



## Phonics Terminology

<b>Short vowels</b>	The most common sound-spelling correspondence. All vowels are voiced, meaning the vocal cords vibrate when the sound is produced. Short vowels make a short sound.	<i>/ă/, /ĕ/, /ĭ/, /ŏ/, /ŭ/</i>
<b>Long vowels</b>	Long vowels are voiced and produce a sound that is the same as their letter name. They typically are produced from open, vowel-consonant-e, and vowel team syllables.	<i>/ā/, /ē/, /ī/, /ō/, /ū/</i>
<b>Consonants</b>	Consonants are speech sounds that are blocked or partially blocked by the tongue, teeth, or lips. The most common sound-spelling correspondence.	<i>l, m, s, t, p</i>
<b>Consonant blends and clusters</b>	Two (blends) or more (clusters) consecutive consonants that retain their individual sounds but are “chunked” together when read.  Blends and clusters can occur at the beginning of words or the end of words.	<p><b>Beginning blends</b></p> <p><i>r-blends: br, cr, dr, fr, gr, pr, tr</i>  <i>l-blends: bl, cl, fl, gl, pl, sl</i>  <i>s-blends: sc, sk, sm, sn, sp, st</i>  <i>w-blends: dw, sw, tw</i></p> <p><b>Final blends</b></p> <p><i>s-blends: sk, sp, st</i>  <i>t-blends: ct, ft, lt, nt, pt, st, xt</i>  <i>l-blends: ld, lf, lk, lt</i>  <i>other: Nd, mp, rd, rk</i></p> <p><b>Consonant clusters</b></p> <p><i>beginning: str, scr, spr, spl</i>  <i>final: mpt, xts, fts</i></p>
<b>Consonant digraphs</b>	Two-letter consonant combinations that stand for one phoneme.	<i>sh, th, ch, ph, wh, ck, gh</i>
<b>Trigraphs</b>	Three-letter consonant combinations that stand for one phoneme.	<i>-tch, -dge</i>
<b>Quadrigraphs</b>	Four-letter mixed vowel and consonant combinations that stand for one phoneme.	<i>-eigh, -ough</i>
<b>Diphthongs</b>	Complex speech sounds or glides that begin with one vowel and gradually change to another vowel within the same syllable	<i>oi, oy, ou, ow, au, aw, ew</i>
<b>Silent consonants</b>	Two letters where one letter represents the phoneme and the other is not pronounced	<i>kn, wr, gn, rh, mb</i>
<b>Compound Words</b>	A word formed by two or more words that has a single meaning	<i>afternoon, homework, grasshopper, fireman, flagpole, bathtub, birthday, someone, sometime, maybe, cannot</i>



<b>Contractions</b>	Two words combined and shortened by omitting certain letters which are replaced with an apostrophe	<i>not (couldn't), am/are (I'm, we're), is/has (he's), have (would've) and will (they'll)</i>
<b>Syllables</b>	A word part that contains a vowel or, in spoken language, a vowel sound. In the English language there are six different syllable types: closed, open, vowel team, vowel-consonant-e, r-controlled, and final stable.	<p>Closed: <b>Cat</b></p> <p>Open: <b>Me</b></p> <p>Vowel team: <b>Meat</b></p> <p>Vowel-Consonant-e: <b>Cake</b></p> <p>R-controlled: <b>Hard</b></p> <p>Final Stable: <b>Bubble</b></p>
<b>Multisyllabic Words</b>	Words that contain more than one type of syllable.	<i>bev-er-age, drib-ble, aw-ful</i>
<b>Closed Syllables</b>	A syllable with a short vowel, spelled with a single vowel letter ending in one or more consonants.	<i><b>for - ty</b> <b>ro - bot</b> <b>pump - kin</b></i>
<b>Open Syllables</b>	A syllable that ends with a long vowel sound, spelled with a single vowel letter.	<i><b>hi</b> <b>hip-po</b> <b>stu-dent</b></i>
<b>Consonant Vowel-e Syllables</b>	A syllable type that typically makes a long vowel sound. It is spelled with one vowel and one consonant with a silent <i>e</i> after the consonant.	<i>com-<b>plete</b> in-<b>vite</b></i>
<b>Vowel Team Syllables</b>	A syllable type combination of two vowel letters that stand for a single vowel sound.  Diphthongs <i>ou/ow</i> and <i>oi/oy</i> are included in this syllable category.	<i>in-<b>deed</b> clue-<b>less</b> pay-<b>day</b> pil-<b>low</b> boil-<b>ing</b></i>
<b>R-Controlled Syllables</b>	Vowel sounds produced when the letter <i>r</i> follows a vowel; they make an unexpected, but reliable sound.	<i>bur-<b>den</b> pat-<b>tern</b> cur-<b>sor</b> gar-<b>den-er</b></i>
<b>Final Stable (Consonant -le) Syllables</b>	A syllable that occurs in the final position of a word and has an expected but reliable sound. The consonant -le syllable is unaccented final syllable that contains a consonant before /l/, followed by a silent <i>e</i> .	<i>dis-a-<b>ble</b> med-<b>dle</b> Ac-<b>tion</b> Pic-<b>ture</b></i>
<b>Morphemes</b>	The smallest unit of language that carries meanings	<p><i>Base words</i></p> <p><i>Root words</i></p> <p><i>Inflectional Endings</i></p> <p><i>Prefixes</i></p> <p><i>Suffixes</i></p>



<b>Base Words</b>	Base words, or free morphemes, are morphemes that hold the core meaning of a word. Base words can be affixed with other base words and/or prefixes and suffixes to form new words (e.g., cowgirl, firefighter, calling, prescription).	<i>go</i> <i>read</i> <i>sing</i>
<b>Root Words</b>	A morpheme that is <i>bound</i> , meaning it cannot stand on its own. Root words are often from Greek and Latin origin.	<i>duct</i> <i>vis</i> <i>bene</i>
<b>Inflectional endings</b>	Letters that are added to a base word and change the word meaning. Inflectional endings are also suffixes.	<i>-s</i> <i>-es</i> <i>-ed</i> <i>-ing</i>
<b>Prefixes</b>	Prefixes are groups of bound morphemes that are added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning.	<i>re-</i> <i>un-</i> <i>dis-</i>
<b>Suffixes</b>	Suffixes are groups of bound morphemes that are added to the endings of a word to change its meaning.	<i>-able</i> <i>-ness</i> <i>-ment</i>
<b>Irregular suffixes</b>	Suffixes that require the reader to examine the word more closely to determine how to decode the word accurately and/or spell it correctly.	<i>Multiple sounds of –ed, Multiple sounds of –s and –es, Consonant Doubling, Drop Silent e Rule, Change y to i</i>
<b>Schwa</b>	Schwa is the unstressed vowel in a syllable. The vowel is pronounced /uh/ instead of its normal sound. The schwa is primarily found in multisyllabic words.	<i>(uh sound)</i> <i>zebra</i> <i>avoid</i>  <i>(ih sound)</i> <i>bonnet</i> <i>seven</i>



## Terminología fonética

Término	Term	Definición
Fonemas	Phoneme	Las unidades más pequeñas del habla.  The smallest unit of sound.
Grafemas	Graphemes	Letra o grupo de letras que representan un sonido (fonema).  Letter or group of letters that represent a sound (phoneme).
Consonantes	Consonants	Los sonidos están bloqueados o parcialmente bloqueados por los dientes, labios o lengua.  Sounds are blocked or partially blocked by the teeth, lips or tongue.
Vocales	Vowels	Los sonidos de las vocales son sonoros y abren la boca. Las vocales se pueden clasificar como fuertes o débiles.  Vowels sounds are voiced and open the mouth. Vowels can be categorized as strong or weak.
<b>Dígrafos</b>	Digraphs	Dos letras para representar un solo fonema.  Two letters that represent one phoneme.
Grupos consonánticos	Consonant Blends	La articulación de dos consonantes consecutivos que retienen sus dos sonidos diferentes.  The articulation of two consonants in a row that retain their two different sounds.
Diéresis	Trema	Signo ortográfico (¨) que se sitúa sobre la u en las sílabas gue, gui, para indicar que dicha vocal debe pronunciarse.  Orthographic sign (¨) that is placed on the u in the syllables gue, gui, to indicate that said vowel must be pronounced.



<b>Término</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Definición</b>
Diptongo	Diphthong	<p>La combinación de dos vocales adyacentes que se pronuncian en la misma sílaba.</p> <p>The combination of two adjacent vowels that are pronounced in the same syllable.</p>
Diptongo decreciente	Falling diphthongs	<p>Comienza con una vocal fuerte y se desliza a una vocal débil.</p> <p>Starts with a strong vowel and glides to a weak vowel.</p>
Diptongo creciente	Raising diphthongs	<p>Comienza con una vocal débil y se desliza a una vocal fuerte.</p> <p>Starts with a weak vowel and glides to a strong vowel.</p>
Diptongos homogéneos	Homogeneous diphthongs	<p>Formados por dos débiles (i, u) que van juntos en la misma sílaba, ninguna de las vocales son tónicas.</p> <p>Formed by two weak (i, u) that go together in the same syllable, neither of the vowels are stressed.</p>
Hiato	Hiatus	<p>Secuencia de dos vocales que se pronuncian en sílabas distintas.</p> <p>Sequence of two vowels that are pronounced in different syllables.</p>
Sílaba	Syllable	<p>Estructura fundamental de la agrupación de fonemas en una lengua, basada en la combinación de vocales y consonantes que se produce en una sola emisión de voz.</p> <p>Formed by the sound or group of sounds that are emitted in each blow of voice, the vowels constitute the nucleus of the syllable.</p>
Sílaba tónica	Stressed Syllable	<p>La sílaba acentuada en una palabra. Una sílaba se puede escribir con o sin el uso de una tilde.</p> <p>The stressed syllable in a word. A syllable can be written with or without the use of a tilde.</p>
Acento prosódico	Prosodic accent	<p>La sílaba acentuada en una palabra que no está escrita con tilde.</p> <p>The stressed syllable in a word that is not written with a tilde.</p>



Término	Term	Definición
Acento ortográfico	Orthographic accent	<p>Palabras escritas con tilde para indicar la sílaba acentuada y ayudar con la pronunciación de la palabra.</p> <p>Words written with a tilde to indicate where the stressed syllable is to help with the pronunciation of the word.</p>
Tilde diacrítica	Diacritical accent	<p>Acento ortográfico para diferenciar palabras que se deletrean y pronuncian igual pero tienen significados diferentes.</p> <p>Orthographic accent to differentiate words that are spelled and pronounced the same but have different meanings.</p>