

Phone/ne/mic A/ware/ness

**What is it Really?
Testing it and Teaching it
For Kids Who Struggle**

By Dr Jason McGowan

Introduction

- ❖ Definition: Keeping it Short
- ❖ Examination: Keeping it Simple
- ❖ Instruction: Keeping it Straightforward

Definition

Phonemic Awareness

An Intuitive Yet Conscious Awareness of the
Smallest Units of Sounds (Phonemes) That
Make Up Spoken Words

Examples

- /b/ - a single phoneme
- /tr/ - two phonemes blended together
- “at” – a word made up of two phonemes
- “but” – a word made up of three phonemes

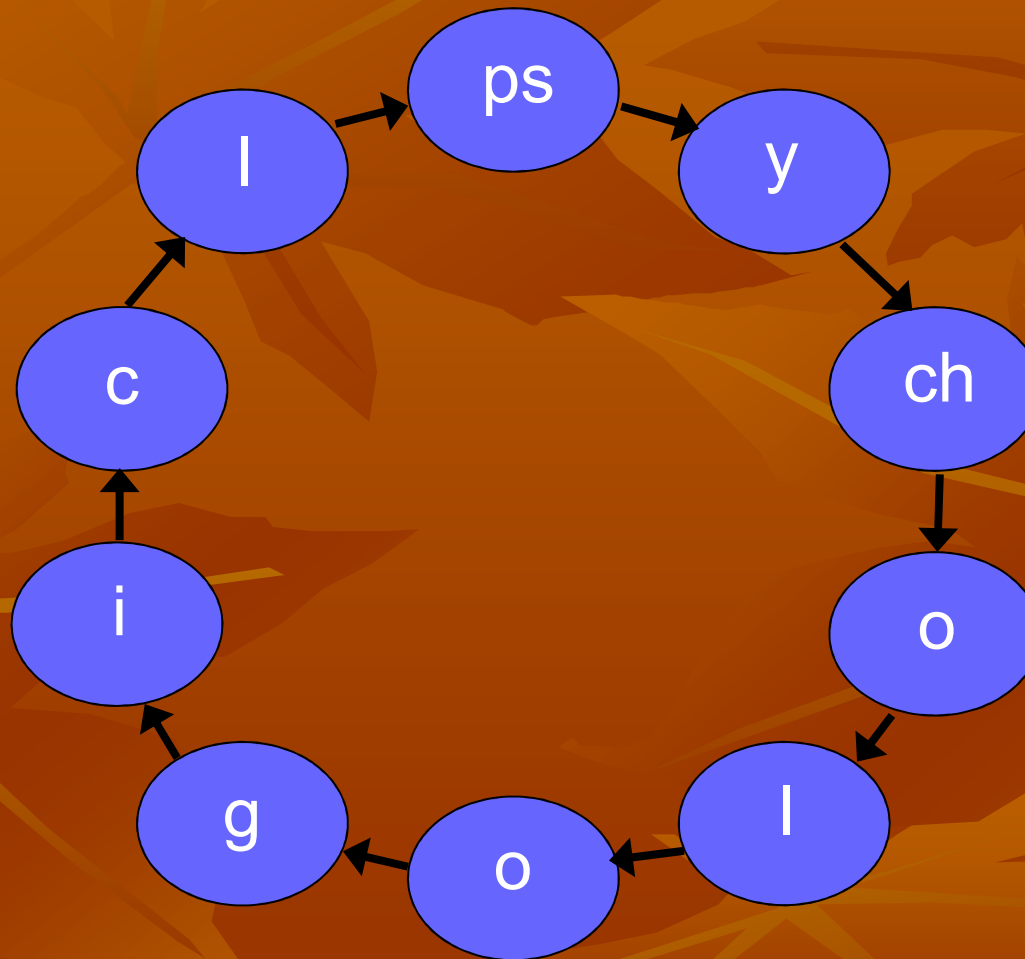
Strings of Sounds



“psychological”

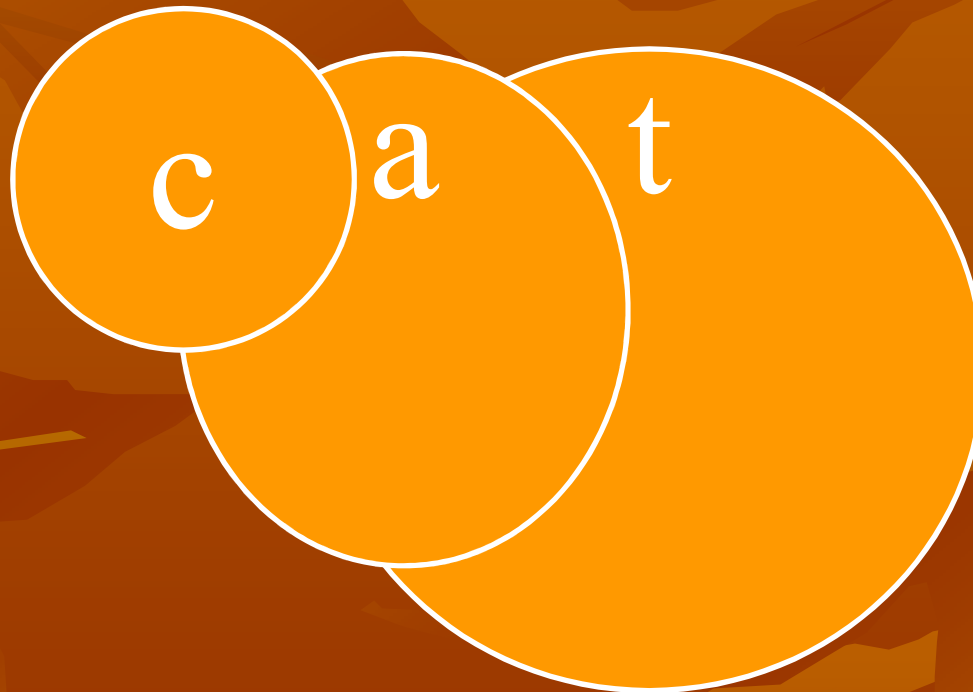
- A word made up of - How Many Sounds?

Psychological – 10 Phonemes



**A word is a series of discrete phonemes that
acoustically presents as an overlapping and blended
burst of sound**

Cat



Phonemic Awareness and Phonological Processing

Phonological Processing

Refers to the use of phonological information, especially the sound structure of one's own oral language, in processing written language (i.e., reading, writing,) and oral language (listening, speaking) (Wagner and Torgesen 1987)

Three Kinds of Phonological Processing

- Phonological (Phonemic) Awareness ✓
- Phonological Memory
- Automatic Rapid Naming

Phonological Memory

Refers to the coding of phonological information for temporary storage in working or short term memory

Q. How do you remember a phone number that you have looked up as you make your way to the phone?

Phonological Memory (cont'd)

A. You store the number temporarily in working memory. You probably do so not by storing a visual representation of the sequence of digits (although you may be able to do so if you tried) but rather by storing a phonological representation of the sounds of the digits.

Automatic Rapid Naming

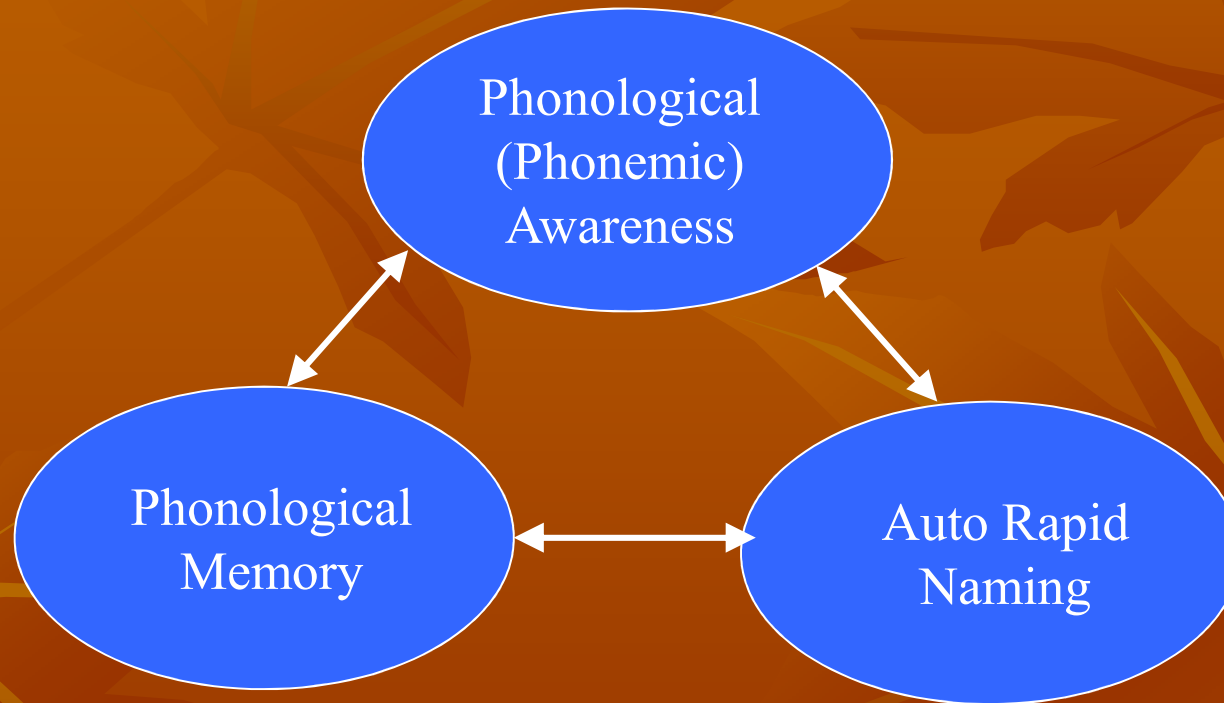
Refers to the rapid and efficient retrieval of phonological code. When reading we retrieve:

1. Phonemes Associated with Letters or Letter Pairs
2. Pronunciations of Common Word Segments
3. Pronunciation of Whole Words

Automatic Rapid Naming (cont'd)

The efficiency with which we are able to retrieve phonological code associated with individual phonemes, word segments, or entire words will determine how useful phonological information is in decoding printed words

Automatic Rapid Naming (cont'd)



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Phonemic Awareness

Another Definition

Refers to an individual's awareness of and access to the sound structure of his or her oral language. (Mattingly 1972)

Strings of Sounds

- The spoken words of a language represent strings of phonemes that signal differences of meaning.
- Cat = /c/ /a/ /t/
- Bat = /b/ /a/ /t/

Strings of Sounds (cont'd)

- Of the nearly infinite number of possible strings of phonemes that might be represented in an oral language, only a relatively small number actually occur, and these occur (and re-occur) in multiple words
- Children who have an awareness of this structure seem to have an advantage learning to read the printed forms of language

Strings of Sounds (cont'd)

- This makes sense given that many printed languages attempt to convey pronunciation as well as meaning, and even more so for alphabetic languages such as printed English because letters of the alphabet have a rough correspondence to phonemes.

Developing Awareness

As children develop they demonstrate awareness for increasingly smaller phonological units of speech.

Developing Awareness (cont'd)

1. Word Length Awareness – COW/BOY
2. Syllable Awareness – SE/VEN
3. On-Set and Rime Awareness – S-EV-EN
4. Individual Phoneme Awareness - S-E-V-E-N

Examination

Why Test?

1. There are clear implications for intervention
 - Many children who are weak in phonological awareness show improved reading performance after being given intervention designed to improved their phonological awareness (Ball and Blachman 1991)

Why Test? (cont'd)

- Reading approaches that feature systematic explicit instruction in phonological awareness and phonetic decoding skills produce stronger reading growth in children who are weak in phonological awareness compared with reading approaches that do not teach these skills explicitly. (Torgesen, Wagner and Rashotte 1997)

Why Test? (cont'd)

2. To Inform Instruction

Testing phonemic awareness allows for the further identification of the sub components that may be weak.

- Blending
- Segmenting
- Elision
- Sound Matching

Why Test? (cont'd)

3. There are many activities available to train the various components of phonemic awareness.

Which Tests Are Best?

There are a number of helpful test instruments

- The TAAS
- The Sutherland
- TOPAS
- HAPP-3
- Khan-Lewis Analysis
- CTOPP

Which Tests are Best? (cont'd)

The CTOPP

- Comprehensive
- Clearly defines and separates Phonemic Awareness, Phonological Memory and Automatic Rapid Naming
- Provides Discrepancy Formulas to determine statistically significant disparities between the three composite areas
- Directly Informs Instruction

Who To Test

Prevention

- Young Children
- At Risk Children

Diagnostic

- Deficient Readers of Any Age
- Underdeveloping Children

Instruction

For children in which there is a direct link between deficient phonological processing and poor reading phonological processing may be better taught as a discrete unit of work

The diagram is set against a dark brown background with a faint pattern of autumn leaves. At the top, a horizontal yellow pill-shaped bar contains the word 'INTERVENTION'. Below this, there are three main components arranged horizontally. On the left is a yellow rectangular box labeled 'Phonological Processing'. In the center is a larger yellow rectangular box containing the text 'Reading Instruction', 'Decoding/Encoding', and 'Word Attack'. To the right of this central box is a yellow arrow pointing to the right, containing the text 'Reading Instruction', 'Fluency/Vocabulary', 'Comprehension', and 'Reading Volume'. Below these three components is a long yellow arrow pointing to the right, which contains the text 'Assisted Oral Reading / Repeated Reading Strategies'.

INTERVENTION

Phonological
Processing

Reading
Instruction
Decoding/Encoding
Word Attack

Reading Instruction
Fluency/Vocabulary
Comprehension
Reading Volume

Assisted Oral Reading / Repeated Reading Strategies

Phonological Processing Training is not necessarily the same as reading instruction

Phonological Processing represents a set of neural conditions that must be present in order for instruction to be effective

Phonological Processing Training

16 Skill Areas

Phonological (Phonemic) Awareness

- Blending
- Segmenting
- Elision
- Sound Matching
- Phonemic Reversal

Phonological Processing Training

16 Skill Areas (cont'd)

Phonological Memory

- Memory for Digits
- Memory for Letter Names
- Memory for Phonemes
- Non Word Repetition
- Beat and Rhythm Repetition

Phonological Processing Training

16 Skill Areas (cont'd)

Automatic Rapid Naming

- Rapid Colour Naming
- Rapid Digit Naming
- Rapid Object Naming
- Rapid Letter Naming
- Rapid Whole Word Naming
- Rapid V/C Pattern Naming

Additional Activities

- Invented Spelling
- On Set and Rime
- Rhyming
- Games
- Alliteration

Helpful Strategies

- Sequential Repetition
- M3SW (Multisensory Say Sound Spell Write)
- Build Ups
- Synthetic Phonics
- Analytical Phonics

Helpful Interventions

- GreatLeaps *
- RAVE-O *
- Discover Intensive Phonics *
- Brainskills
- PACE
- PACT
- Sensational
- READCARE *

* Some of these are also reading instruction programs



Questions!

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Thank You

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