## Language of Literacy

Phoneme
The smallest part of spoken language that makes a difference in the meaning of words. English has about 41 phonemes. The word "if" has two phonemes (/i/f/). The word "check" fas three phonemes (/ch//e//ck/). Sometimes one phoneme is represented by more than one letter.

Phonemic Awareness
The ability to hear, identify, and manipulate the individual sounds (phonemes) in spoken words.

Phonologic al Awareness
The understanding that spoken language is made up of individual and separate sounds. A broad term that includes phonemic awareness in addition to work with rhymes, words, syllables, and onsets and rimes.

## Grapheme

The smallest part of written language that represents a phoneme in the spelfing of a word. A grapheme may be just one letter, such as $6, f, p, s$, or severalsetters such as ch, sh, ea, igh.

Phonics
The understanding that there is a predictable relationsfip between phonemes (the sounds of the spoken language) and graphemes (the letters and spelfings that represent those sounds in written (anguage).

Syllable
$\mathcal{A}$ word part that contains a vowelor in spoken language a vowelsound.

Onset and Rime
Onsets and rimes are parts of spoken language that are smaller than syllables but larger than phonemes. An onset is the initialconsonant(s) sound of a syllable. The onset of $6 a g$ is 6 -; of jam is $j$. A rime is the part of a syllable that contains the vowel and all that follows it. The rime of 6 ag is $-a g$, of $j$ am is $-a m$.

From Put Reading First: The Research Building Blocks for Teaching Children to Read, U.S. Department of Education, 2001. Downloadable at National Institute for Literacy www.nifl.gov

