

Phonics Glossary

Phoneme - The smallest unit of sound. There are approximately 44 phonemes in English (it depends on different accents). Phonemes can be put together to make words.

Grapheme - A way of writing down a phoneme. Graphemes can be made up from 1 letter eg. **p**, 2 letters eg. **sh**, 3 letters eg. **igh** or 4 letters eg. **ough**.

GPC - This is short for Grapheme Phoneme Correspondence. Knowing a GPC means being able to match a phoneme to a grapheme and vice versa.

Digraph - A grapheme containing two letters that makes just one sound (phoneme).

Trigraph - A grapheme containing three letters that makes just one sound (phoneme).

Split digraph - Sometimes the two letters in a digraph are separated by a consonant and these are referred to as '**split digraphs**' (e.g., 'a-e' as in 'cake', 'e-e' as in 'athlete', 'i-e' as in 'kite', 'o-e' as in 'bone' and 'u-e' as in flute).

Oral Blending - This involves hearing phonemes and being able to merge them together to make a word. Children need to develop this skill before they will be able to blend written words.

Blending- This involves looking at a written word, looking at each grapheme and using knowledge of GPCs to work out which phoneme each grapheme represents and then merging these phonemes together to make a word. This is the basis of reading.

Oral Segmenting - This is the act of hearing a whole word and then splitting it up into the phonemes that make it. Children need to develop this skill before they will be able to segment words to spell them.

Segmenting - This involves hearing a word, splitting it up into the phonemes that make it, using knowledge of GPCs to work out which graphemes represent those phonemes and then writing those graphemes down in the right order. This is the basis of spelling.

CVC - A consonant-vowel-consonant word, such as **cat**, **pin** or **top**. You may also come across the abbreviation CCVC for consonant-consonant-vowel-consonant words such as **clap** and **from**. Also CVCC for words such as **mask** and **belt**

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फोनिक्स शब्दार्थ

Phoneme - The smallest unit of sound. There are approximately 44 phonemes in English (it depends on different accents). Phonemes can be put together to make words.

फोनिम - ध्वनिको सबैभन्दा सानो एकाइ अथवा अंश. अंग्रेजीमा करिब ४४ ओटा फोनिमहरू छन्। वास्तवमा यो संख्या ती ध्वनिहरू कुन लवजमा बोलिन्छ त्यसमा भर पर्छ। यी फोनिमहरूलाई संगै राखेर शब्दहरू बनाउन सकिन्छ।

Grapheme - A way of writing down a phoneme. Graphemes can be made up from 1 letter eg. p, 2 letters eg. sh, 3 letters eg. igh or 4 letters eg. ough.

ग्राफिम - फोनिमलाई चिनाउने चिन्ह वा अक्षर। ग्राफिमहरू एक वा दुई वा तीन वा चारवटा सम्म अक्षरहरू मिलेर बनेका हुन्छन्। जस्तो - एउटा अक्षरको ग्राफिमको उदाहरण - 'p', दुई अक्षर मिलेर बनेको ग्राफिमको उदाहरण - 'sh', तीन अक्षरहरू मिलेर बनेको ग्राफिमको उदाहरण - 'igh', चार वटा अक्षरहरू मिलेर बनेको ग्राफिमको उदाहरण - 'ough'

GPC - This is short for Grapheme Phoneme Correspondence. Knowing a GPC means being able to match a phoneme to a grapheme and vice versa.

GPC - Grapheme Phoneme Correspondence को छोटो रूप जसको अर्थ हुन्छ कुनै एक ग्राफिमलाई त्यसले बनाउने ध्वनि सित जोडा मिलाउने अर्थात कुनै एक फोनिमलाई त्यसको ग्राफिम सित जोडा मिलाउने कार्य।

Digraph - A grapheme containing two letters that makes just one sound (phoneme).

डायग्राफ - दुई ओटा अक्षरहरू मिलेर बन्ने ग्राफिम जसले एउटै मात्र ध्वनि बनाउँछ।

Trigraph - A grapheme containing three letters that makes just one sound (phoneme).

ट्रायग्राफ - तीन ओटा अक्षरहरू मिलेर बन्ने ग्राफिम जसले एउटै मात्र ध्वनि बनाउँछ।

Split digraph - Sometimes the two letters in a digraph are separated by a consonant and these are referred to as 'split digraphs' (e.g., 'a-e' as in 'cake', 'e-e' as in 'athlete', 'i-e' as in 'kite', 'o-e' as in 'bone' and 'u-e' as in flute).

स्प्लिट डायग्राफ - कुनै यस्तो डायग्राफ जसका दुइ अक्षरका बिचमा कुनै एक कन्सोनेंट अक्षर वा ध्वनि आउँछ, त्यसलाई स्प्लिट डायग्राफ भनिन्छ। उदाहरणका लागि - cake को a_e, athlete को e_e, kite को i_e, bone को o_e अनि flute को u_e

Oral Blending - This involves hearing phonemes and being able to merge them together to make a word. Children need to develop this skill before they will be able to blend written words.

ओरल ब्लेन्डिंग - फोनिमहरूलाई सुनेर त्यसलाई मिसाउने र शब्द बनाउने प्रक्रिया। नानीहरूले लेखिएका शब्दहरूलाई ब्लेंड गर्नु अघि वा मिसाउनु अघि ओरल ब्लेंडिंग वा मौखिक रूपमै ध्वनिहरूलाई मिसाउने सीप सिक्नु जरुरि छ।

Blending- This involves looking at a written word, looking at each grapheme and using knowledge of GPCs to work out which phoneme each grapheme represents and then merging these phonemes together to make a word. This is the basis of reading.

ब्लेंडिंग - लेखिएका शब्दलाई हेर्ने, त्यसमा भएका हरेक फोनिमलाई चिन्ने अनि GPC लाई ध्यानमा राखी कुन ग्राफिमले के कस्तो ध्वनि वा फोनिम बनाउँछ त्यसलाई पनि चिनेर ती सबैलाई मिलायर एउटा शब्द बनाउने प्रक्रिया। यो नै पढ्ने सीपको आधार हो।

Oral Segmenting - This is the act of hearing a whole word and then splitting it up into the phonemes that make it. Children need to develop this skill before they will be able to segment words to spell them.

ओरल सेगमेंटिंग (मुखैले ध्वनि छुट्टाउने) - पहिला शब्दको पुरा उच्चारण सुन्ने, अनि त्यस पछि त्यसलाई त्यसका फोनिमहरू अर्थात साना एकाइहरूमा छुट्टाउने प्रक्रिया ओरल सेगमेंटिंग हो। नानीहरूले कुनै शब्दलाई खण्डित गरी त्यसको स्पेलिंग लेख्न सिक्नु अघि मुखैले ध्वनि खण्डित गरी भन्न जान्नु जरुरि हुन्छ।

Segmenting - This involves hearing a word, splitting it up into the phonemes that make it, using knowledge of GPCs to work out which graphemes represent those phonemes and then writing those graphemes down in the right order. This is the basis of spelling.

सेगमेंटिंग (खण्ड खण्ड बनाउने) - पहिला शब्दको पुरा उच्चारण सुन्ने, अनि त्यस पछि त्यसलाई त्यसका फोनिमहरू अर्थात साना एकाइहरूमा छुट्टाउने, अनि GPC को माध्यमबाट कुन ग्राफिमले कुन फोनिमलाई चिनाउँछ त्यो निकर्षण गर्ने र अन्तमा ती सबै ग्राफिमहरूलाई क्रमबद्ध रूपमा लेख्ने प्रक्रिया सेगमेंटिंग हो। यसले शब्दको सहि स्पेलिंग लेख्न मदत गर्छ।

CVC - A consonant-vowel-consonant word, such as cat, pin or top. You may also come across the abbreviation CCVC for consonant-consonant-vowel-consonant words such as clap and from. Also CVCC for words such as mask and belt

CVC - कन्सोनेन्ट -भावल - कन्सोनेन्ट बनावट भएका शब्दहरू, जस्तो - cat , pin र top .
त्यसरी नै CCVC ले कन्सोनेन्ट - कन्सोनेन्ट -भावल - कन्सोनेन्ट बनावट भएका शब्दहरू -
जस्तो: clap र from. त्यसरी नै CVCC शब्दहरूका उदाहरण - mask , belt आदि।

फोनिक्स - ध्वनि शास्त्र/ ध्वनि विज्ञान - कुन अक्षर वा शब्दले के र कस्तो ध्वनि बनाउँछ भन्ने सिकाउने विज्ञान।