



LANGUAGE ARTS WITH LYN STONE
Taking literacy to the next level.

MODULE 3 |
STRUCTURED LITERACY

SIX AREAS



The Elements



Phonemes



Graphemes



Syllables



Bases



Compounds

THE ELEMENTS

**All written language
contains these parts.**

**Knowing the
definitions and
differences is key.**

THE SETUP

This is a working set.

It is not a phonics chart.

It is a suggested **scope** containing information about phonemes, graphemes, morphemes and compounds.

It is not a suggested **sequence**.

It is alterable.



PHONEMES

Phon + eme

This is a SPEECH thing.

There are three properties of each phoneme.

Let's practise!

← placing: from front of mouth to back of mouth →

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)											© 2018 IPA
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ			r					ʀ		
Tap or Flap			ⱱ	ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

↑ manner ↓

Symbols to the right in a cell are voiced, to the left are voiceless. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

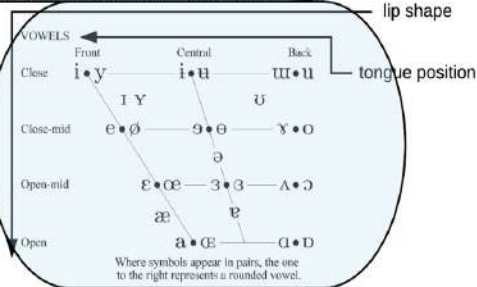
Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
ʘ Bilabial	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ Examples:
ǀ Dental	ɗ Dental/alveolar	p' Bilabial
ǃ Postalveolar	ɟ Palatal	t' Dental/alveolar
ǂ Palatoalveolar	ɡ Velar	k' Velar
ǁ Alveolar lateral	ɠ Uvular	s' Alveolar fricative

OTHER SYMBOLS

- ʌ Voiceless labial-velar fricative
 - ɕ ʑ Alveolo-palatal fricatives
 - ʷ Voiced labial-velar approximant
 - ɹ Voiced alveolar lateral flap
 - ɥ Voiced labial-palatal approximant
 - ɸ β Simultaneous f and v
 - ħ Voiceless epiglottal fricative
 - ʕ Voiced epiglottal fricative
 - ʡ Epiglottal plosive
- Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.
- ts kp

DIACRITICS: Some diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. ɹ̥

◌̥ Voiceless	◌̤ Breathy voiced	◌̦ Dental
◌̇ Voiced	◌̧ Creaky voiced	◌̨ Apical
◌̠ Aspirated	◌̡ Linguolabial	◌̣ Laminar
◌̜ More rounded	◌̝ Labialized	◌̞ Nasalized
◌̟ Less rounded	◌̠ Palatalized	◌̡ Nasal release
◌̣ Advanced	◌̤ Velarized	◌̥ Lateral release
◌̦ Retracted	◌̧ Pharyngealized	◌̨ No audible release
◌̩ Centralized	◌̪ Velarized or pharyngealized	◌̫
◌̬ Mid-centralized	◌̭ Raised	◌̮ (ɹ̮ = voiced alveolar fricative)
◌̯ Syllabic	◌̰ Lowered	◌̱ (β̱ = voiced bilabial approximant)
◌̲ Non-syllabic	◌̳ Advanced Tongue Root	◌̴
◌̵ Rhoticity	◌̶ Retracted Tongue Root	◌̷



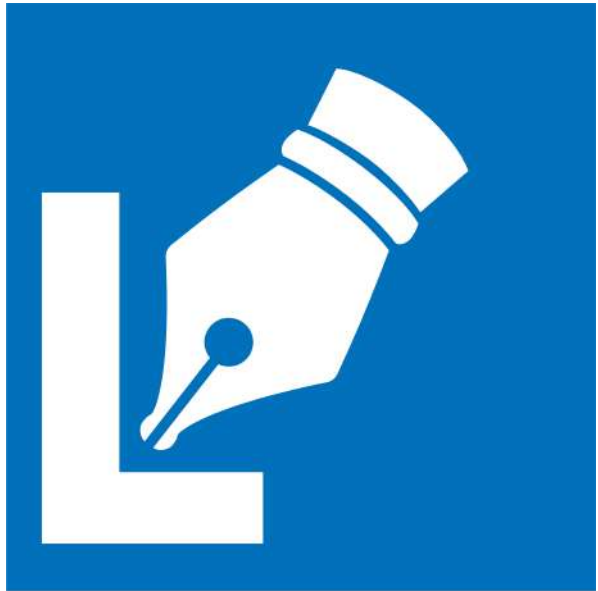
SUPRASEGMENTALS

- ˈ Primary stress
- ˌ Secondary stress
- ː Long
- ˑ Half-long
- ˑ̆ Extra-short
- ˑ̇ Minor (foot) group
- ˑ̈ Major (intonation) group
- ˑ̈̈ Syllable break
- ˑ̈̈̈ Linking (absence of a break)

TONES AND WORD ACCENTS LEVEL

- ◌̥ or ˥ Extra high
- ◌̦ High
- ◌̧ Mid
- ◌̨ Low
- ◌̩ Extra low
- ◌̪ Downstep
- ◌̫ Upstep
- ◌̬ or ˨˩ Rising
- ◌̭ Falling
- ◌̮ High rising
- ◌̯ Low rising
- ◌̰ Rising-falling
- ◌̱ Global rise
- ◌̲ Global fall

PHONEMES BREAKOUT



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Take 5 minutes to determine voice, manner and placing of...

1. /p/, /m/, /r/, /b/
2. /g/, /ŋ/, /l/, /e/
3. /ʃ/, /n/, /ʌ/, /j/

**Every phoneme has
a fall-back/default
grapheme.**

GRAPHEMES

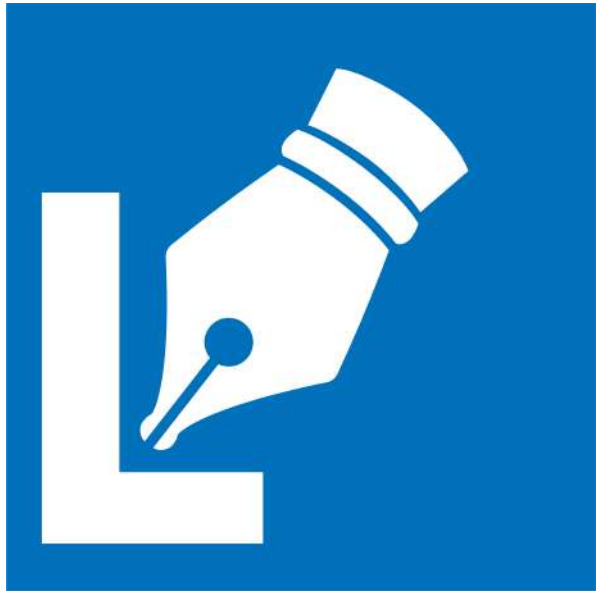
Grapheme variation helps us to differentiate homophones.

Grapheme variation is an etymological thing.

THE VOWEL GENERATOR

	a	e	i	o	u	r	w	y
a	X	ae	ai	X	au	ar	aw	ay
e	ea	ee	ei	X	eu	er	ew	ey
i	X	ie	X	X	X	ir	X	X
o	oa	oe	oi	oo	ou	or	ow	oy
u	X	ue	ui	X	X	ur	X	uy

GRAPHEME BREAKOUT



LANGUAGE ARTS
WITH LYN STONE

5 minutes to match the phonemes with their default grapheme:

1. /p/, /m/, /r/, /b/
2. /g/, /ŋ/, /l/, /e/
3. /ʃ/, /n/, /ʌ/, /j/



SYLLABLES

Peaks and troughs

Sonority = relative
opening and closing of the
vocal tract

Impulses of the voice

SONORANTS AND OBSTRUENTS

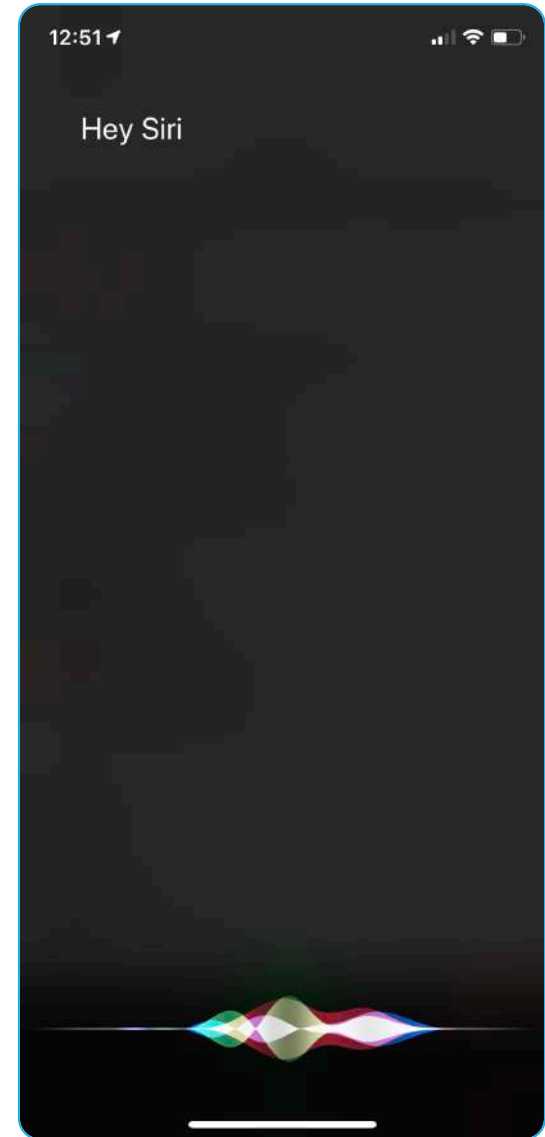
So now we need to have working knowledge of sonorants and obstruents.

We can measure these using spectrographic equipment.

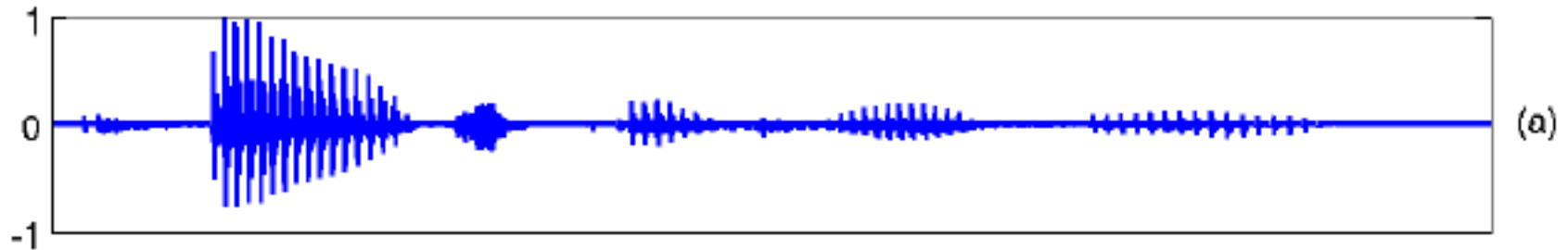
-SON- = sound (sonic, sonorous, sonar)

OB+STRU- = in the way of (obstruct, obstacle, construct)

SIRI IS A ROUGH SPECTROGRAPH



PEAK SONORITY



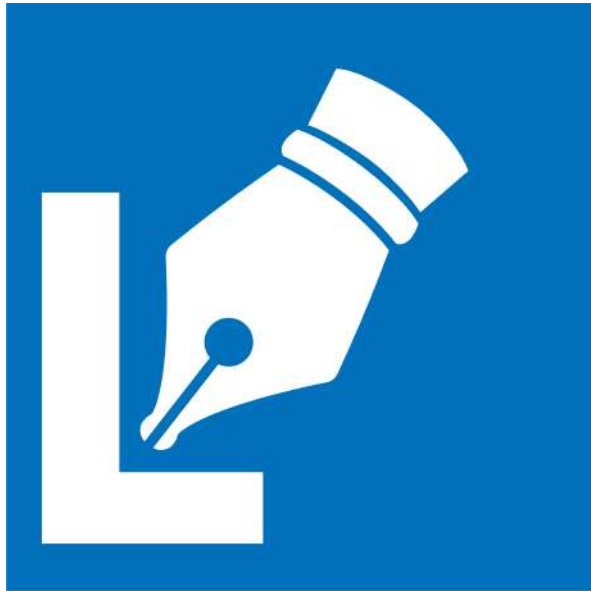
SYLLABLES ARE ABOUT PEAKS

Peaks show
sonority.

Syllabic
consonants
are sonorant.

Sonority is
**ORAL
LANGUAGE**

SYLLABLES BREAKOUT



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5 minutes to determine how many **spoken** syllables in:

Room 1. soil, conversation, interesting

Room 2. power,
antidisestablishmentarianism, elementary

Room 3. rhythm, vowel, precipitation



Roots are the first known origins of words

BASES

Bases are word-forming elements onto which other parts can be added.

A base is always visible. A root may not be.



COMPOUNDS

Words can also be formed by combining bases.

cup + cake

sit + com

?