

Components of Language Development

- Linguistic Complexity – extent of elaboration of written or spoken communication (discourse), the types and variety of grammatical structures, the organization and cohesion of ideas and the use of text structures for specific genres (*example: " frequently repeated patterns " is more complex than " a pattern and a pattern again "*)
- Vocabulary Usage - ability to adjust word selection from general terms to more context specific language, and finally to specialized content-specific technical language (*example: box – rectangle – quadrilateral*)
- Language Control - comprehensibility of a communication based on the amount and type of errors in grammar, spelling, fluency, pronunciation, or word choice (*example: 5 circles v. 5 circle*)

Strands by Language Domain

Listening – comprehension of spoken language, including

- sounds, stress, and intonation,
- directions,
- questions,
- discussions, and
- oral presentations and stories

Speaking – production of oral language, including

- sounds, stress, and intonation,
- directions and processes,
- questions,
- discussions, and
- oral presentations

Reading – comprehension of written language, including

- phonemic awareness,
- phonics and decoding,
- vocabulary development,
- fluency,
- reading comprehension, and
- comprehending text structure