

# High Frequency /s/ SIWI and /s/ SFWF Words



*cell*



*cent*



*city*



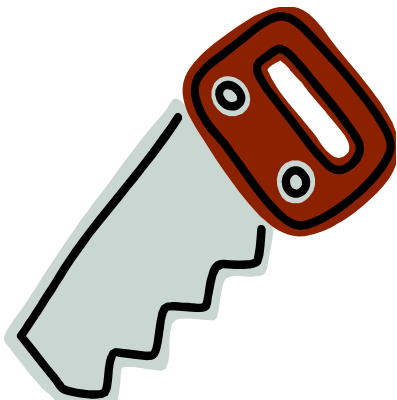
*said*



*same*



*sat*



*saw*



*say*

# High Frequency /s/ SIWI and /s/ SFWF Words



*scene*



*seam*



*season*



*second*



*six*

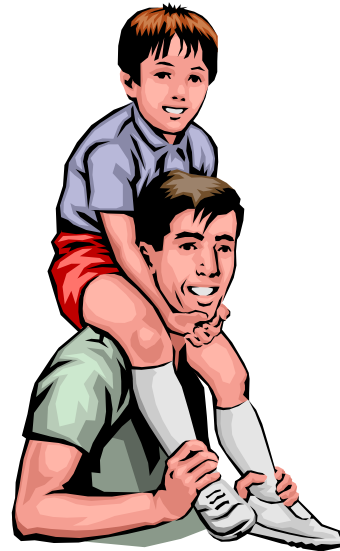


*seven*

# High Frequency /s/ SIWI and /s/ SFWF Words



small



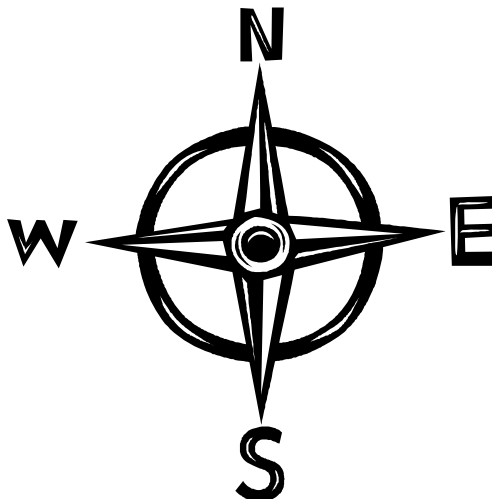
son



sort



sound



south



summer

# High Frequency /s/ SIWI and /s/ SFWF Words



*audience*



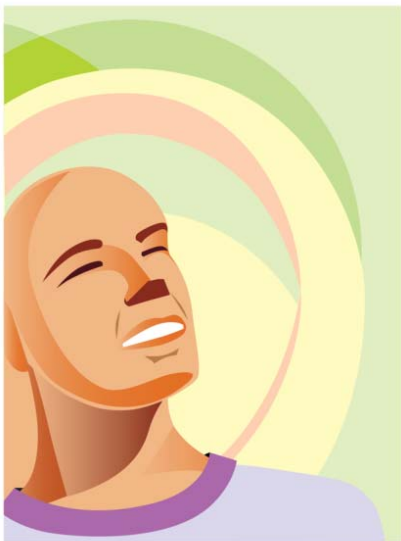
*case*



*class*



*close*



*face*



*force*

# High Frequency /s/ SIWI and /s/ SFWF Words



*house*



*less*



*Miss*



*office*



*peace*

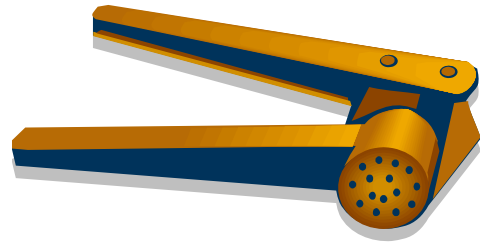


*place*

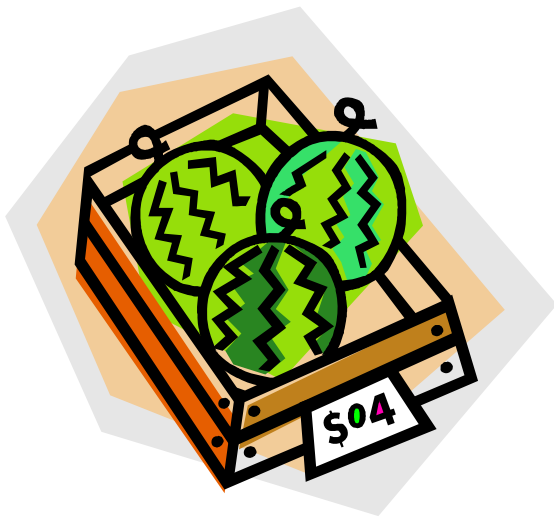
# High Frequency /s/ SIWI and /s/ SFWF Words



*police*



*press*



*price*



*race*



*science*



*six*

## High Frequency /s/ SIWI and /s/ SFWF Words



*space*



*us*



*voice*



*yes*

### **Word Frequency**

High frequency words (e.g., *come, go, good, look, one*) occur often. That is, they are said and heard more frequently than low frequency, unusual words. High frequency words are recognised faster by children than low frequency words.

### **Neighbourhood Density**

High neighbourhood density words are phonetically similar to many other words and have 11 or more neighbours. The words in a neighbourhood are based on one sound substitution (e.g., *sat* to *pat* or *sat* to *sit*), one sound deletion (e.g., *sat* to *at*) or one sound addition (e.g., *sat* to *scat*). Children recognise and repeat high neighbourhood density words slower and less accurately than low-density words which have 10 or fewer neighbours. Also, children name high-density words more accurately than low-density words. This suggests that lexical processing in children entails a high-density disadvantage in recognition and a high-density advantage in production (Storkel, Armbruster & Hogan, 2006). So, in choosing treatment words, consider using words that are either high frequency or have low neighbourhood density (Storkel & Morrissette, 2002).

### **Calculating word frequency**

Mitchell S Sommers' Neighborhood Activation Model Database <http://www.psych.wustl.edu/sommers> can be used to calculate word frequency. For example, if you wanted to know whether 'us' is a high frequency word you would go to the 'item search', enter 'us' and select 'phonological' and 'frequency', and click 'search'. The result will be that 'us' has a frequency score of 672, indicating that it is a high frequency word. If you choose a less familiar word you can compare it with the score for 'us'. For example 'pluck' has a score of 2, 'pig' scores 8, 'dense' scores 9, 'trust' scores 52. Running a range of SIWI and SFWF /s/ words through this procedure resulted in the high frequency /s/ words above.