Irregular Word Instruction for All Ages

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| Amy Gulley |  |
| Director of Learning and Development and Dyslexia Specialist |  |
| IDA Certified Dyslexia Specialist (CDS) |  |
| Certified Academic Language Therapist (CALT) |  |
| $\frac{9 m y \text { amsbsl.org }}{940-453-4882}$ |  |

Let's take a spelling test!
I will say some words and I want you to spell them on a piece of paper.
No asking a friend, using your phone or Google!
So what are irregular words???

- Only about 4\% of words are truly irregular, meaning they don't follow English phonetic spelling rules
- About 50\% of irregular words can be spelled accurately by sound-symbol correspondence. Example: cat
- $36 \%$ can be spelled accurately except for one speech sound. Example: said
(Hanna, Hanna, Hodges \& Rudorf, 1966).

- 14\% are spelled with two or more irregular patterns but most can be explained by looking at the word's morphology or etymology (the study of a word's origin and the way in which their meanings have changed through history) Example: colonel
- Out of these $14 \%$, only $4 \%$ are truly irregular
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High frequency words are words that appear frequently in print and
$\qquad$ language. Example: the word "with" is a high frequency word and decodable however, if the student has not learned sound/ symbol relationships for $\mathbf{w}$ - $\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{th}$, it could be an irregular high frequency word.

| An example of a high frequency word that is not decodable is "said". |
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| The first and last sounds in the word said are regular however the ai in |
| the medial position is not a regular spelling for the /e/. |

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Be mindful that students need to know the letter names in order to be able to spell irregular words. We can't expect them to spell a word if they have not learned the letter name or the mechanics of the letter shape prior.

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| Integrating high frequency words whether they are decodable (ex. with, |
| can, it) or irregular (ex. said, of, was) into phonics lessons can be highly |
| valuable in helping students make sense of various spelling patterns. |

The goal is to create sight words which means any word, phonetic or irregular, that does not have to be decoded (sounded out) but retrieved automatically.

It is important to explicitly teach students why a word might have an unexpected spelling pattern.

| Considerations: |
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1. Grade level
a. A kindergarten student will have a much larger irregular word bank than a 4th grade student simply because they have not been taught all the spelling rules/concepts.
2. Some irregular words are only "irregular" until the concept has been taught.
a. i.e. the word "she" is phonetic and can be decoded unless the student has not yet been taught open syllables.


We also know oral language and written language do not always coincide. Often, the etymology of a word can play a role in how a word is spelled. "A majority of irregular words have been derived and adapted from other languages (Henry, 2004).

Example: island and colonel
https://www.voutube.com/watch?v=zhar-GNNgGo

| The Scribal "O" |
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| Typically found before the letters, M, N, TH and V. |
| Examples: son, month, love, shove |
| https://www.tiktok.com/@teacherrachelsorsel/video/7191233568394251562 |

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| Students may be able to read irregular words and not be able to spell |
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| them. An informal assessment by the teacher can provide valuable |
| information to guide instruction in teaching irregular words. A quick |
| spelling test is one way to do this. |


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| PROCESS OF INTRODUCING IRREGULAR WORDS |
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# Introduce the word, orally first. 

"The new word is $\qquad$ "
"How many sounds do you hear in the word $\qquad$ "?



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Word \# 3





Ways to practice irregular words once they are introduced:
Bean bag toss
Jumping jacks
Hopscotch
Basketball toss with crumpled paper
Elephant roar
The options are truly endless!

Thank you for coming to this session!
If you have any questions in the future, my email address is amyg@sbsl.org Amy Gulley

