

This glossar includes linguistic, grammatical, computational, and grammatical words of expression.

than ever in the language.

acronym a word formed from the initial letter of the words in a phrase, such as SCUBA (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus).

argumentative writing writing that expresses logical arguments based on sound reasoning supported by relevant and sufficient evidence.

assonance the repetition of a vowel sound within a group of words, sometimes used by poets to add a song-like quality and to draw attention to feelings or ideas expressed.

auditor discrimination the ability to hear phonetic likenesses and differences in phonemes and words.

author's craft the tools and techniques an author uses to tell a story, create an effect, or explain something clearly. Examples include print and graphic features, imagery, dialogue, and repetition.

author's perspective the author's attitude toward, or way of looking at, a topic or issue.

author's purpose the motive or reason for which an author writes. They may want entertain, to inform, to persuade, or to explain how to do or make something; often, a writer may have many reasons for writing and those reasons often overlap. how to do or make something.

automaticity fluent and fast processing of information, requiring little effort or attention.

auxiliary verb a verb that precedes another verb to express time, mood, or voice; includes verbs such as *is, are, and* .

ballad a narrative poem, composed of short verses to be sung or recited, usually containing elements of drama and often tragic in tone.

base word a word to which affixes may be added to create related words; the part of the word that can not be broken down.

biograph a text about a real person's life.

blank verse unrhymed verse, especially unrhymed iambic pentameter.

blend; consonant blend; consonant cluster the joining of the sounds of two or more letters with little change in those sounds; for example, /spr/ in *spring* .

blending combining the sounds represented by letters or spellings to sound out or pronounce a word; contrast with *chunking* .

canon in literature, the body of major works that a culture considers important in a given time.

category e to arrange or organize things

characterization the way in which an author presents a character in a story, including describing words, actions, thoughts, and impressions of that character.

choral reading oral group reading to develop oral fluency by modeling.

chronology a text structure in which events are described in the order in which they occurred.

cinquain a stanza of five lines, specifically one that has successive lines of two, four, six, eight, and two syllables.

clarifying a comprehension strategy in which the reader rereads text, uses a dictionary, uses decoding skills, or uses context clues to comprehend something that is unclear.

clause a group of words with a subject and a predicate used to form a part of or a whole sentence; a dependent clause modifies an independent clause, which can stand alone as a complete sentence.

close reading a careful rereading of a text to deepen comprehension.

cognates words in two or more different languages that are the same or similar in sound and/or spelling and that have similar or identical meanings; for example, *avocado* / *aguacate*.

collaborative conversations discussions between and among students about

conjunction a part of speech used to connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences, including the words *and*, *but*, and *or*.

connecting words; linking words words and phrases that signal how different parts of a text are linked; for example, sequence words, such as *first*, *second*, and *third*.

consonant a speech sound and alphabetic letter that represents the sound, made by partial or complete closure of part of the vocal tract, which obstructs air flow and causes audible friction.

consonant blend two or more consecutive consonants that retain their individual sounds.

context clue information from the immediate and surrounding text that helps identify a word.

contraction a short version of a written or spoken expression in which letters are omitted; for example, *can't*.

convention an accepted practice in spoken or written language, usually referring to spelling, mechanics, or grammar rules.

cooperative learning a classroom organization that allows students to work together to achieve their individual goals. Related term is *collaborative learning*.

correlative conjunction words that connect to equal grammatical elements; for example, *both/and*, *neither/nor*, *either/or*, and *not only/but*.

counterclaim an opposing claim, or a claim made in response to, and that is different from, another claim.

creative writing prose and poetic forms of writing that express the writer's thoughts and feelings imaginatively.

cultural responsive teaching includes high academic expectations for all students; a socially and emotionally positive classroom; a safe school climate; authentic and rigorous tasks; inclusive, relevant, and meaningful content; open and accepting communication; drawing from students' strengths, knowledge, culture, and competence; critically and socially aware inquiry practices; strong teaching; and school staff professional support and learning about equity and inclusion. It draws from the following research: Aronson and Laughter, 2016; Gay, 2010a; Krasnoff, 2016; Ladson-Billings, 2006; Morrison, Robbins, and Rose, 2008; NYSED, 2019; Saphier, 2017; Snyder, Trowery, and McGrath, 2019; Waddell, 2014.

cumulative tale a story, such as "The Gingerbread Man," in which the action and/or dialogue is repeated and accumulated until the climax.

cursive writing a style of handwriting in which all the letters are connected.

dangling modifier usually a participle that because of its placement in a sentence is unclear or modifies the wrong object; for example, "In first grade, my family moved to a new town."

decodable text text materials controlled to include a majority of words whose sound-spelling relationships are known by the reader.

decode to analyze spoken or graphic symbols for meaning; to translate a word from print to speech.

derivational suffix a type of suffix that creates a word with new meaning, and usually changes the part of speech of the word to which it is added.

descriptive words and phrases words and phrases that describe things and actions in interesting ways, such as by telling about kind, color, shape, size, number, or how things are done.

determiners words that come before a noun in a noun phrase and mark the noun, as in

diacritical mark a mark, such as a breve or macron, added to a letter or graphic character to indicate a specific pronunciation.

dialect a regional variety of a particular language with phonological, grammatical, and lexical patterns that distinguish it from other varieties.

dialogue a piece of writing written as conversation, usually punctuated by quotation marks.

digital tools electronic resources used to produce and publish writing.

digraph two letters that represent one speech sound; for example, /r/ or /s/.

diphthong a vowel sound produced when the tongue glides from one vowel sound toward another in the same syllable; for example, /oi/ or /ou/.

direct object the person or thing that receives the action of a verb in a sentence; for example, the word *book* in this sentence:

domain-specific words vocabulary specific to a particular field of study, or domain, like social studies or science.

drafting the process of writing ideas in rough form to record them.

drama a story in the form of a play, written to be performed.

edit in the writing process, to revise or correct a manuscript. Often this is part of the final step in the process with a focus on correcting grammar, spelling, and mechanics rather than content, structure, and organization.

emergent literacy the development of the association of meaning and print that continues until a child reaches the stage of conventional reading and writing.

emergent reading a child's early interaction with books and print before the ability to decode text.

encode to determine the spelling of a word based on the sounds in the word.

English learners; English language learners; Limited English Proficiency (LEP) students whose primary language is other than English and who have limited ability to read, write, speak, and listen in English and require language assistance to access and perform grade-level classroom work.

epic a long narrative poem, usually about a hero.

essential question the driving or guiding question students are expected to answer after reading a collection of related texts
events important things that happen in a story.

events important things that happen in a story.

exclamatory sentence a sentence that shows strong emotion and ends with an exclamation point.

explicit instruction intentional design and delivery of information by a teacher to students, including modeling/demonstration, structured practice under teacher guidance, and opportunities for corrective feedback.

expositor writing; exposition a composition that explains or describes an issue, problem, or concept by giving facts and details about the topic.

fable a short tale that teaches a moral.

fair tale a story about good and bad magical characters, such as fairies, gnomes, elves, giants, and trolls. Fairy tales are often passed down from generation to generation. They often have happy endings.

false cognates words in two or more languages that are the same or similar in sound and/or spelling, but have different meanings; for example, *salida* (meaning in English: way out)// *salida* (meaning in Spanish: " salida").

fantasy a highly imaginative story about characters, places, and events that cannot exist.

fiction imaginative narrative designed to entertain rather than to explain, persuade, or describe.

figure of speech; figurative language the expressive, nonliteral use of language usually through metaphor, simile, or personification.

fluency freedom from word-identification problems that hinder comprehension in reading. Fluency involves rate, accuracy, automaticity, and prosody or expression.

folktale a narrative form of genre based on the customs and traditions of a people or region that is well-known through repeated storytellings. Some examples are epics, myths, or fables.

foreshadowing giving clues to upcoming events in a story.

formal English (see Standard English)

formative assessment a deliberate process used by teachers and students during instruction that provides actionable feedback used to adjust ongoing teaching and learning strategies to improve students' attainment of curricular learning targets and goals.

free verse verse with irregular metrical pattern that often contains rhythm and other poetic devices, such as alliteration, similes, and metaphors.

freewriting writing that is not limited in form, style, content, or purpose; designed to encourage students to write.

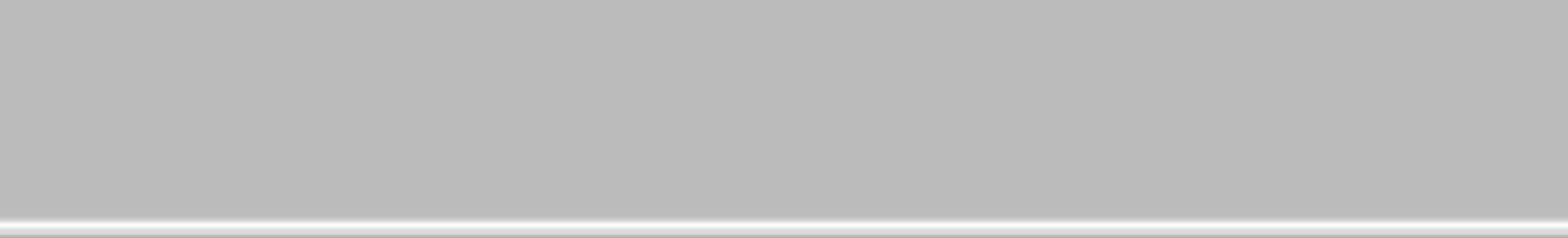
genre a classification of literary works, including tragedy, comedy, novel, essay, short story, mystery, realistic fiction, and poetry.

gradual release of responsibility a model of instruction that requires a progression from teacher modeling that shifts from the teacher assuming all the responsibility for performing a task to students assuming responsibility.

grammar the study of the classes of words, their inflections, and their functions and relations in sentences; includes: phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic descriptions of language.

grapheme a written or printed representation of a phoneme, such as *for* for /k/.

graphic organizer a visual representation of facts and concepts from a text and their relationships within an organized frame; often used as a temporary scaffold for understanding or writing about text.



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morphology the study of the form and structure of words in a language.

multimedia the use of several media (video, internet, print, visuals, music) to express ideas and learning.

multiple-meaning words words that have more than one meaning; for example, *bat*.

multisyllabic words; polysyllabic words words with more than one syllable.

myth a story designed to explain the mysteries of life.

narrative writing; narration a composition in writing that tells a story or gives an account of an event.

narrator the person telling a story.

newcomers foreign-born students and their families who are recent arrivals to the United States.

nonfiction prose designed to explain, argue, or describe (rather than to entertain) with a factual emphasis; includes biography, autobiography, and personal narrative.

nonliteral language words or phrases that mean something other than the exact words used; for example, a "night owl."

noun a part of speech that denotes persons, places, things, qualities, or acts. Abstract nouns refer to abstract concepts such as kindness. Collective nouns refer to a collection of things considered as a unit, such as *committee, team, family*.

novel an extended fictional prose narration.

onomatopoeia the use of a word whose sound suggests its meaning; for example,

phonetic spelling the respelling of entry words in a dictionary according to a pronunciation key.

phonetics the study of speech sounds.

phonics a way of teaching reading that addresses sound-symbol and sound-spelling relationships, especially in beginning instruction.

phonogram a letter or letter combination that represents a phonetic sound; also used to refer to common spelling patterns like - _ or - _ .

phonological awareness the ability to attend to the sound structure of language; includes: sentence, word, syllable, rhyme, and phonological awareness.

plot the literary element that provides the structure of the action of a story, which may include rising action, climax, and falling actions leading to a resolution or denouement.

plural a grammatical form of a word that refers to more than one in number; an irregular plural is one that does not follow normal patterns for inflectional endings.

poetic license the liberty taken by writers to ignore language conventions.

poetry a metrical form of composition in which language is chosen and arranged to create a powerful response through meaning, sound, or rhythm.

point of view the position from which a story is told. First person point of view is told from the perspective of one character, using the pronoun *I*. Third person point of view is told from a narrator using pronouns such as *he* or *she*; it can be omniscient (all-knowing) or limited.

possessive showing ownership either through the use of an adjective, an adjectival pronoun, or the possessive form of a noun.

precise language specific words chosen to express ideas in a nuanced and more sophisticated way than informal conversation or writing.

predicate the part of the sentence that expresses something about the subject and includes the verb phrase; a complete predicate includes the principal verb in a sentence and all its modifiers or subordinate parts.

predicting a comprehension strategy in which the reader attempts to anticipate what will happen using clues from the text and prior knowledge, and then confirms predictions as the text is read.

prefix an affix attached before a base word that changes the meaning of the word.

preposition a part of speech in the class of function words such as *in*, *on*, and *at* that precede a noun phrase to create prepositional phrases.

prewriting the planning stage of the writing process in which the writer formulates ideas, gathers information, and considers ways to organize them.

primary sources sources providing first-hand testimony or direct evidence witnessed or recorded by someone who experienced the event. Examples include diaries, journals, contemporary photographs, interviews, speeches, and documents.

print awareness; print concepts in emergent literacy, a child's growing recognition of conventions and characteristics of written language, including reading from left to right and from top to bottom in English and that words are separated by spaces.

problem and solution a problem is something a character wants to do, change, or find out. The way the person solves the problem is the solution.

rhyme identical or very similar recurring final sounds in words, often at the ends of lines of poetry.

rhyme scheme the pattern of rhymes at the ends of the lines in rhyming poetry that are shown using capital letters in rhyme scheme notation; for example, in the ABAB scheme, the first and third lines of a stanza rhyme with each other, and the second and fourth lines rhyme with each other.

rime a vowel and any following consonants of a syllable.

root a unit of meaning, usually of Greek or Latin origin, that cannot stand alone but that is used to form a family of words with related meanings by adding a prefix or suffix.

rubric a set of criteria used to evaluate student writing, text complexity, and oral language skills.

scaffolding temporary guidance or assistance provided to a student by a teacher or another peer, enabling the student to perform a task he/she would not be able to do alone. The goal is to foster the ability of the student to perform the task on his/her own in the future.

scene a part of a play, movie, or story that occurs in a single place without a break in time.

search tools Internet tools used to locate information, such as search engines.

secondary source sources of information created by someone without direct experience of the event. Examples include textbooks, journal articles, encyclopedia entries.

segmentation the ability to orally break words into individual sounds; see also

self-monitoring a metacognitive behavior in which a reader attends to his/her own understanding of a text by using decoding and comprehension strategies when experiencing difficulties.

semantic mapping a graphic display of a group of words that are meaningfully related to support vocabulary instruction.

semantics the study of meaning in language, including the meanings of words, phrases, sentences, and texts.

sensor details story details that appeal to the five senses of taste, touch, sight, smell, and hearing.

sentence a grammatical unit that expresses a statement, question, or command; a simple sentence is a sentence with one subject and one predicate; a compound sentence is a sentence with two or more independent clauses usually separated by a comma and conjunction, but no dependent clause; a complex sentence is a sentence with one independent and one or more dependent clauses. There are four types of sentences: declarative (makes a statement), interrogative (asks a question), imperative (expresses a command or request), exclamatory (conveys strong or sudden emotion).

sentence combining teaching technique

shape how the message will be interpreted by readers and listeners.

sight word a word that can be recognized efficiently at a glance. A sight word is often taught as a whole word and is usually phonetically irregular (or taught before students have acquired the decoding skills to sound it out).

simile a figure of speech in which a comparison of two things that are not alike is directly stated, usually with the words "like" or "as"; for example, "I slept like a baby."

social emotional learning the set of skills and behaviors involved in understanding and managing emotions, setting and working toward positive goals, developing and expressing empathy for others, building positive relationships, and solving problems.

source a person, document, or text used largely for informational purposes, as in research.

spelling the process of representing language by means of a writing system.

standard English the most widely accepted and understood form of expression in English in the United States, also used to refer to formal English.

stanza a grouped set of lines in a poem.

statement a sentence that tells something and ends with a period.

story grammar the important elements that typically constitute a story (plot, setting, characters, problem, resolution, theme).

study skills a general term for the techniques and strategies that help readers comprehend text with the intent to remember; includes: following directions,

organizing, outlining, annotating, locating, and using graphic aids. and using grct.17pm8i, 0(ehe

technical text text on a course of practical study such as engineering, technology, design, business, or other work-related subject.

temporal words words and phrases that express time, such as *first*, *second*, *third*, and specific dates.

tense the way in which verbs indicate past, present, and future time of action.

text complexit a three-part assessment of text difficulty that pairs qualitative and quantitative measures with student-centered considerations.

text evidence examples from a text, including words, phrases, and quotes, used to answer a question about the text or support claims made about a text.

text feature print features in an article or story that are not the main body of the

made without stoppage or friction of the airflow as it passes through the vocal tract.

vowel digraph; vowel team a spelling pattern in which two or more letters represent a single vowel sound.

WIDA a set of standards and assessments for English language proficiency, widely used across the United States.

word analysis the process used to decode words, progressing from decoding individual letter sounds and combinations to syllabication to analyzing structural elements.

writing; composition the process or result of organizing ideas in writing to form a clear message; includes: persuasive/opinion, expository/informative, narrative, and descriptive forms.

writing process the many aspects of the complex act of producing a piece of writing, including prewriting, drafting, revising, editing/proofreading, and publishing.