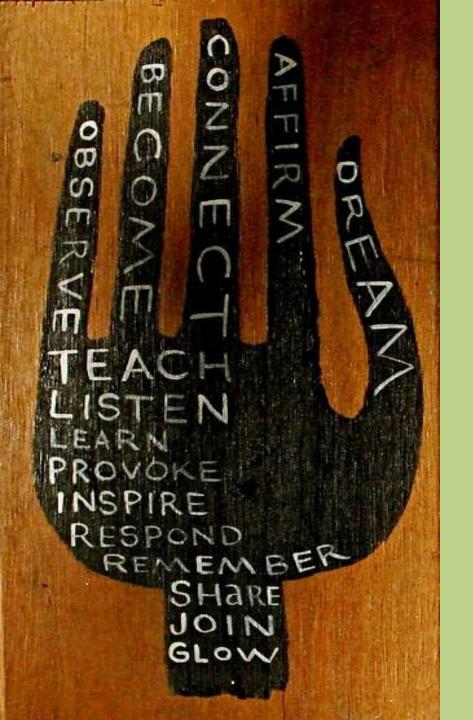


# The child's marks say, "I am."

Donald Graves, 2003





How can teachers live a more "writerly life" in order to encourage their students to think and act like writers?

(Calkins, 1994)

#### **Context of the Study**



- My own experiences implementing Writer's Workshop
- Staff Development Training on Writer's Workshop for Morning Glory ISD
- "Developing Writing Programs"



How will teachers take on learning about writing instruction as a result of attending a staff development training session?

# **Purposes of the Study**

- To gain insight into teachers' experiences
- To <u>describe</u>
   <u>implementation</u> of a process-approach to teaching writing
- To <u>illuminate</u>
   <u>mental processes</u> used by
   teachers as they learned
   about and implemented
   Writer's Workshop.



# Methodology

- Instrumental Case Study Design
- Descriptive and non-experimental



"Realities are wholes that cannot be understood in isolation from their contexts, nor can they be fragmented for separate study of the parts".

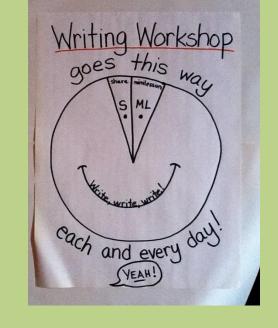
Lincoln and Guba (1985)

#### I. Classroom Culture

A variety of classroom management techniques

and routines was evident

 Different teacher-student communication styles were observed and noted



 Levels of classroom freedom and student choice impacted the students writing

# **II. Philosophy into Practice**

Participants seemed to lack confidence in their own writing abilities

 They appeared to have a weak understanding of the philosophy surrounding authentic writing

 Teachers' instructional decisions impact students' beliefs about writing

Writing is my hobby.

#### III. Process vs. Product

Unclear focus for writing time

Clear emphasis on the product was evident

 Many connections to other content areas were inserted during writing instruction



#### I. Implications

 Develop management routines and styles that foster writing development

 Encourage a culture of writing within the classroom and even the entire school

Relationships, Relationships, Relationships!



# II. Implications

 Training on authentic writing practice with required follow-up by instructional support

Expect to see process-based writing experiences occurring in classrooms

 Nurture and encourage teachers' personal writing habits and skills



#### III. Implications

 "Teach the writer and not the writing. Our decisions must be guided by what might help this writer rather than what might help this writing". Lucy Calkins, 1994



Design ways to celebrate writers and their original creations

#### IV. Implications

- Give teacher candidates authentic Writer's Workshop experiences
- Help them to develop an appreciation of authentic writing experiences





"There is a road, a journey to travel, and there is someone to travel with us, someone who has already made the trip" (Graves, 2003, pp. 5-6).

#### References

- Calkins, L. M. (1994). *The art of teaching writing* (new ed.). Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.
- Duke, N.K. & Mallette, M. H. (2004). *Literacy research methodologies*. New York, NY: The Guildford Press.
- Graves, D. H. (2003). Writing: Teachers & children at work. (20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Ed.) Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.
- Guskey, T. R. (2002). Professional Development and Teacher Change. *Teachers and Teaching: theory and practice, (8)* 3/4. 381-391.
- Fletcher, R. & Portalupi, J. (2001). Writing workshop: The essential guide.

  Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

#### References

Harwayne, S. (2000). Lifetime guarantees: Toward ambitious literacy teaching. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

Lincoln, Y. S., & Guba, E. G. (1985). *Naturalistic inquiry*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

Vygotsky, L. (1978). *Mind and society.* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.