

# Writing Development



## 1 Pre-Writing Skills

Before children even start to write, they develop pre-writing skills such as holding a pencil correctly, hand-eye coordination, and understanding basic concepts like shapes and lines.

## 2 Emergent Writing:

In the early stages, children engage in emergent writing, which involves scribbling, drawing, and making marks on paper to convey meaning. This stage is essential as it lays the foundation for understanding that print carries meaning.

## 3 Letter Formation:

As children progress, they begin to learn the shapes of letters and how to correctly form them. This involves understanding letter strokes and directionality (e.g., top to bottom, left to right)

## 4 Phonemic Awareness:

Phonemic awareness, or the understanding of individual sounds in spoken language, is crucial for writing development. Children learn to associate sounds with letters (phonics) and understand how to segment words into individual sounds (phonemes).

## 5 Spelling Development:

Spelling skills evolve over time as children learn letter-sound correspondences, patterns, and common spelling rules. Initially, they may use inventive or phonetic spelling, gradually refining their spelling as they learn more about language conventions.

## 6 Vocabulary Expansion:

Writing development is closely linked to vocabulary growth. As children learn new words, their writing becomes more varied and descriptive. Exposure to a rich and diverse range of vocabulary through reading and language experiences supports this development.

## 7 Sentence Structure:

Primary students learn to construct sentences with appropriate grammar and syntax. Initially, they may produce simple sentences and gradually develop the ability to create more complex sentences with conjunctions and varied sentence structures.

## 8 Text Organization:

Understanding how to organize their writing is an important aspect of development. Children learn about the structure of different types of texts (e.g., narratives, informational texts) and how to organize their ideas logically, including using paragraphs and transitional words.

## 9 Revision and Editing:

As children progress, they develop skills in revising and editing their writing. This involves reviewing their work for clarity, coherence, grammar, punctuation, and spelling errors, and making appropriate revisions.

## 10 Writing Fluency and Creativity:

With practice and experience, children become more fluent writers, able to express their ideas more easily and creatively. They may experiment with different genres, styles, and voices in their writing.