"Writing" = Creating Meaning: How Talk Supports Our Emerging Writers

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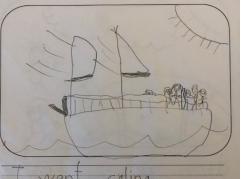








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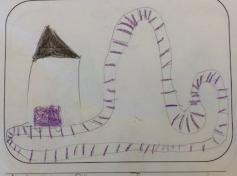


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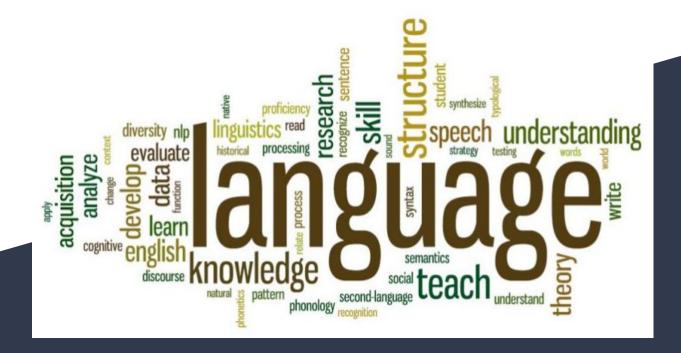


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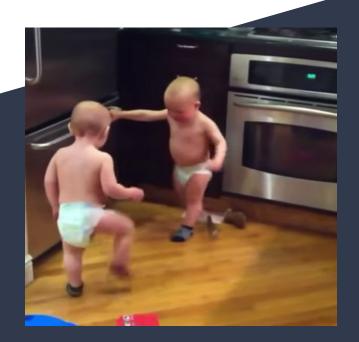
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Unconventional Communication Has Value!



Creating Meaning: Partner Talk

- What idea(s) were the children trying to communicate?
- → How were they communicating their idea(s)?
- How did the lack of conventions of language affect their "conversation?"



Grounding Instructional Practices in the New York State Next Generation ELA Learning Standards



What do the newly revised standards say?

- Read through assigned selection from the Introduction to the NYS Next Generation ELA Learning Standards
- What language in this document resonates with you?
- What shifts do you notice when comparing this document to the previous standards?

Lifelong Practices of Readers and Writers

Lifelong Practices of Readers Lifelong Practices of Writers Readers Writers think, write, speak, and listen to think, read, speak, and listen to support understand writing read often and widely from a range of write often and widely in a variety of global and diverse texts formats, using print and digital resources · read for multiple purposes, including for and tools learning and for pleasure write for multiple purposes, including for self-select texts based on interest learning and for pleasure persevere through challenging writing persevere through challenging, complex enrich personal language, background enrich personal language, background knowledge, and vocabulary through knowledge, and vocabulary through reading and communicating with others writing and communicating with others

experiment and play with language

editing, rewriting, or trying a new

approach

analyze mentor texts to enhance writing

strengthen writing by planning, revising,

monitor comprehension and apply

make connections (to self, other texts,

reading strategies flexibly

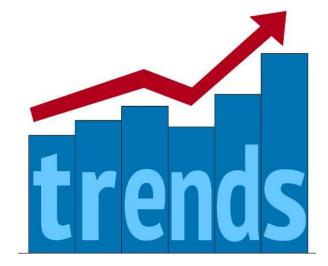
ideas, cultures, eras, etc.)

Responding to the District On-Demand Writing

Refer to Narrative Learning Progression

District trend

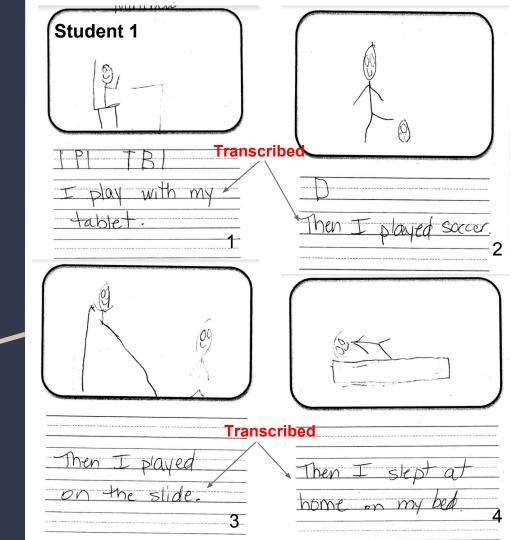
 Lack of elaboration in grades 1-5



Turn and Talk

What strengths do you notice?

Where are there areas for growth?

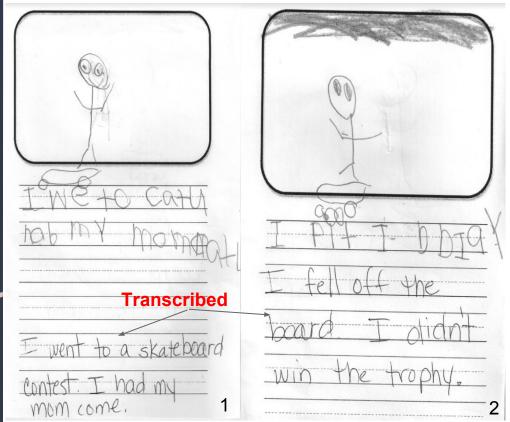


Turn and Talk

What strengths do you notice?

Where are there areas for growth?

Student 2



Young children...



...begin their writing journey creating meaning by combining multimodal symbolic systems or modes such as talking, drawing, singing and role playing, long before they engage in the mature written linguistic forms of their culture.

~Kress and Bezemer, 2008

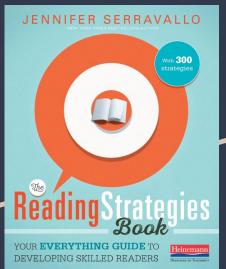
Douglas Fisher, Nancy Frey, and Carol Rothenberg

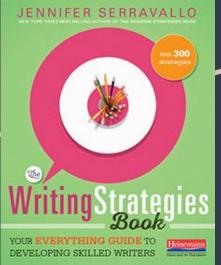




- Language permits its users to pay attention to things, persons, and events, even when the things and persons are absent and the events are not taking place. <u>Language gives</u> <u>definition to our memories</u> and, by translating experiences into symbols, converts the immediacy of craving or abhorrence, or hatred or love, into fixed principles of feeling and conduct.
- Children learn to manipulate their environment with spoken words well before they learn to do so with written words.
- Reading and writing float on a sea of talk.







"By teaching children to compose with pictures, they can be freed up to create texts in any genre and to understand that meaning comes first, long before they are ready to use lots of mental energy hearing the sounds in words and writing down what they hear."

~Jennifer Serravallo

Progression of the Standards

Writing Standard 3:

<u>PKW3</u>: Use a combination of drawing, dictating, oral expression, and/or emergent writing to narrate an event or events in a sequence.

KW3: same as PK

<u>1W3</u>: Write narratives which recount real or imagined experiences or events or a short sequence of events.

<u>2W3</u>: Write narratives which recount real or imagined experiences or a short sequence of events, including details to describe actions, thoughts, and feelings; use temporal words to signal event order, and provide a sense of closure.

Speaking and Listening Standard 4:

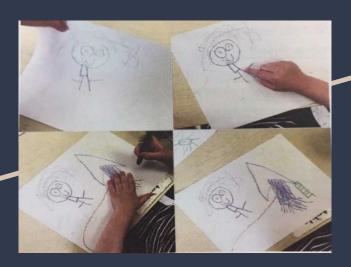
<u>PKSL4</u>: Describe familiar people, places, things, and events.

<u>KSL4</u>: Describe familiar people, places, things, and events with detail.

<u>1SL4</u>: Describe familiar people, places, things, and events with relevant details expressing ideas clearly.

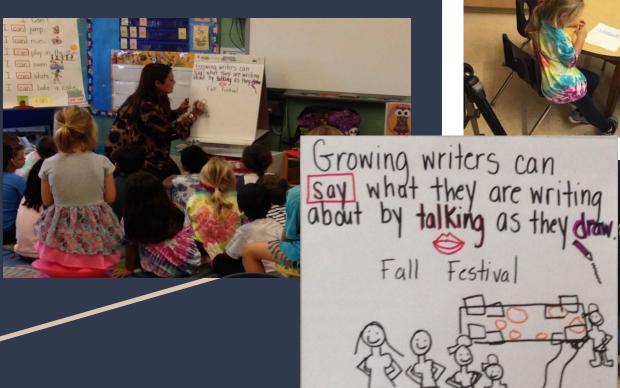
<u>2SL4</u>: Describe people, places, things, and events with relevant details, expressing ideas and feelings clearly.

What does it look like in the classroom for a student to be talking and composing exclusively with pictures?



- 1. Mini-Lesson- where a strategy is demonstrated and active engagement is present.
- 2. Revisit favorite read alouds/mentor texts (including wordless books) to discuss what the illustrator did to tell the story or teach about the topic.
- 3. Utilize student work and explain the strategy the child used to get their ideas on paper, drawing the best they can.

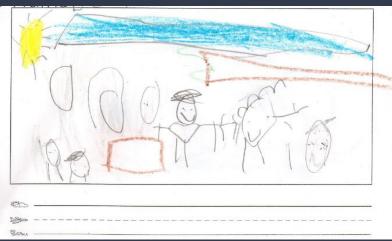
Lesson 1: Talk as You Draw







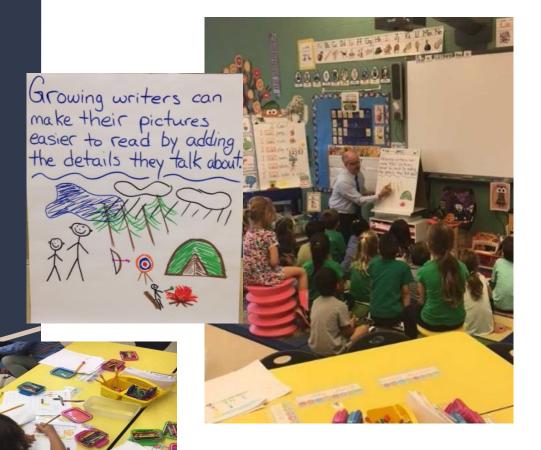






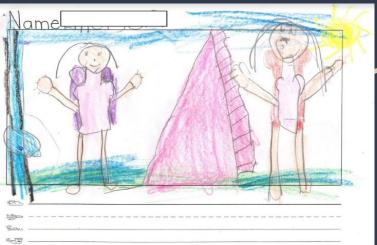


Lesson 2-Add detail to make pictures easier to read



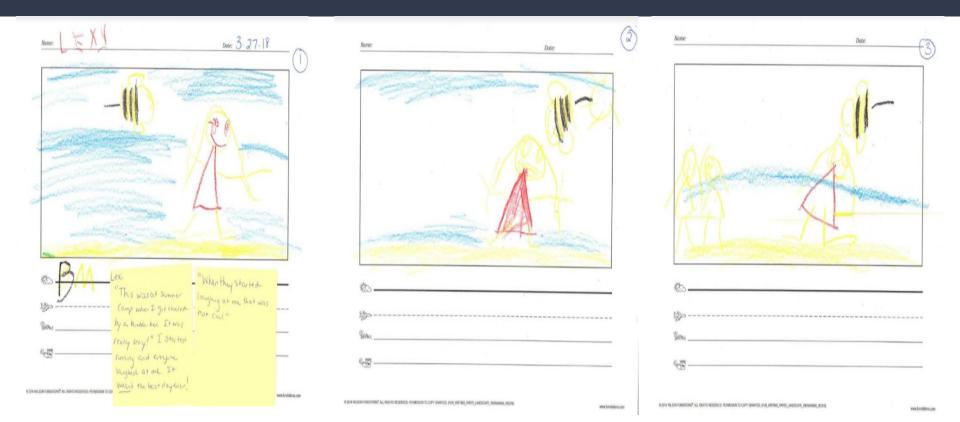




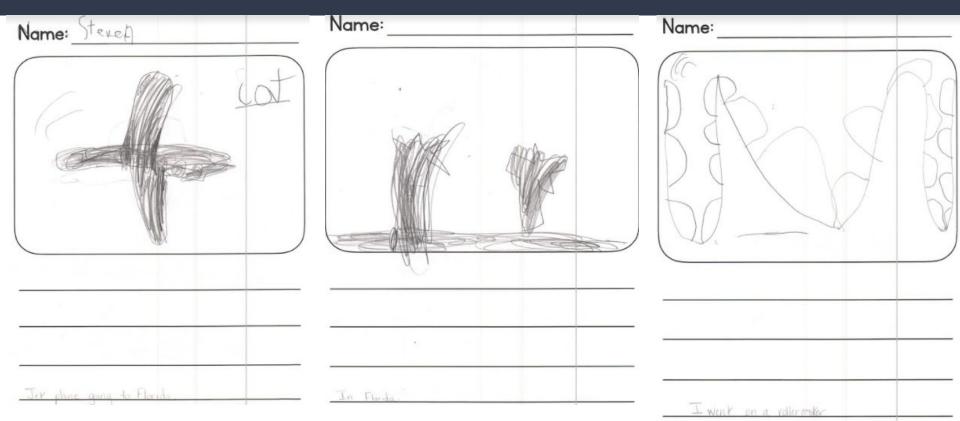




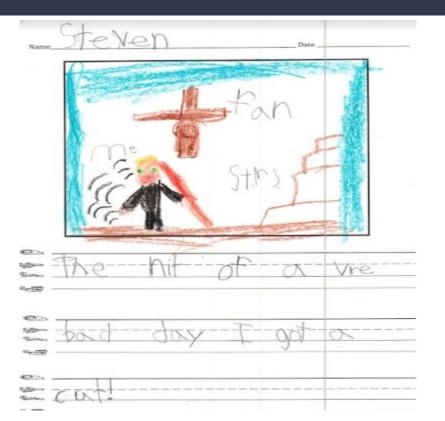
Pre-K On-Demand "Writing" Lexi



Kindergarten On-Demand Writing Steven-Winter 2017



Kindergarten On-Demand Writing Steven-Spring 2017





The single greatest predictor of success in reading at age eight is the child's breadth of experience with writing at age 5.

~Marie Clay

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