

Table 1.1 Common Definitions and Characterizations of Disciplinary Literacy

Author(s) & Date Published	Journal, Magazine, or Book	Definition of Disciplinary Literacy
Shanahan, T., & Shanahan, C. (2008)	<i>Harvard Educational Review</i>	"specialized reading routines and language uses . . . literacy skills specialized to history, science, mathematics, literature, or other subject matter" (p. 44).
McConachie, S. M., & Petrosky, T. (2010)	<i>Content matters: A disciplinary literacy approach to improving student learning</i>	"A discipline's content and habits of thinking always go hand in hand. Habits of thinking occur in disciplinary ways of reading, writing, reasoning, and talking. So the big questions for schooling have to do with the ways in which teaching in the core disciplines supports students as they work on problems situated in the content and habits of thinking of the disciplines" (pp. 6–7).
Shanahan, T., & Shanahan, C. (2012)	<i>Topics in Language Disorders</i>	"Disciplinary literacy . . . is an emphasis on the knowledge and abilities possessed by those who create, communicate, and use knowledge within the discipline" (p. 8).
Moje, E. B. (2015)	<i>Harvard Educational Review</i>	"to teach disciplinary literacy, teachers need to involve learners in inquiry that allows the learner to gain insight into how questions are asked and examined and how conclusions are drawn, supported, communicated, contested, and defended" (p. 257).
Rainey, E. C., Maher, B. L., Coupland, D., Franchi, R., & Moje, E. B. (2018)	<i>Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy</i>	"Disciplinary literacy practices are shared language and symbolic tools that members of academic disciplines (e.g., biology, philosophy, musical theater, architecture and design, psychology) use to construct knowledge alongside others. All disciplinarians engage in cycles of inquiry that enable knowledge production; inquiry includes articulating questions or problems for pursuit, investigating those questions using discipline-specific methods, communicating results of investigations to specific audiences, and evaluating one's own claims and those of others" (p. 371).