Children’s success in writing depends on the availability of writing materials and tools and their ability to readily exercise this growing skill. It also depends on their fine motor coordination and their cognitive understanding that in writing, one thing such as a letter or a word, stands for something. It is important to provide a high-quality, print-rich environment with a variety of ways to explore writing. For infants and toddlers, this means providing materials they can use to make marks on paper—such as crayons and paint. For older toddlers and preschoolers, modeling writing, transcribing children’s words, and encouraging children to use invented spelling all foster emergent writing.
OPTIONAL SLIDE 2:

The ELOF supports emergent writing in the Language and Literacy domain. Children begin exploring writing by making marks on paper during the infant and toddler years. As children grow, they assign meaning to their written attempts, and they will eventually begin to spell using invented spelling. These are ELOF goals across the developmental continuum for infants, toddlers, and preschoolers.

Supporting children’s writing development is a part of effective teaching and organized learning environments. Providing children with a print-rich environment, modeling writing, and encouraging children to talk about their writing’s meaning are all ways to support children’s growth.
OPTIONAL SLIDE 3:
Read slide.

AIAN programs are encouraged to integrate tribal language and culture into program services. Integrate language preservation and revitalization into home-based services. Home based services can be integral in preserving, revitalizing, and restoring tribal languages.
OPTIONAL SLIDE 4:
Read slide.

OHS strongly supports full integration of tribal languages and culture in EHS and HS programs.