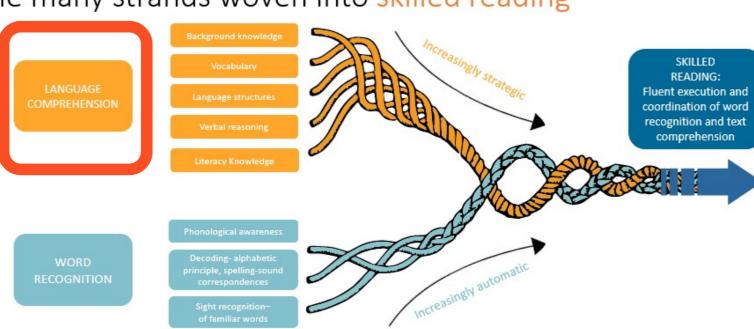


LEARN ABOUT LANGUAGE

HOW DOES LANGUAGE RELATE TO READING?

Language is one of the building blocks for reading. Both language and word recognition contribute to reading comprehension.

The many strands woven into skilled reading



Scarborough, H. S. (2001). Connecting early language and literacy to later reading (dis)abilities: Evidence, theory, and practice. In S. Neuman & D. Dickinson (Eds.), *Handbook for research in early literacy* (pp. 97–110). New York, NY: Guilford Press.

The early years of a child's life are a critical time for brain development. Young children develop more than 1 million neural connections every second.



Typical Language Development



5 Key Components of Language

language concerned with units of meaning within individual

Morphology

words. Example: Adding -ing to bark shows that it is happening now --(barking) **Semantics**

The component of

Refers to the meaning of words and phrases. Example: Bark can mean a noise a

dog makes or the covering of a tree.

Pragmatics

Refers to the way language is used to convey meaning in

language concerned with the units of sound within words.

Phonology

The component of

sounds (b - ar - k) **Syntax** Refers to the rules

that govern how

words and phrases go

together to build

Example: The word bark has three

sentences. Example: To describe a bark, the

adjective goes before the noun --

(a loud bark)



varying contexts. Example: Understanding the idiom--(The man's bark is worse than his bite.)

How to Build Language Skills

in the Classroom

Read books aloud and provide students with opportunities to discuss them.

Introduce new vocabulary words and give examples of how they are used in sentences.

> Have conversations! Model asking and answering open-ended questions.

https://literacy.virginia.edu

Tell stories and make up stories with students.

@VLP_UVA