

## Glossary

### Phonics and Spelling Development

#### Module 3

**Addition** - adding a new phoneme to a word

**Alphabetic Principle** – written language involves a code, with clear, logical, and predictable relationships between written letters and spoken sounds (the sound in oral language can be represented by letters in written words)

**Affixes** – a group of letters added to the beginning or end of a word that can change the words meaning (known as prefixes and suffixes)

**Automaticity** – the ability to respond to a given prompt or cue within 2 seconds (commonly known as the ‘see it - know it’ principle)

**Base word** – a word to which a prefix, suffix, or both are added (e.g. *heat*: *reheat*, *heating*, *reheated*)

**Blending** – combining phonemes to make a word

**Consonant Blends** – two or more letters each representing a phoneme (e.g. *bl*, *tr*, *str*)

**Deletion** – removing a phoneme from a word

**Digraphs** – two letters represent one phoneme: usually neither letter represents their phoneme (e.g. *th*, *wh*, *ch*, *sh*, *ph*, and *ck*)

**Diphthongs** – pattern of vowels whose sounds glide together in the same syllable (e.g. *ou*, *oi*, *aw*, *oo*, *ow*, *oy*)

**Explicit** – lessons designed and delivered providing guided instruction making it clear by modeling, supporting, and providing practice to novice learners

**Graphemes** – letters that correspond to sounds (phonemes)

**High frequency word** - words that appear most often in written English, including nouns, prepositions, verbs and articles. Words considered high frequency will be seen across multiple texts and context/genre

**Identification** – the ability to recognize the same sound in different words

**Inflectional endings** – word part added to the ending of a base word that changes the number or tense (e.g. *s, ed, er, ing*)

**Isolation** - the ability to recognize individual sounds in words

**Morpheme** – the smallest meaningful unit (e.g. *incoming* has three morphemes: *in – come – ing*)

**Multisyllable /multisyllabic** – a unit of pronunciation having more than one vowel sound (every syllable has only one vowel sound)

**Onset** – all consonant sounds in a word that are before the first vowel sound (e.g. *strong*: onset is *str*)

**Phonemic Awareness** - the ability to recognize the individual sounds/phonemes in words and be able to manipulate those sounds

**Phonemes**- individual speech sound; smallest unit of spoken language

**Phonics** – knowledge of attaching letters to sounds and the ability to apply that knowledge in decoding unfamiliar words

**Phonological Awareness (PA)** - the sound structures of speech. It is the ability to manipulate sounds from whole words, to syllables and then into individual sounds.

**Prefix** – a group of letters added to the beginning of a word which alters the meaning of the word (e.g. *dis, re, pre, un*)

**Rime** - the first vowel sound in a word plus all the letters/sounds that follow (e.g. *strong*: rime is *ong*)

**Rhyme** - a word that has the same final sounds as another word

**Root word** – a morpheme (smallest unit of meaning) that cannot stand alone, it needs a prefix, suffix, or both to become a recognizable word (e.g. ***sect*** – meaning cut apart: *dissect, sectional, transect*)

**Schwa** - the vowel sound that is sometimes heard in an unstressed syllable and which most often sounds like /uh/ or the short /u/ in cup or short /i/ in hit

**Segmentation** – orally breaking words into individual sounds or break words with multiple syllables into chunks

**Sight word** - any word a child knows instantly and automatically by sight (this will be unique for each individual)

## Handout #1 Phonics and Spelling Glossary

**Substitution** – swapping one phoneme for another in a word

**Suffix** - a group of letters added to the end of a words (e.g. *s, er, est, able, ish, less*)

**Syllable** – a unit of pronunciation having one vowel sound; (e.g. one drop of your jaw/ opening of the mouth represents a syllable)

**Systematic** – having and showing a methodical procedure; formulated planned approach

**Trigraphs** - combination of three letters that represent one phoneme (e.g. *tch, dge*)

**Vowel teams** - two adjacent vowels in the same syllable that create one vowel sound; combination of two -four letters that represent one vowel sound (e.g. *ai, ee, ei, ough, igh*)