Naming yoked channels

- The Haughton Learning Center has found channel yoking very powerful. As we further research yoking we will need clear, standard yoking terms.
- Seedosay can only mean an out yoked learning channel with one in (see) and two outs (do and say) performed together.
- Hearseesay can only mean an in yoked learning channel with two ins (hear and see) presented together and one out (say),
- Hearseedosay can only mean a double yoked channel with two together ins (hear and see) and two together outs (do and say).

Together and sequenced yoking

- When presented together write the two ins in alphabetical order as hearsee.
- When presented in sequence write the two ins in presentation order as hear-see (said "hear then see"), or see-hear (said "see then hear").

Best entry channels

- To start a learning sequence, many of us have found hearsay the friendliest channel. People like to do it, don't mind error, and become fluent rapidly.
- Full yoking with hearseedosay, may be the friendliest. We need research to find the best entry channels for different curricula content and levels.

Independent learning from paired channels

- All our results show independent learning of paired channels. (Three curricula: Johnson, 1971; two curricula: Duncan, Haines, Keller, 1978)
- Pairing three channels with different content in different timings each day can be used to screen performance and learning (Koenig & Kunzlemann, 1980).
- This independent learning in three or more channels at once means we can screen curricula and methods rapidly without baselines or control groups.

Look at both freq and cel when choosing channels

- When screening with learning channels we must have enough timings to get celerations in each channel. Most have used ten days (two school weeks) with a one-minute timing each day in each channel.
- The channel with the highest frequency (performs best in) is not always the one with the steepest celeration (learns best in).

Teach in strongest and weakest

- Teach content in the strongest channel, while remediating the weakest channel

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Computer voice in and voice out

- Until recently computers have not refreshed screens fast enough to permit high fluencies. They also have been limited to the seetype channel.
- New machines being developed permit real time voice out (heartype) and voice in (seesay, or hearsay channels). Many channels become available.
- For the first time, we can then use computers to teach and study more than the dominant seetype channel which required fluent keyboarding tool skill.

Promise of Learning Channels

- It looks like many researchers are on the fluency research bandwagon.
- Double proving the facts of fluency is not really necessary. It may bring academic acceptance, but will produce little discovery.
- Researching the presence of agility in celeration will produce discoveries.
- Research into the relative powers of learning channel yoking, pairing, and sequencing will also produce more learning power and more discoveries,
- Our future is more knowledge of celeration and learning channels! Let's go!

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