

Every Individual is Rooted in Culture





Two-Eyed Seeing

"Two-Eyed Seeing asks us to see our strengths, the best in our ways of knowing, while also asking us to respect and celebrate our differences. Two-Eyed Seeing acknowledges the necessity of formal structure yet that it must be permeable to and receptive of new understandings and opportunities, i.e., understandings associated with 'Spirit of the East' which brings the 'gift of newness, of transformation.'"



Emergent Writing Stretches Across ELOF Domains

| | | CENTRAL DOMAINS | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | APPROACHES TO LEARNING | SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT | LANGUAGE AND LITERACY | COGNITION | PERCEPTUAL, MOTOR, AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT |
| | ▲ INFANT/ TODDLER DOMAINS | Approaches to Learning | Social and Emotional Development | Language and Communication | Cognition | Perceptual, Motor, and Physical Development |
| | PRESCHOOLER DOMAINS | Approaches to Learning | Social and Emotional Development | Language and Communication | Mathematics Development | Perceptual, Motor, and Physical Development |
| | | | | Literacy | Scientific Reasoning | |



Writing Stretches Across ELOF Domains



- Approaches to Learning
 - Initiative and Curiosity (Infant)
 - Creativity (Infant/Toddler & Preschool)
- Language and Literacy
 - Language and Communication (Infant/Toddler)
 - Literacy (Preschool)
- Cognition
 - Imitation and Symbolic Representation and Play (Infant/Toddler)
 - Counting and Cardinality (Preschool)
- Perceptual Motor and Physical Development
 - Fine Motor (Infant/Toddler & Preschool)



Framework for Effective Practice





Framework for Effective Practice





Nurturing, responsive, and effective interactions and engaging environments

Making It Work



We were always trying to integrate culture into the curriculum—the science domain, the math domain, etc. Then we realized that culture should be at the base, serving as the foundation, the building block for curriculum development. It was an amazing paradigm shift! We are now making huge gains in integrating language and culture into our early childhood programming.

—The Red Cliff Early Childhood Center

NATIONAL CENTER ON Early Childhood National Centers Early Childhood Development, Teaching and Learning

The Making It Work Cycle





Language and Culture Matter

Without language, the canoe, paddle, water, seat, the birds you hear are different than what our ancestors experienced. If you know the language, then you know what our ancestors heard, saw, felt, and experienced.

—Zalmai "Zeke" Zahir, University of Oregon





Not All Languages Are Written!

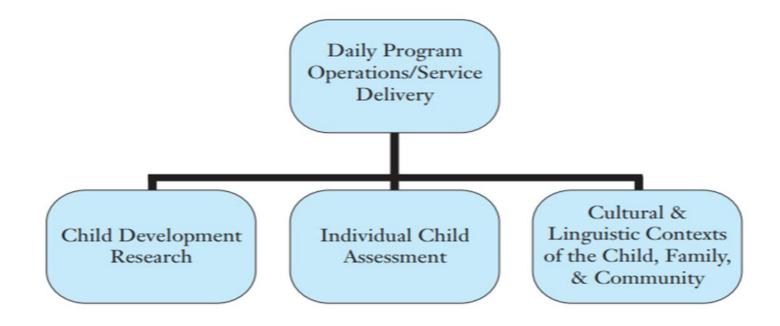
- Not all Native American languages have a standard writing system
- The importance of oral language for the preservation of cultural knowledge
- Tribal Language Revitalization in Head Start and Early Head Start





Culturally and Linguistic Responsive Practices In-Service Suites

Sources of Developmentally Appropriate Practices





Session Objectives

- Identify the significance of young children's emergent writing for school readiness
- Describe what emergent writing looks like in young children
- Implement practical ways to begin to support emergent writing in your care setting
- Learn strategies to use the Steps and Introduction to Making It Work Guide to integrate culture and language in lesson plans to assist with integration of culture and language in lesson plans for writing





Emergent Writing

Overview & Development



Definition of Emergent Writing

- Children's early attempts at writing begin with random marks and drawings and advances to invented and conventional spelling
- Children as young as 2 years understand that writing has meaning and communicates ideas





Early Stages of Emergent Writing

Children often write in drawings or scribbles without using letters.





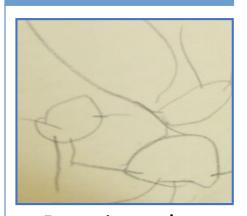
Early Stages of Emergent Writing

0. Pre-drawing



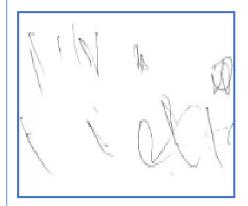
Random marks without meaning attached to them

1. Drawing



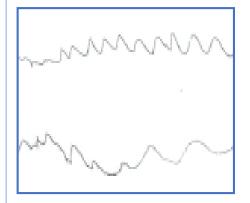
Drawings that represent writing

2. Scribbling



Marks or scribbles the child intends to be writing

Wavy Scribbles/Mock Handwriting



Wavy scribbles
that have left-toright
progression;
child pretends to
write words



Middle Stages of Emergent Writing Development In-Service Suites

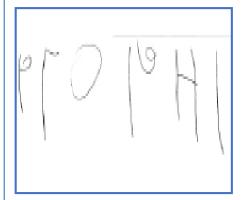
Children begin to understand that writing includes specific symbols (letters) and follow certain patterns, but they do not yet understand or have letter-sound correspondence.





Middle Stages of Emergent Writing

4. Letter-like Forms/Mock Letters



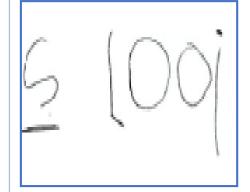
Letters and marks that resemble letter-like shapes

5. Letter Strings



Strings of letters that do not create words, written left to right, including uppercase and lowercase letters

6. Transitional Writing



Letters with spaces in between to resemble words; letters or words copied from environmental print; letters often reversed



Late Stages of Emergent Writing Development

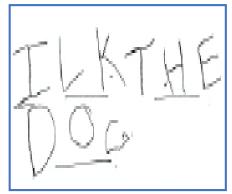
Children begin to understand and intentionally use letters to represent sounds, often starting with representing beginning sounds, then moving to ending sounds, middle sounds, and invented and more conventional spelling.





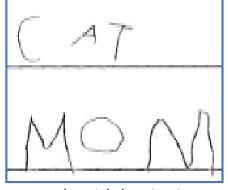
Late Stages of Emergent Writing

7. Invented Spelling



Invented or phonetic spelling; different ways to represent the sounds in words; often, the first letter of the word or beginning and ending sounds represent the entire word

8. Beginning Word and Phrase Writing

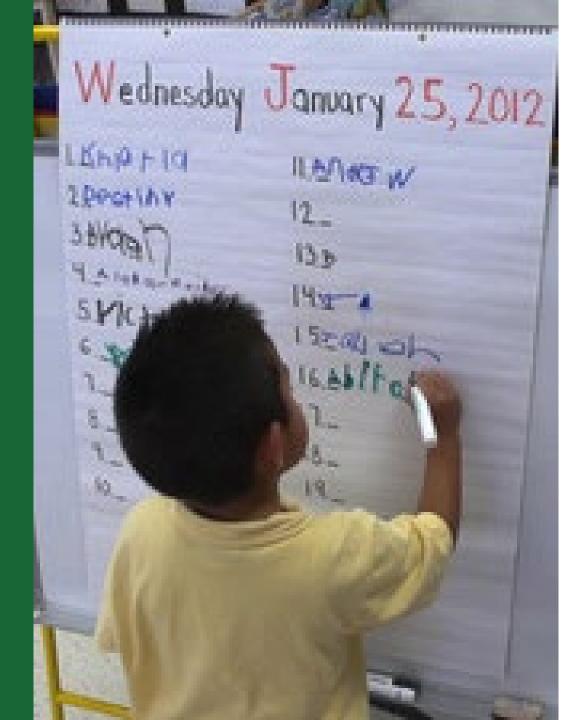


Words with beginning, middle, and ending letter sounds; short phrases

Conventional Spelling and Sentence Writing



Correct spelling, generally the child's name and simpler or familiar words; sentences with punctuation and correct use of uppercase and lowercase letters





Supporting Emergent Writing

Practical Tips and Tools

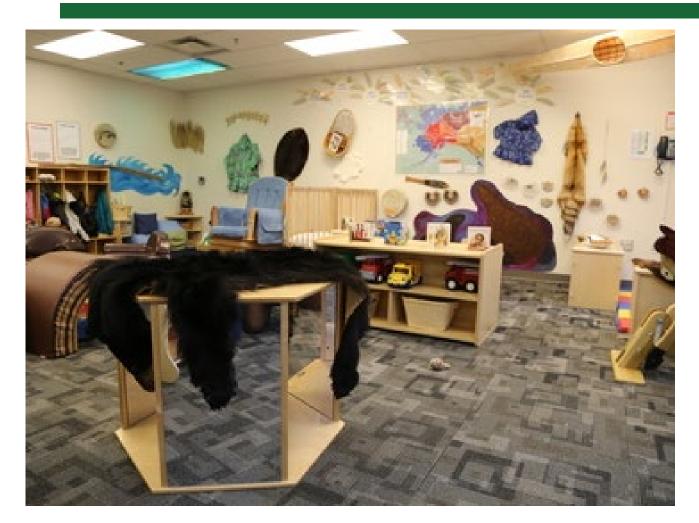
Parent, Family, and Community Engagement

Culturally and linguistically responsive environments can only be created by engaging and partnering with families, Elders, and the community. Establishing a partnership with families and the community is crucial for children's learning and later success in life.





Creating A Learning Environment



To ensure that you are fully supporting children's learning, you must understand what is valued, honored, and expected in each child's home culture and be able to explain exactly how and what you are doing to support and take advantage of each child's optimal ways of learning.



Supporting the Earliest Stages of Writing

- To support pre-drawing, early drawing, and scribbling:
 - Provide writing materials for children and encourage their use
 - If children can talk, ask them to tell you about their drawing
 - Revisit children's drawing the next day and have children again tell you what it is or says





Supporting Middle and Later Stages of Writing



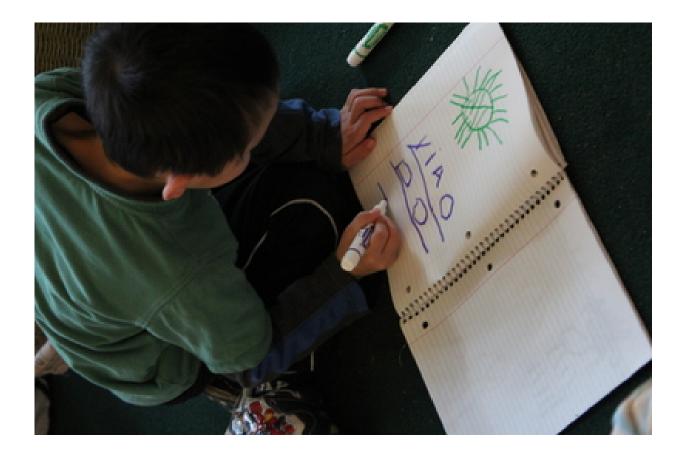
- Start with name writing
- Model writing throughout the day and in different contexts
- Engage in shared and independent writing with children
- Include authentic opportunities for writing throughout the day
- Encourage peer scaffolding

Remember... you are supporting a *process*, not an outcome.



Supporting the Emergent Writing of All Children

- Accept all levels of children's writing
- Accept children's writing errors as learning or teaching opportunities
- Be mindful of children's physical abilities to write
- Allow children to write in whatever language they are most comfortable
 - Be aware of general differences between writing in English and writing in children's tribal language





Prewriting Strategy: Story Knife

- What is story knifing?
- Drawing while storytelling
- Peer-to-peer interaction
- Drawing as a prewriting strategy



Tamaa-i-tamakut yaaruitni pencil-aaqelqaqut wangkuta. (The story knives were our pencils.)- Neva Rivers, 2002



Activity: Writing in Your Setting

- Select samples of children's writing from your care setting, and review their drawing and writing
- In which stage(s) of emergent writing are children?
 - Don't forget to consider whether the sample shows children's teachersupported or independent writing
- What supports can you put in place during writing for children to help them develop in this area?
- What learning opportunities can you put in place to encourage children to practice writing in a fun and meaningful way?



Review





