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What is the authoring process?



Pre-writing activities
Shared/modeled writing activities
Solo Writing
Writing Conferences
Peer/Solo Editing
Revising
Publishing



Let's talk about authoring

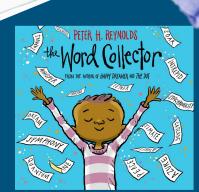
Authoring is a messy and time consuming process. It is the role of teachers to prepare, challenge, encourage, and guide students through this process.

Teachers have the power to help challenge students' perceptions of authoring:

- Who is an author?

What can an author write about?

 What are the different forms that authors' written work can take?



What do teachers need to do?

Teachers need to demystify authoring, by showing students what it looks like to take a piece of writing through the entirety of the process.

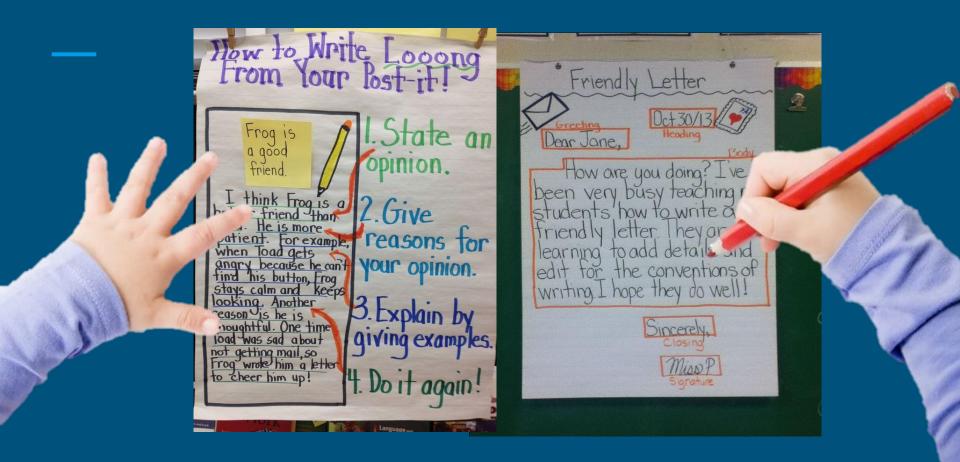
How can educators begin to demystify the process?

- How can teachers get the process started?
 - Tiny topic notebooks
 - Strong mentor texts
- What can students do if they get stuck along the way?
 - Find a mentor author that they connect with
 - Return to their tiny topic notebooks

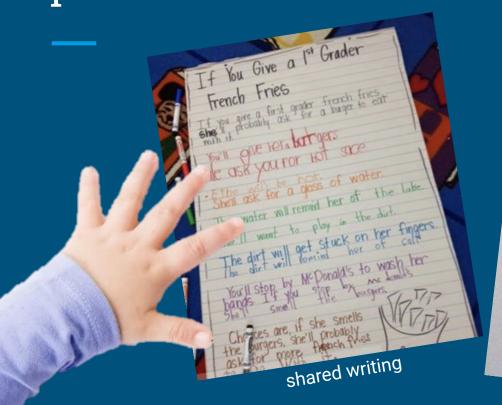


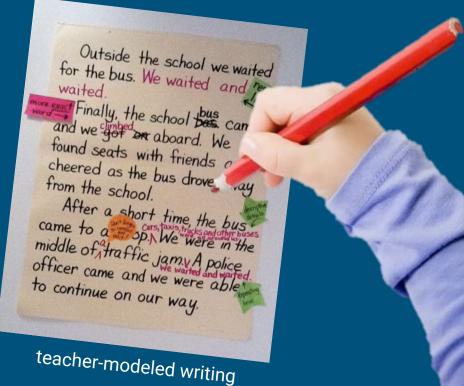
tiny topic notebooks

The negative effects of the "perfect" example



How can we engage students in process-centered writing instruction?





Why might teachers confer with students and set goals throughout the authoring process?







The purpose of conferring with students



- To build independent, not dependent, authors
- To teach students the self-reflective strategies characteristic of good authors
- To show students they are capable of growing as authors
- To provide feedback throughout the writing process

"We are teaching the writer, not the writing."

- Lucy Calkins in *The Art of Teaching Writing* (1994)

Anderson (2000), Graham & Harris (2016)

Part 1: What is the student doing is a author?

The student:

- Talks about their writing
- Sets the agenda and directs their learning

The teacher:

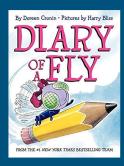
- Asks prompting questions
- Listens, observes, and shows interest
- Highlights the positives







- Mentor text
- Mini-lesson
- Explicit teaching







We Are in

Book!



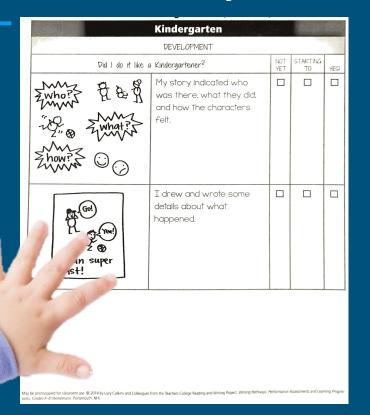


Part 3: Setting goals and next steps

	Student Name/ Date:	Check in/Observe: Ask open-ended questions (How's it going? What are you working on as a writer? Tell me about your writing.)	Compliment/Support: Name what the student is doing well (even if he/she isn't aware of it).	Teach: Use a demonstration text or mentor text to teach the student ONE new thing. Coach the student to try it out but not force them.	Next Steps: What will you be looking for students to be doing next time?
	a12118	sketching his house, almody her y memories and he says it's gaing well. Very prow of his story from besterday	Picked a place where he have a lot of memories that are Meaningfu to him	working on making his memories as specific as possible	Starring a steetch of a new place
	jena 101218	winting about beling application when the Egypt - dash twant to showe	Make moluder). alor of emotions of great we	what's aspecific that part of your tree you could write about? Joan in	will write about being newood on the plane
(1)	2 Trining " 10 13 118	het quest" - writing about non cooleday	New averlandy watter 20 mwoh! vied new emotion! 87vortegy to think of idea	can you remarched a specific memory of your man colling that you confecus in on?	will continue thinking choat a specific monuna that has a lat of good actails
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Anderson (2000)

Accountability



Grade 4					
DEVELOPMENT					
Did 1 do it like a	Did I do it like a fourth grader?		STARTING TO	YESI	
	I added more to the heart of my story, including not only actions and dialogue but also thoughts and feelings.				
	I showed <i>why</i> characters did what they did by including their thinking.				1
Slowly	I made some parts of the story go quickly and some slowly.				
personification	I included precise and sometimes sensory details and used figurative language (simile, metaphor, and personification) to bring my story to life.				
description phrases dialogue thoughts	I used a story telling voice and conveyed the emotion or tone of my story through description, phrases, dialogue, and thoughts.				

Calkins (2014)

Animal Profile Rubric

I used at least 2 resources to research my biome.	
I recorded at least 10 facts about my biome.	
10 🗷	
I created a name for my animal.	
ID	
I created 6 structural adaptations for my animal.	
I created 6 behavioral adaptations for my animal.	
* *	
I drew an illustration of my animal and included labels.	
I included at least two, five sentence paragraphs for my	
animal profile	





How might allowing time for *oral* pre-writes and exploration of topics through the arts be helpful?



What are oral pre-writes?



Why oral pre-writes?



Beneficial *throughout* the writing process.

When students are...

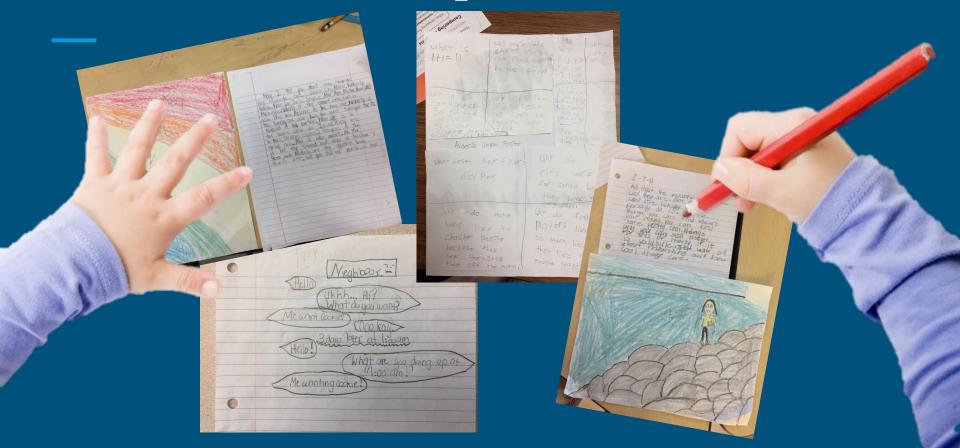
- Coming up with a topic
- Struggling to convey thoughts and ideas to paper right away.
- Experiencing a creative slowdown



What does arts exploration look like?



What does arts exploration look like?



Why arts exploration?



- Expands
- Affords access
 - Encourages student choice
- Motivates engagement



Why arts exploration?



Scientists have recently determined that it takes approximately 400 repetition to create a new synapse in the brain-unless it is done with play, in which case, it takes between 10-20 repetitions.

- Dr. Karen Purvis





Publishing and Celebrating Authoring

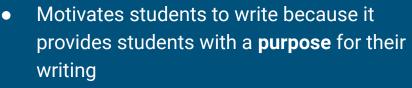
Students feel proud of their authoring because it is something that is 100% theirs.

When students feel proud of what they write, they are eager to share it, so we need to provide them with opportunities to do so



(Routman, 2004) (Graves) Children instinctively want to write and share their work, but **we** are the ones limiting them by time, space, number of pages, the topic, etc.. It is important that we begin to acknowledge this and find ways to allow children to celebrate their work

Having students share their authoring...



 Gives students the opportunity to build confidence in their writing, reading and even speaking abilities when sharing orally

Helps establish a **sense of community** in both the classroom and larger school body

 Gives students the chance to share important home-school connections as well as learn new things about their peers, developing deeper, more authentic relationships with classmates





Ways to Publish Student Authorship



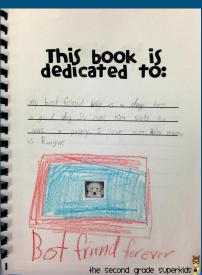


BOOK CREATOR

Electronic books







About the author

Hi, my name is Anna love animals they are so cool! I am 8 years old, this book was finished on November 20 2017. I hope that you enjoyed this beautiful book!

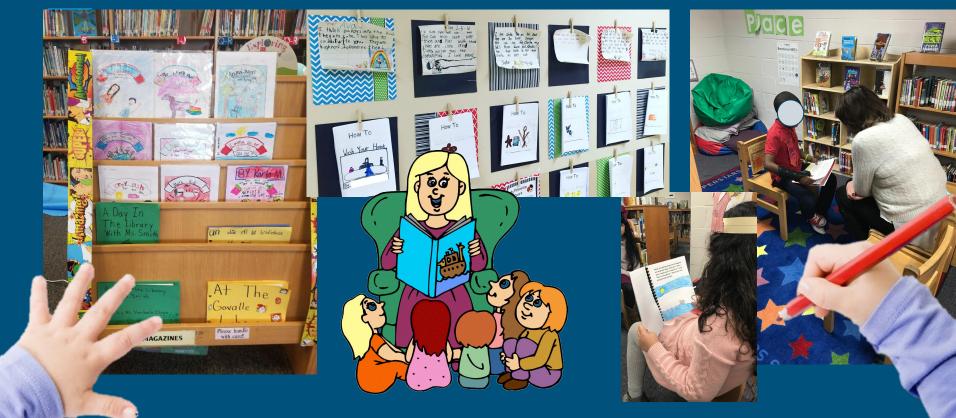




A student's personality gives their writing meaning

Celebrating the Sharing of Student Authorship

"By celebration, I mean affirming, congratulating, showcasing, noticing and making public the positive and specific actions and work learners have done or are attempting to do" (Routman, 2004).



"But, the students write all day long."

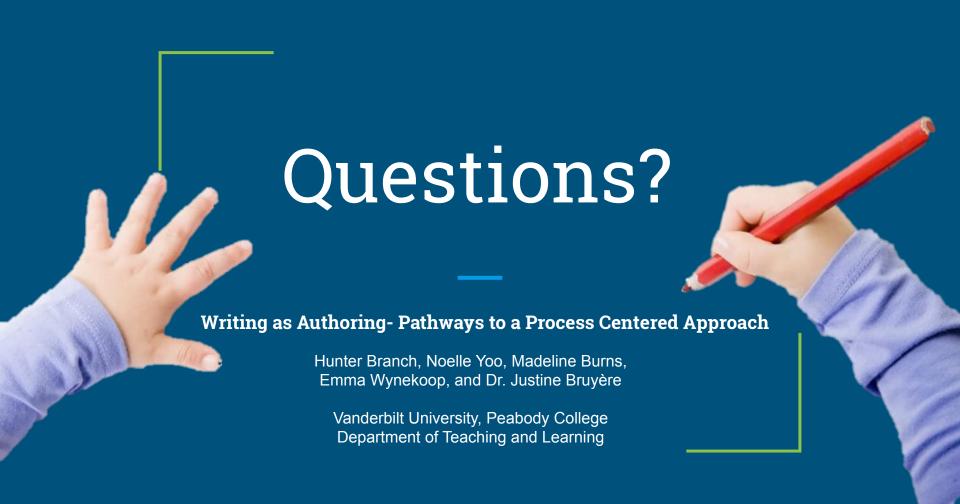
	Instead of Writing as	Think of A u th o r i n g as
•	Answering a close ended question.	Using real life, a prompt, or a mentor text as inspiration.
	Handwriting practice	Focused on process
	Writing a test	Passion oriented, no single right answer.
	Copying or recording what a teacher has said.	A creative and often difficult process. The ideas are author produced not copied.
	Time sensitive	Time consuming
	Teacher directed	Student directed



Why say authoring? Is the distinction needed?



This presentation has been guided by the understanding that learning to write is both a process centered and socially constructed endeavor. Now, more than ever, teachers need to step to the side and listen for learning to happen, rather than delivering learning in a final way (Heathcote, 2002).





How might publishing student work change the way you share writing?

What is one thing you can begin to incorporate the remainder of this school year?





Can you envision oral pre-writes and arts integration being applied in your classroom (formally and informally)?

How?

In what ways can arts integration enrich students' writing?

