



The Readers Theatre (Hassan, S. M. 2026) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.59479/iaheri.v2i1.157>

The Readers Theatre – Evaluation of Effective Models for Nigerian Primary Schools

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Abstract

Lack of alternative teaching methods for the teaching of reading is the cause of a large number of Nigerian pupils in government schools becoming non-readers or struggling readers. This study evaluates the effectiveness of The Readers Theatre as a Reading Intervention in order to enhance instructional practices in early reading in Kano State. In a quasi-experimental design with 15 teachers and 140 primary pupils, teachers were trained for four weeks using activities derived from the literature-based approach. The teachers then trained pupils for eight weeks in reading skills, using the readers theatre models in an after-school programme. The reading assessment measured pupils' skills in oral language, print awareness, sight word recognition, phonemic awareness, and listening comprehension. Results of post-test showed progress in pupils' ability to read fluently in English; recognize a large number of sight words; generate language experience stories and read simple story books.

Keywords: Readers Theatre, Models, Struggling Reader, Non-Reader, Sight Word

Introduction

The Readers Theatre involves a group reading aloud a text from visible scripts with an authentic communicative purpose (Black & Stave, 2007: 6). The emphasis is on the oral reading of the text, the print coming alive through reading speed, intonation and stress (Hoyt, 1992: 582). Readers Theatre is a holistic method that integrates reading, speaking, listening and thinking (Rinehart, 1999: 75-6).

A wide range of texts can be used for Readers Theatre purposes. These may be fictional texts, such as narratives, short stories, folk tales, myths and extracts from novels, or non-fiction texts, such as biographies and autobiographies, diaries, speeches, letters, newspaper articles and historical documents (Black & Stave, 2007: 25). Martinez et al. (1999: 328) stress that choice of text is important as texts that are too difficult will affect accuracy, rate and expressiveness. Texts that pupils have written themselves can also be used for Readers Theatre (Hoyt, 1992: 582). Whatever text is used, it is necessary to adapt it for group reading by dividing it up into smaller units, often at the sentence level, which the different readers are allocated. They then take it in turns to read their segments until the whole text has been completed. Some readers may read more than others, for instance based on their ability levels (Black & Stave, 2007: 31)

It is traced to the ancient Greece, where wandering minstrels, recited poems, such as the Iliad and the Odyssey. Different rhapsodies engaged in dramatic reading and recitations between the different characters (Bahn, 1932, cited in Cogger & White, 1967: 10). In the 1950s and 60s



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Readers Theatre became popular both in the US and the UK, with professional productions including the Broadway production of *The Investigation* in 1966-67, and the Royal Shakespeare Company of London productions of *The Hollow Crown* and *The Rebel* (Coger & White, 1967: 10-14). During this period Readers Theatre was widely practised in colleges and universities, particularly in the US, and gradually became incorporated into schools, especially with younger learners who are learning to read fluently.

In classes of English, it is a kind of collective, all-inclusive reading activity, allowing readers of different levels of reading ability to participate in a 'nonthreatening, controlled and prepared

setting' (Black & Stave, 2007: 4). It is especially useful for struggling readers as it provides them with a meaningful context to enhance their skills, interest and confidence. Readers Theatre almost always involves repeated readings of the text before performance, enabling readers to read the text with accuracy and expression (Millin & Rinehart, 1999: 74). It provides a meaningful and purposeful context for teachers to get pupils to repeatedly read a text in preparation for the performance reading (Martinez et al., 1999: 333). As Martinez et al. (1999: 326) point out: 'The performer's goal is to read a script aloud effectively, enabling the audience to visualize the action.' Readers bring to life characters, story or content material through their voices (Black & Stave, 2007: 3).

One of the major advantages of Readers Theatre is that it can be used with readers of different reading abilities. However, a number of studies have focussed on its success with weak and struggling learners (Rinehart, 1999; Tyler & Chard, 2000; Peebles, 2007; Chan & Chan, 2009). These learners often struggle with reading fluency, word recognition, comprehension, phonetic skills, motivation and confidence. According to Tyler and Chard (2000: 165-6), Readers Theatre gives struggling readers a real and legitimate reason to reread the same text several times, during the process of which they may experience improvement in different aspects of their reading. Rinehart (1999: 85) argues that Readers Theatre provides some children with the rare opportunity to 'be on equal footing with better readers.' One of the factors that motivates even struggling readers to participate in a Readers Theatre event is the fact that it is a group reading activity (Chan & Chan, 2009: 44). In some instances, children who had shunned other reading tasks eagerly participated in Readers Theatre, relishing the sense of togetherness as they listened to others and read themselves (Rinehart, 1999: 84). Tyler and Chard (2000: 166) found that collaborating with peers was one of the most appealing features of Readers Theatre; pupils did not feel alone as they read, they did not have to read the whole text, and they experienced breaks between their reading. With Readers Theatre pupils are motivated by the fact that they are working towards shared goals (Chan & Chan, 2009: 44) and show willingness to help each other during rehearsals (Uthman, 2002: 56). They develop their interpersonal, social and collaborative skills. As Black and Stave

(2007: 14) comment: 'As students work together, their confidence grows, they begin to see themselves as part of a successful project, and they gain a sense of pride and satisfaction.' Another reason why Readers Theatre has been successfully implemented in classrooms is that it often takes place within a limited but clearly defined time span, so that pupils gain the satisfaction of having actually completed a manageable project and can see the rewards of their efforts (Black & Stave, 2007: 14). Deciding on the time span and organisation in general is normally the responsibility of the teacher. In Millin and Rinehart's (1999) study, pupils focussed on one script and performance



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a week, devoting 40 minutes a day for rehearsal. In Rinehart's (1999) study the average preparation time was five days,

Statement of the problem

The major problem to be addressed in this article is reading difficulty among Nigerian children. skills. Students who cannot read are unable to learn in a broad range of subjects, including mathematics, science, social studies, and other subjects, because reading is a prerequisite skill for learning in formal education. the four primary factors causing the problem of reading is lack of alternative models in teaching.

Purpose of Research

This research was designed to train public primary teachers in use of the readers theatre to improve reading skills amongst primary one pupils in Kano State. The specific objectives of this study focused on the student outcomes, as follows.

- Determine the effectiveness of readers theatre on oral language of primary one pupils in Kano Metropolis government schools.
- Determine the effect of the Readers theatre on print awareness of primary one pupils in Kano Metropolis government schools.
- Determine the effect of the whole language approach on phonemic awareness of primary one pupils in Kano Metropolis government schools.
- Determine the effect of the Readers Theatre on primary one pupils' reading fluency in Kano Metropolis government schools.
- Determine the effect of the Readers theatre on the listening comprehension skills in Kano Metropolis government schools.

Research hypotheses

The research hypotheses that guided this work were as follows.

- There is no significant effect of the Readers theatre on the oral language of primary one pupils in Kano Metropolis government schools.
- There is no significant effect of the Readers theatre on print awareness of primary one pupils in Kano Metropolis government schools.
- There is no significant effect of the Readers theatre on phonemic awareness of primary one pupils in Kano Metropolis government schools.
- There is no significant effect of the Readers theatre on reading fluency of primary one pupils in Kano Metropolis government schools.
- There is no significant effect of the whole language approach on listening comprehension of primary one pupils in Kano Metropolis government schools.

Method

Research design

This research used a pre- and post-test quasi-experimental research design. Children from each of the five primary schools were assigned to the Treatment and Control groups. All children



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were pre-tested on their reading skills. Children in the Treatment group then received eight weeks of engagement in the readers theatre whereas children in the control group received no intervention. After the eight weeks of intervention, all children were again post-tested on their reading skills using the same assessment. The treatment group had a total of 76 pupils and the control group had a total of 64 pupils.

Population

The target population for this research included children in primary one at government schools in Kano Metropolis. Four government schools in Kano were selected at random given the fact that the government schools in Kano have basically the same characteristics. In each school, forty children were selected and classes were kept intact. A total of 140 pupils in primary one completed both the pre- and post-test so were included as the sample for the study. Fifteen teachers were also selected from the 5 schools. They were the class teachers of primary one or two and were recommended by their supervisors on the basis of their commitment.

As seen in Table 1, there were slightly more female pupils in both the treatment and control groups. There was no significant relationship between gender and the group that the children were assigned to ($\chi^2(4, N=140) = 1.30, p = .25$). The average age of the treatment group was 7.36 years ($SD = 1.46$) and the average age of the control group was 7.34 years (1.52). There was also no significant difference between the two groups in age ($t(138) = 0.05, p = .96$).

Table 1. Gender of Participants

	N	%	Male			Female		
			N	%	Tot	Treat.		
Cont.	25	17.86	39	27.86	64	37	26.43	39
Total	62	44.29	78	55.71	140		27.86	76

Instruments

A one-on-one reading assessment was developed by the researchers to measure each of the five foundational reading skills. Oral language was measured by one subtest with ten simple questions that children had to answer. Because fluency in any language, not just English, has been found to improve reading skills [10], children were allowed to respond either in English or Hausa. For example, one question was How old are you. Any reasonable answer was marked correct. Print awareness was measured by three subtests. For the first subtest entitled Print Awareness, the teacher presented a book to the child, and the child was asked ten questions to demonstrate their awareness of print conventions. For example, the child was first asked to point to the title of the book. Another item asked the child to demonstrate knowledge of reading text from left to right. The other two subtests, Knowledge of Upper Case Letters and Knowledge of Lower Case Letters, asked children to correctly identify the 26 letters of the alphabet. Letters were printed on small pieces of cardboard and were randomly shuffled. Children received one point for each letter they correctly identified.

Phonemic awareness was measured by one subtest with ten items that asked children to identify sounds within words. For example, children were asked, "What is the first sound in the



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word dog?”. Children were scored as correct if they identified the correct sound.

Reading fluency was measured by two subtests. In the first subtest, the pupil was given a list of the 100 high frequency words in English [28]. Each child was then given 60 seconds to read as many words as they could. In the second subtest, the pupil was given a reading passage with 118 simple words. They were given three minutes to read as many words as they could. The final score reflected the number of words correctly read in the given timeframe.

Listening comprehension was measured by two subtests with ten items each. For both subtests, children were asked to answer questions based on their understanding of a simple story. In the first subtest, Listening Comprehension During Reading, children were read one or two sentences at a time of a traditional story about a rat who helped a spider. After one or two sentences, the child was asked a question to test their understanding of those few sentences. In the second subtest, Listening Comprehension of a passage, the teacher read half of a story about a city and village mouse who each visited the other in their home. Halfway through the passage, children were asked five questions to assess their understanding of the passage. At the end of the passage, five more questions were asked for a total of ten questions.

Procedure for data collection

The intervention was carried out in two phases. Phase one included teacher training in instructional practices and phase two included pupils' participation in a reading and literacy program that included training in reading skills using variety of strategies.

- i. **Teacher training.** The first phase involved the 15 teachers being trained for four weeks two hours daily after school in readers' theatre instructional practices. The one major objective guided the training is that this would result in teachers being able to demonstrate an awareness of the nature of reading and literacy, describe the basic skills of reading and literacy, and apply appropriate strategies of teaching specific skills of reading and literacy. The first two weeks of the teacher training were focused on describing the nature of the reading process and demonstration of teaching methods for reading acquisition. In the final two weeks of the teacher training, children from a local primary school were brought in to enable the teachers to implement the instructional practices in practical sessions as the facilitators observed their teaching methods and provided feedback. The teachers were also taught how to administer the reading assessment used for the pre- and post-test.
- ii. **Pupils training in reading skills.** After the four weeks of teacher training, the primary school teachers implemented an eight week after school literacy program for pupils in primary one. Twenty pupils in the treatment group were selected to participate in the program in each school for 2 hours daily four times a week. The objectives of the pupils programme were as follows. The first objective was that pupils would acquire oral language competence as a tool for reading and literacy. The second objective is that pupils would develop print awareness. The third objective is that pupils would acquire sight words and decoding skills. The final objective is that pupils would be able to read story books. During the first week of the program, children were pre-tested on the reading assessment. For the next eight subsequent weeks, the children were taught,



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Table 2. Adjusted means and standard deviation of reading skills

	Treatment		Control			
	Max. Score	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
using specially designed lesson plans which developed		Oral Language	10	9.61	0.52	0.65
their literacy skills in the four basic areas: oral		Print Aware.	10	8.45	2.65	3.47
language development, print awareness, sight words, decoding, and listening comprehension. The pupils		Print Aware.:			5.76	
were steeped in sessions which were aimed at teaching them to express themselves meaningfully in English, to recognize a large store of high frequency words, to generate language experience stories, to identify letter-sound relationships and to listen and respond to simple stories being read. The strategies employed were elements of the whole language or literature based approach to reading instruction. This approach integrates language skills and encourages learners to actively participate in the process of learning to read;		Lower Case	26	17.31	9.03	10.06
		Print Aware.:			13.25	
		Upper Case	26	17.79	9.38	9.60
		Phonemic			13.93	
		Awareness	10	4.62	3.82	3.05
		Sight Words	100	11.97	15.64	12.56
		Passage			5.63	
		Fluency	118	13.30	25.78	8.67
		Comprehension			3.48	
		in Reading	10	4.72	3.78	3.56
		Comprehension			3.36	

that is, reading is presented as a personally meaningful means of communication.

In the last week of the program, children were post-tested using the same reading assessment



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with the same administration procedures.

After Reading 10 4.80 3.38 3.57 3.48

Table 3. ANCOVA comparisons between treatment and control groups

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6. Results

The first analysis compared the treatment to the control groups on pre-test data for all nine reading skills sub-tests. The treatment group was significantly higher than the control group on four of the nine reading skills: oral language ($t(138) = 1.99$, $p = .049$), print awareness ($t(138) = 2.09$, $p = .038$), comprehension in reading ($t(138) = 2.21$, $p = .029$), and comprehension after reading ($t(138) = 2.31$, $p = .022$). There was no significant difference between the treatment and control group on the remaining pre-tests: upper case letters ($t(138) = 0.1$, ns), lower case letters ($t(138) = 0.17$, ns), phonemic awareness ($t(138) = 1.11$, ns), sight words ($t(138) = 1.23$, ns), and passage reading fluency ($t(138) = 1.95$, ns).

	F	df ^a	P	η^2
Oral Language	9.25	137	.003**	.06
Print Aware.	27.93	137	<.0001**	.17
Print Aware.:			*	.08
Lower Case	11.11	133	.001**	
Print Aware.:				.08
Upper Case	11.44	137	.001***	
Phonemic Awareness	11.49	137	.001***	.08
Fluency: Sight Words				.07
Fluency:				.08
Passage	10.81	132	.001**	
Comprehension				.04
in Reading	5.57	136	.020*	
Comprehension				

Due to the significant differences between the treatment and control group on half of the pre-tests, each hypothesis was analysed with the Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) to compare the treatment and control groups' post-test scores while controlling for the pre-test scores. The adjusted means and standard deviations for each sub-test are presented in Table 2.

As can be seen from Table 3, the treatment group significantly outperformed the control group on all nine reading skills sub-tests. Therefore, all null hypotheses were rejected.

After Reading 4.83 135 .030* .03

^a The first degree of freedom for all analyses is 1.

* $p < .05$. ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

The Whole Language Approach was effective in improving all reading skills measured by



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the study: oral language, print awareness, phonemic awareness, reading fluency including sight word recognition and a reading passage, and listening comprehension.

The effect size was also computed to determine the size of effect that the Whole Language Approach had on primary one pupil's reading skills. The eta squared (η^2) statistic reported in Table 3 is the measure of effect size used for ANOVA analyses [3]. Eta squared is calculated by dividing the sum of

squares of the effect by the total sum of squares. Large effect sizes are greater than .35, medium effect sizes are greater than .15, and small effect sizes are greater than .02 [8]. Therefore, as seen in Table 3, the Whole Language Approach had a medium effect size on print awareness, and a small effect size on all other reading skills.

Discussion

The purpose of this study was to train public primary teachers in effective strategies for teaching beginning reading skills and concepts using the whole language approach to improve reading skills amongst primary one pupils. This study focused on the outcome of pupils' reading skills. After only eight weeks of intervention, the Readers theatre resulted in improvement in all five reading skills measured by the study. In this section the reason for the success of the project are highlighted.

First, teacher empowerment. This project started with an intensive teacher training in literacy instructional practices. At the end of the training the teachers knew what to do and how to do it.

Second, priority was given to oral language. Oral language skills are critical to learning to read and write. This section is particularly necessary in the Nigerian situation where the out of school environment does not support literacy in English. It is necessary to explain the nature of the performance of the pupils in the oral language sub-test. It can be observed that the pupils displayed a level of oral competence. This came to the researchers as a surprise but because of the nature of the test even if the responses were given in the mother tongue the children were scored to build their confidence.

Third, the intensity of the exposure. This project engaged the pupils in literacy activities four times weekly for two hours a day. This level of exposure needs to be recognized because there must be sufficient time to practice learning to read. Thus, children must be constantly engaged in meaningful literacy tasks.

Fourth, emphasis on meaningful integration of language skills. The different skills which were taught in the intervention were done in an integrated manner and were combined towards a holistic approach that kept and sustained the pupils' interest in learning to read.

Recommendations

In the light of the study, the following recommendations were made

1. Improve teacher training. Provide meaningful reading and literacy instructional activities.
2. Priority attention to be given to literacy. Reading should occupy a place of pride in the curriculum. Reading should be treated as a subject.
3. In order to ensure adequate instructions, emphasis/ attention should be given to create a



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conducive print-rich school environment. Storybooks, and other basic materials such as cardboards, markers, and writing books for example should be freely used.

4. Teachers should receive adequate incentives for the work they do.

Conclusion

The result of this study confirms earlier studies and opinions of authorities in terms of the fact that if children are exposed to meaningful literacy activities in a consistent way they will learn to read regardless of whether it is a first language or second language situation. These findings are particularly significant and reassuring in the Nigerian situation where learning to read is problematic for many children. The findings implicate the teacher factor in terms of knowledge of what to do and how to do it.

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