

<b>Consonant letter</b>	letter used to represent a phoneme produced by an obstruction or altering of air flow through the speech cavities.
<b>Vowel letter</b>	letter used to represent a phoneme produced with an unobstructed passage of air through the mouth.
<b>Consonant blend</b>	the sound made by two consonants appearing together but each retaining its own sound
<b>Consonant digraph</b>	pair of consonants that represent a unique sound
<b>Vowel digraph</b>	pair of vowels that represent one vowel sound
<b>Diphthong</b>	refers to a speech sound in which the position of the mouth changes or “glides” from one place to another (e.g. oi, oy, ou).
<b>r-controlled vowel</b>	vowel that comes before the letter r. The letter r “controls” the sound of the preceding vowel.
<b>Variant vowels</b>	various letter groupings that produce a specific vowel sound (a, ai, ay)
<b>Schwa</b>	unaccented vowel sound (lazy vowel)
<b>Phonogram</b>	series of letters that stand for a sound, syllable, or series of sounds without reference to meaning (word families, eg. -ack, -ist)
<b>Onset</b>	refers to the part of the syllable that comes before the vowel (c in cat or pl in plate)
<b>Rime</b>	a vowel and any consonants that follow it in a syllable (-at in cat)
<b>Syllable</b>	a unit of pronunciation which usually consists of a vowel and one or more consonants before or after it.