a mom and what will the generations be like? -Dana



"An enemy of writing fluency is perfectionism. If I can't produce something perfect – that won't embarrass *me – I can't possibly write."* Concerns about handwriting and spelling may limit fluency. Many kids hesitate when they come to a word that they think they can't spell, or they engage in wasteful mental gymnastics trying to avoid expressing ideas that would require those words. That's why taking the pressure off handwriting and spelling quality during drafting can support fluency."

-Tim Shanahan, PhD (2022)



Building Empathy & Encouraging Writing:

"Well, we talked about the real stuff about the books."

"You said writing helped with your feelings, like with Mr. Qian." Dana

"I liked that you wrote with us." -Shane

"It's cool that you wrote a book but if if you didn't you still wrote with us and that's the good thing." -Devon

"We could write about stuff that we actually cared about." -Brian





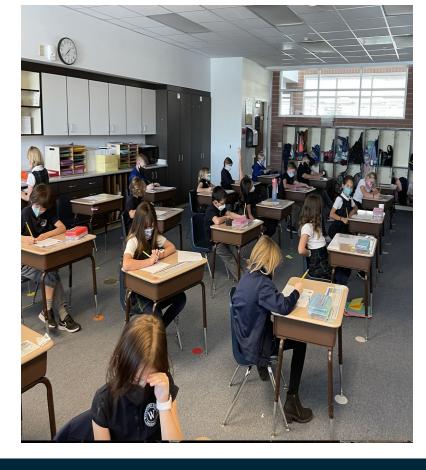
Interviewing Mr. Qian in Guangzhou, China. Learning about the situation with Covid, life for his parents in Wuhan and travel restrictions, as well as Chinese New Year traditions.

It takes informed literacy educators to help schools to use their literacy lessons to do more than reading and writing alone.

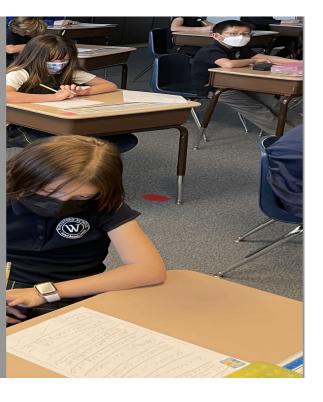
Research continues to demonstrate that we can grow our empathy and that literature is one way to accomplish this.



read or experiences you have had, please describe at least 3 examples of Empathy. You should also explain what you think empathy means. EMPATLY IS A STRONG imotion its HEIDTON AND ITS HALD to 30
THEORY AND ITS HALD TO 30 BUT YOU CAN CHOOSE WICH ONE TO MING SUPF. I USE EMPATHY Alot I think if I were in there AND WITCH EMOTIONS WOUR Isurf. Doing that helps And I get through life CASER BY Sees one one SAD Or MAD Just think empity Along







By using thoughtful empathy-based, culturally-responsive read-aloud texts in our classrooms, this is one way in which we can "support our students out of the moment of darkness to the light of another moment." (Conference Theme 2022)

Lori Qian, M.A.
Utah State University
loriqian@usu.edu
loriqian@gmail.com
http://loriqian.com

What better time is there for looking at the **power of literature** combined with writing capability and **increased confidence**, all within the context of cultivating empathy? (Qian, 2021)



Janks, H. (2013). Critical literacy in teaching and research. Education Inquiry 4(2), 225-242.

Lewison, M., Seely Flint, A., Van Sluys, K., & Henkin, R. (2002). Taking on critical literacy: The journey of newcomers and novices. Language Arts, 79(5), 382-392

Noddings, N. (1988). An ethic of caring and its implications for instructional arrangements. American Journal of Education, 96(2), 215-230

Noddings, N. (2013). Caring: A relational approach to ethics & moral education. 2nd ed., Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Schieble, M., Vetter, A, Monet Martin, K. (2020). Classroom talk for social change: Critical conversations in english language arts. New York, NY: Teachers College Press.

Van Sluys, K., Lewison, M., & Flint, A. S. (2006). Researching critical literacy: A critical study of analysis of classroom discourse. Journal of Literacy Research, 38(2), 197–233.

Vygotsky, L. & Cole, M. (1978). Mind in society: the development of higher psychological processes. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

Yin, R. K. (2009). Case study research: Design and methods (4th ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.

Zaki, J. (2019). The war for kindness: Building empathy in a fractured world. New York, NY: Crown.

Fereday, J., & Muir-Cochrane, E. (2006). Demonstrating rigor using thematic analysis: A hybrid approach of inductive and deductive coding and theme development. International Journal of Qualitative Methods, 80–92.

Gee, J. (2000). Identity as an analytic lens for research in education. Review of Research in Education, 25, 99–125.

Graham, S. (2018). The sciences of reading and writing must become more fully integrated. Reading Research Quarterly. 55 (S1),35-44

Harste, J. C. (2003). What do we mean by literacy now? Voices from the Middle, 10(3), 8-10. Harste, J. C. (2014). The art of learning to be critically literate. Language Arts, 92(2), 90–102.

Heffernan, L. & Lewison, M. (2000). Making real-world issues our business: Critical literacy in a third-grade classroom. Primary Voices K- 6, 9(2), 15-22.

hooks, b. (2010). *Teaching critical thinking: Practicing wisdom*. New York, NY: Routledge. Janks, H. (2000). Domination, access, diversity and design: A synthesis for critical literacy education. *Educational Review*, *52*(2), 175-186.



THEORETICAL REFERENCES

Vygotsky

Harste

Graham

Shanahan

Noddings

Rosenblatt



CONTEXT: Timeline

Spring 2021: Completed pilot study on empathy literacy in grade 3 classroom.

May 2021: Applied for IRB approval to conduct full-length study on writing and empathy.

August 2021: Received approval

September 2021: Completed recruiting, parent approval, and preparation.

October 2021: Began official study (Did Pre-write and Pre-interviews)

January 2022: Conducted Mid-point interviews and writing samples

May 2022: Completed classroom study (interviews and writing sample)