

Definitions of Spelling Terms

Strategy:

Procedures used in learning thinking, etc. which serve as a way of reaching a goal. In language learning, learning strategies and communication strategies are those conscious or unconscious processes which language learners make use of in learning and using a language.

learning strategy:

a way in which a learner attempts to work out the meanings and uses of word, grammatical rules, and other aspects of a language, e.g. by the use of generalization and interference.

In first language learning, a child may not pay attention to grammatical words in a sentence, but in trying to understand a sentence may use the learning strategy that the first mentioned noun in a sentence refers to the person or thing performing an action. The child may then think that the sentence The boy was chased by the dog means the same as The boy chased the dog.

In second language learning, (studying, reading, etc)intntional behavior and thoughts that learners make use of during learning in order to better help them understand, learn or remember new information. These may include focusing on certain aspects of new information, analyzing and organizing information during learning to increase comprehension, evaluating learning when it is completed to see if further action is needed. Learning strategies may be applied to simple tasks involving language comprehension and production. The effectiveness of L2 learning is thought to be improved by teaching learners more effective learning strategies.

phonograms:

a graphic symbol, such as one in a phonetic alphabet , which can represent a sound , phoneme or word.

in some reading programs, a graphic sequence comprised of a vowel grapheme and and ending consonant grapheme.

digraphs:

2 letters which represent one speech sound as ch,

Types of spelling errors:

reversal:
insertion
substitution
omission
repetition

causes / types of errors:

overgeneralization
incomplete application of rules
failure to learn the conditions under which rules apply
ignorance of rule restrictions

Strategies:

avoidance
use any word
use previous word
use following word
use homophone
phonetic spelling = incorrect spelling of a word as though it were phonically regular as det for debt)
overgeneralization

spelling-pronunciation (occurs when sounds are attributed to each letter of a written word regardless of whether the letters represent a speech sound)

spelling sound correspondence
sound-to-letter correspondence
phoneme-grapheme correspondence
phonic generalizations

Problems with:

Auditory discrimination on similar sounds
rhyming words
initial consonants
initial consonant blends

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initial C digraphs
final C and C blends
final C digraphs
word endings
prefixes
compound words
homonyms
syllabication
V digraphs
V diphthongs

auditory discrimination:

hearing likeness and differences in sounds
hearing likeness and differences in initial c
hearing likeness and differences in ending C
hearing likeness and differences in rhyming words
hearing likeness and differences at the beginning of words
hearing likeness and differences at the ending of words
hearing likeness and differences in V sounds

recognizing C in initial, medial and final positions
recognizing V
diphthongs (oi, oy, ou, ow)
variant sounds of single C (c, k, s, z, g, x)
variant sounds of single V (look, put; move, food; laid, say; her, earn)
variant sounds of diphthongs
C digraphs
vowel digraphs (ea, oo)
variant sounds of C digraphs
variant sounds of V digraphs
variant sounds of double V
silent C in some combinations (ck, kn, gh)
silent V (silent e at the end of a word)
digraphs gh and ph = f
C and g are soft before e, i, y
substitute c in initial and final positions

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long and short sounds of V

a single V in a short word has the short sound

different V letters give same vowel sound

prefixes and suffixes

phonograms (an, ace, all, ack, ay, aw, air, ar, ack, ay, ame, ake, ate,

ast, ary, ad; en, ed, et, ear, est, eep, ell, eck; ive, ick, ill, ip, ing,

ight, ig, in, it; oat, og, op, ound, old, oy, own, ot, oon, ock, eem,

ought, tion, atch, orm, oast, ound, oil)