Today's topics:

 Discussion: Language structure, writing systems, visual processing, testing

Background:

- REs #2 & #3
- Course material so far

0. Key points today

- Discussion of RE #2: Comparing writing systems and language sounds
- Discussion of RE #3 (some people are still in progress)
- The "Simple View" of reading
 - Role of different levels of language structure
 - Authentic example: 1st grade reading curriculum
- General discussion of course content so far
- Introduction to the article presentation assignment

- Some languages you discussed in your essays
 - Spanish, Latin, Gujarati
- Points to follow up:
 - What do we mean by writing system?
 - What is the difference between comparing two languages in terms of their alphabets, versus in terms of their sounds?
 - What makes an orthography **shallow** vs. **deep**?
- Practice distinguishing sounds from writing

- A writing system is the set of symbols used to write a language down; types of writing systems include:
 - **Alphabet**: grapheme → phoneme
 - **Syllabary**: grapheme → syllable
 - Alphasyllabary (abugida): grapheme → C + default V, or add diacritic for other V
 - **Abjad**: like an alphabet, but consonants (C) only
 - Logographs: grapheme → morpheme/word
 - Other variations/subtypes of these
- Bonus question: How does visual processing seem to differ with different types of writing systems?

- What is the difference between...?
 - comparing the alphabets of two languages
 - comparing the **sounds** of two languages

What makes an orthography shallow vs. deep?

- What is the difference between...?
 - comparing the **alphabets** of two languages
 - Do they write with any different letters?
 - comparing the **sounds** of two languages
 - What sounds are used in one language and not used in the other?
- What makes an orthography shallow vs. deep?
 - The more predictable, the more shallow
 - Letter groups can be predictable
 - Patterns can be <u>unlike English</u> but predictable

 Any other questions about writing systems and language sounds?

 (Postponed until later — several assignments are still in progress)

3. The "simple view" of reading

The "simple view" of reading

- What roles are played here by...
 - Phonics and practice with "sight words"?
 - Morphology and syntax?

Gough, Philip B., and William E. Tunmer. 1986. Decoding, reading, and reading disability. *Remedial and Special Education* 7 (1): 6–10. [link]

Hoover, Wesley A., and Philip B. Gough. 1990. The simple view of reading. *Reading and Writing* 2 (2): 127–160. [link]

3. The "simple view" of reading

A real-life curriculum example:
 <u>Wilson Fundamentals reading curriculum, Level 1</u>
 (1st grade, Carrboro Elementary)

Looking at the learning objectives:

- Are there **phonological awareness** skills?
- Are there **phonics** skills?
- Review: How are phonological awareness and phonics skills <u>different</u>?

3. The "simple view" of reading

A real-life curriculum example:
 <u>Wilson Fundamentals reading curriculum, Level 1</u>
 (1st grade, Carrboro Elementary)

Looking at the learning objectives:

- Does this curriculum incorporate morphology?
- Does this curriculum incorporate syntax?
- What other aspects of language comprehension can we identify?

4. General discussion

Group discussion

One argument that has been made against phonics-based reading instruction: *Skilled readers don't use phonics when they read, so we shouldn't teach reading by using phonics.*

 Would you say that skilled readers of English use any phonics knowledge when reading?

What is one piece of **evidence** you can you give to support your answer? (Try to draw on concepts from our course where you can.)

4. General discussion

Any questions about topics we have covered so far?

5. Upcoming

- Intro to the article presentation assignment (see links on Daily Syllabus page)
 - Remember to complete the topic survey by Mon
- Next time: We will discuss a research article
 (Treiman, Kessler, & Bick 2002) | no prep assigned
 - Handout "Preparation for discussion—Scientific research articles"
 - Next class, we will focus on questions (1)–(5b):
 - the parts of a quantitative research paper
 - research questions
 - experiment conditions and stimulus design