## **Phonogram Help Sheet for Parents**

Phonogram	Key Words	Pronunciation
1 nonogi ani	(Do not teach	Guide
	students the key	Guiuc
	words.)	
1 - a	<i>a</i> - at	
	<i>a</i> - n <u>a</u> vy	
	ah - want	
2 - c	k - can	Sound each separately.
	s - cent	
		c followed by e, i, or y says <i>s</i> , and followed by any other letter it says
		<i>k</i> (rule 2).
3 - d	<i>d</i> - lid	Press tongue against ridge behind teeth until sound is voiced. Keep
		jaw still.
4 - f	<i>f</i> - if	Place teeth on lower lip and release air. Unvoiced.
5 - g	g - bag	Sound each separately.
	j - gem	g can say <i>j</i> only when followed by e, i, or y (rule3).
6 - 0	o - odd	o usually says <i>o</i> ( <u>o</u> pen) at the end of a syllable (rule 4).
0-0	$o - \underline{o}$ pen	o usuarry says o (o poir) at the one of a synable (full 4).
	oo = do	o may say <i>o</i> (most) when followed by two consonants (rule 19).
7 - s	s - us	
	z - as	
8 - qu	kw - quit	Release breath only. Unvoiced.
9 - b	b - rib	Close lips to form a line, then voice sound.
10 - е	e - end	e usually says $e$ (me) at the end of a syllable (rule 4).
	<i>e</i> - m <u>e</u>	
11 – h	h - him	Release breath.
		Unvoiced.
12 - i	<i>i</i> - In di an	Both i's in Indian say <i>i</i> .
	i - s <u>i</u> lent	
		i can say $i$ (si lent) at the end of a syllable, but usually says $i$ (Indian
		- rule 5).
		i may say <i>i</i> when followed by two consonants (kind - rule 19).
		y not i is used at the end of an English word (fly - rule 6).
13 - j	<i>j</i> - jam	y not i is used at the end of an English word (ny - fue o).
13 - J 14 - k	k - ink	
15 - 1	$l - \log$	Press tongue against ridge behind teeth. Voiced.
16 - m	m - am	Close lips. Voiced.
17 - n	n - in	Sound with tongue pressed against the roof of mouth. Voiced.
18 - p	<i>p</i> - map	Release breath. Unvoiced.
19 - r	r - rat	Roll the tongue up and back but not touching roof of mouth. <i>r</i> is not
		<u>er</u> . Voiced.
		(Tip: To help children sound this phonogram, have them say several
		words that begin with $r$ before sounding just the phonogram.
		Example – red, robin, right, r)
20 - t	<i>t</i> - bat	Press tongue point against roof of mouth and release air. Unvoiced.
21 - u	u - up	
	$u - \underline{\mathrm{mu}}$ sic	
22 - v	oo - put	Teeth placed on lower lip. Voiced. Feel the vibration.
22 - V 23 - w	v - viv id w - wit	Round the lips to say w. Voiced. Keep jaw still
23 - W	w - wit	Round the tips to say w. voiced. Reep jaw still

24 - x	ks - box	
25 - у	y - yet <i>i</i> - b <u>a</u> by	The consonant sound is y. The first vowel sound is $i$ (b <u>a</u> by). The second vowel sound is $i$ (my).
	$i - b\underline{a} by$ i - my	second vower sound is t (my).
	t - my	The consonant <i>y</i> is used only at the beginning of a syllable, usually the first one.
		y can say $\underline{i}$ (my) at the end of a syllable, but usually says i (b <u>a</u> by - rule 5).
26 - z	z - zest	
27 - sh	sh - dish	
28 - ee	<i>e</i> - s <u>ee</u>	
29 - th	<i>th</i> - <u>th</u> in <i>th</i> - <u>th</u> is	Release breath between tongue and upper teeth without voice. Feel the vibration. Voiced.
30 - ow	ow - how o - low	
31 - ou	ow - round	
51 - Uu	$o_w - f_{our}$	
	00 - y <u>ou</u>	
	u - coun try	
32 - 00	$\frac{a}{oo} - boot$	
	<i>oo</i> - f <u>oo</u> t	
33 - ch	ch - much	Sound each separately.
	k - sch ool	
	sh - chiv al ry	
34 – ar	ar - f <u>ar</u>	
35 - ay	<i>a</i> - d <u>ay</u>	
36 - ai	a - p <u>ai</u> nt	
37 - oy	oy - b <u>oy</u>	Say quickly with one impulse of voice.
38 - oi	oi - p <u>oi</u> nt	
39 - er	<i>er</i> - h <u>er</u>	
40 - ir	<i>er</i> - f <u>ir</u> st	
41 - ur	<i>er</i> - n <u>ur</u> se	
42 - wor	<i>er</i> - w <u>or</u> ks	<i>wor</i> is made of two phonograms. <u>or</u> may say <i>er</i> when <i>w</i> comes before it (rule 8).
43 - ear	<i>er</i> - <u>ear</u> ly	
44 - ng	ng - rang	<i>ng</i> is a nasal sound.
45 - ea	e - <u>ea</u> t e - h <u>ea</u> d e - br <u>ea</u> k	
46 - aw	aw - l <u>aw</u>	Drop jaw and resonate from the vocal chords.
47 - au	<i>au</i> - f <u>au</u> lt	Drop jaw and resonate from the vocal chords.
48 - or	or - <u>or</u>	
49 - ck	k - ne <u>ck</u>	
50 - wh	<i>hw</i> - <u>wh</u> en	Blow softly on the palm of your hand, This air should be felt when saying wh. The difference between <i>w</i> and <i>wh</i> should be taught and practiced when reading from the notebook.
51 - ed	<i>ed</i> - grad <u>ed</u> <i>d</i> - lov <u>ed</u> <i>t</i> - wrecked	
52 - ew	00 - gr <u>ew</u>	Sound the same as ui.
	$u - n\underline{ew}$	

53 - ui	oo - fruit	Sound the same as ew.
00 ui	u - suit	
54 - oa	a - boat	
55 – gu	gu - guess	
56 - ph	f - phan tom	Place teeth on lower lip and release air. Unvoiced.
57 – ough	<u>o</u> - though	Thee teen on iower up and release an. Onvoleed.
57 – Ough	oo - through	
	uf - rough	
	of - cough	
	aw - thought	
	ow - b <u>ough</u>	
58 - oe	<u>o</u> - t <u>oe</u>	
59 – ey	$\underline{a}$ - they	
59 - Cy	$\underline{a} - \underline{h\underline{e}} \underline{y}$ $\underline{e} - \underline{k\underline{e}} \underline{y}$	
	$\frac{e}{i}$ - val lev	
60 ich		
60 - igh 61 - kn	<i>i</i> - s <u>igh</u>	Cound with the sure anneal and instance of a forwards
	<u>n - kn</u> ot	Sound with tongue pressed against roof of mouth.
62 - gn	<i>n</i> - <u>gn</u> at	Sound with tongue pressed against the roof of mouth.
63 – wr	<i>r</i> - <u>wr</u> ap	Sound without the $w$ sound as $r$ not $er$ . Roll tongue up and back but
		not touching roof of mouth.
64 – ie	<u>e</u> - f <u>ie</u> ld	
	<i>p</i> - p <u>ie</u>	
	<i>i</i> - lil <u>ie</u> s	
65 - dge	j = bri <u>dge</u>	
66 - ei	$e - \operatorname{con} c \underline{eit}$	
	<i>a</i> - v <u>ei</u> l	
	<i>i</i> - f <u>or</u> f <u>ei</u> t	
67 - eigh	a - w <u>eigh</u>	
68 - ti	sh - n <u>a ti</u> on	
69 - si	sh - ses <u>si</u> on	si is the only one that can say <i>zh</i> , the voiced sound (rule 13).
	<i>zh</i> - vi <u>si</u> on	
70 -ci	<i>sh</i> - f <u>a</u> <u>ci</u> al	