

Phonics Pillar Sound Correspondence - Paige Roush

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<https://youtu.be/Fxu1KWcjMzg>

Narrator Samantha Statler: Understanding phonics allows students to decode and encode. Decoding is the ability to apply knowledge of letter sound relationships, including knowledge of letter patterns to correctly pronounce and read written words. Successful decoding occurs when students use phonic skills to accurately read words. Encoding is the act of translating spoken words into written language. Did you know that the sound “keh” can be spelled with a C, K, ck or ch? That is phonics. Phonics includes concepts such as phonemes, graphemes, short and long vow sounds, segmenting and blending the six syllable types, diagraphs, trigraphs, blends and more.

Teacher: All right, guys. Look this way. Eyes on me. We’re going to go through and say our sounds today. Okay, ready? Sound is /p/ /p/.... Sound is /p/ /p/....now remember... just feel that air, good, sound is....or good. Good. Sound is.... excellent. Good. Okay. Ready. Shake shake everybody. Sound is /t /t/ t/.... good.

Narrator: For many years we taught students sight words through rote memorization. We thought if a student saw a word enough times, it would eventually stick and they would instantly recognize it when they encountered it in print, learning it by sight. While it seemed to work for some students, there have always been far too many students who struggle to remember those words, and now science is helping us understand why. Brain researchers have discovered that reading is not like our visual memory. For proficient readers, something else is happening that connects the areas of our brains that process vision and speech, and it is called orthographic mapping. Another amazing thing that happens when we have enough practice mapping the sound patterns and words is that we start to be able to teach ourselves new words in just one to four exposures. Because we’re able to use the phonics patterns we’ve already mastered to decode other words with those same patterns. That’s why it is so important to map high frequency or sight words rather than memorizing them. One way to do this is a routine called heart words. Though the words sight and heart seem to equate to mean memorized, that is simply not the case. Instead, it is with explicit systematic instruction and persistent pervasive practice that students will learn these words.