

Phoneme	The smallest sound you can hear within a word - b-a-t 3 phonemes			
Adjacent consonants	2 or 3 consonants making separate sounds e.g. street : blend into one sound for fluent reading but needs to be segmented into three sounds for spelling.			
Blending/sound talk	For reading: To blend from left to right, in a continuous stream all the phonemes (sound-talk) so you can hear a word.			
Common Exception Words (CEWS)	Words that cannot be sounded out by using phonemes. E.g. are			
Chunk it	To break up a longer word into smaller chunks to support blending. Eg: c-o-m p-l-e-t-e			
Consonant digraph	Two consonants that make one sound. E.g. sh ch th ph			
CVC, CCVCC	Abbreviations used: CVC -consonant-vowel-consonant etc.			
Decoding	The ability to translate a word from print to speech by sounding out the word into phonemes and then blending them together.			
Digraph	2 letters that make one phoneme, e.g. oy			
Trigraph	3 letters that make one phoneme, e.g. igh			
Encoding	To orally segment words into the smallest units of sound and then write them by selecting the correct graphemes.			
Grapheme	The letter/group of letters making one sound			
Grapheme Phoneme Correspondence (GPC)	Being able to match the sound to the written form			
Homograph	a word that is the same but has two different meanings e.g., bat (an animal) bat (a piece of sports equipment)			
Homophone	words that sound the same but have a different spelling and meaning, e.g., rain, rein, reign.			
Mnemonic	A rhyme used for each letter in a word.			
Oral blending/sound talk	The breaking up of a word into its separate sounds.			
Phoneme frame	A frame that has a box for each phoneme. <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>d</td><td>i</td><td>sh</td></tr></table>	d	i	sh
d	i	sh		
Polysyllabic words	Words that have more than one syllable, e.g. gar/den (two-syllables)			
Prosody	The rhythm, phrasing, pace, and expression used in fluent reading.			
Return sweep	When you come to the end of the line, you sweep your finger back to the next line.			
Segmenting/sound fingers	Breaking down words into the smallest 'phonemes' to spell and write. Stretch it-Count it (sound fingers-left hand, thumb first) Teacher/Children then sweep other hand under from left to right.			
Sound buttons t r ai n · · = ·	To support blending a dot is placed under any single-lettered grapheme. A horizontal line is put underneath a digraph or trigraph.			
Split digraph	Split a-e, split e-e split i-e, split o-e, split u-e, e.g. the final sound, 'k'. wake <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>w</td><td>a e</td><td>k</td></tr></table>	w	a e	k
w	a e	k		
Vowel digraph	Where at least one letter is a vowel E.g., ea, ay, ai ar			