

Slow Down: The Key to Fluent Kriah

BY: RABBI YAAKOV AICHENBAUM

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A young child singing himself to sleep at night to the letters of the alef bets is nachas to his parents' ears. A first or second grade child who is struggling to learn the letters and nekudos is a source of concern and worry. Why is it that some children find it more difficult to become fluent in krigh than others?

The development of reading and kriah skills is a well-

researched and understood topic. A simple understanding of the wondrous brain that Hashem created sheds tremendous light on the krigh process. Basically, beginning readers process written text with the frontal lobe of their brains. The frontal lobe is slow, analytical, and requires conscious effort. That is why beginning readers will often whisper what they are reading quietly to themselves before saying it out loud. As kriah skills are mastered, kriah

processing moves to the occipital lobe in the rear of the brain. The occipital lobe processes written text instantly without conscious thought. This shift is what produces kriah fluency.

The wiring of some children's brains does not promote this shift easily. As a result, they have trouble learning different krigh skills and their krigh is not fluent. However, even children without any so called wiring glitches sometimes are not fluent in their kriah. Once any peripheral issues such as hearing, vision, or attention are ruled out, the most likely cause of weak krigh lies in the way it was taught. Kriah fluency necessitates instructional techniques that promote the processing shift from the frontal

lobe to the occipital lobe. This is the key to fluent krigh that is often overlooked.

It is a mistake to think that once a child has mastered a letter, nekudah or grammatical skill, he no longer needs to practice it. Each krigh skill needs to be overlearned. The definition of overlearning is reviewing a skill again and again even after it has already been mastered. This review is continued until the skill is totally automatized. Overlearning fosters the processing

shift in the brain. Unfortunately, kriah teachers often rush the process too much and introduce new skills before previously learned skills are automatized. As a result, children are trying to process too many skills simultaneously with the frontal lobe of the brain and their krigh is not fluent.

It is a mistake to think that once a child has mastered a letter, nekudah or grammatical skill, he no longer needs to practice it. Use creative kriah sheets or programs until the skill is totally automatized.



Some might aroue that slower krigh instruction will delay the start of a school's Chumash program. Maybe, but what's the rush? Kriah is the foundation of all future learning and the time that is invested in building a solid foundation in krigh is an investment that will more than pay for itself in the long-run both quantitatively and qualitatively.

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actually quite simple. Slow down. The siddur party can wait!

Rabbi Yaakov Aichenbaum teaches kriah. Chumash and Gemara to students with learning difficulties in Baltimore as well as to online students around the world. He also presents professional development programs for mechanchim in schools and at national conferences. Many kriah and chinuch resources are available on his website: www.thekeytotorah.org. He welcomes your feedback and questions at vaakov@vbm.edu or (570) 446-4488.

nekudah combinations. This review needs to be done in an active way with the children actually reading written text (not only singing songs or passively listening to others read). Many activities that mechanchim and parents can use to actively review kriah skills can be found on the kriah The solution is page of my website (www.thekeytotorah.com/ kriah-page.html).

This easy fix would eliminate a large percentage of the kriah issues of children who do not have any language processing disorders. Children who do have languageprocessing issues will also gain tremendously

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need glitzy or cute worksheets and you

do not need to represent the letters in

mnemonic shapes. Instruction needs to

be slower with more review of basic letter/

from slower instruction. They might still need more intensive remediation, but they will be further ahead than they would be in a faster paced class.

1 While this is contrary to what is commonly espoused by some educators (and I am a special ed. teacher myself!), the opinion of many gedolei visyael is that the alef beis should not be made frivolous under normal circumstances. For example, see With Hearts Full of Love by HoRay Mattisyahu Salomon shlita, page 243.

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