

/ ā /

IPA symbol

/ eɪ /

The IPA symbol shows that this phoneme is comprised of TWO phones or sounds.

Phoneme	IPA symbol	Common Spellings	Sample words
/ā/	eɪ (this phoneme is comprised of TWO sounds or phones)	a baby	<i>Intial</i> acorn apron alien angel acre April <i>Medial</i> basic data lady lazy crazy paper table favourite Australia
		a(-e)* cake	face race space made grade shade age cage page safe lake make snake take wake male sale tale whale came game name same flame crane plane tape grape case chase ate date gate late mate plate state cave gave save wave brave daze gaze haze maze amaze
		ay say	bay clay day may pay play say spray stay tray way always away today yesterday
		ai snail	aid laid maid paid fail hail mail nail quail rail sail tail trail main pain rain train chain wait aim paint waist
		<i>various</i>	ea break great steak ei neigh neighbour freight

Sample Texts

- a *Because of an Acorn*
Lola Schaefer, Adam Schaefer & Frann Preston-Gannon
Chronicle Books US, 2016.
- Angel on the Roof*
Shirley Hughes
Walker Books 2019.
- Lazy Daisy*
Caz Goodwin & Ashley King
Hardie Grant Children’s Publishing AU, 2021.

Graphemes: < l a z y >
Phonemes: / l ā z ē /
 / l eɪ z ɪ: /

a-e*	<p><i>The Queen in the Cave</i> Julia Sarda Walker Books UK, 2021.</p> <p><i>The Snail and the Whale</i> Julia Donaldson & Axel Scheffler Puffin Books, 2006; Pan Macmillan 2017.</p> <p><i>Give Me Some Space!</i> Philip Bunting Scholastic AU, 2020.</p> <p><i>The Tale of the Whale</i> Karen Swann & Padmacandra University of Qld Press, 2021.</p> <p><i>Kate and Nate are Running Late</i> Kate Egan & Dan Yaccarino Feiwel & Friends, 2012.</p>	<p>* The single grapheme <a> represents the longer /ā/ phoneme these a-e words. The final e is a marker (not a grapheme) which tells the reader to pronounce the previous vowel as the longer /ā/ phoneme. It is more accurate to refer to replaceable e, since it is replaced when vowel suffixes are added. Terms like ‘magic e’ are incorrect (and really rather silly).</p> <p>A final <e> marker has several different functions. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It’s placed after a final <v> because words in English can’t end with <v> (<i>have, give, love</i>). • It’s used to differentiate between homophones (<i>pleas/please, for/fore</i>). • In words ending with <le> (<i>table, handle, uncle</i>) it marks the way in which <l> can become syllabic. • It can be a plural-cancelling marker (if <i>horse</i> didn’t have a final <e> it would be <i>hors</i> and could be read as a plural). <p>So letters working as markers have important functions, but they are not graphemes representing phonemes.</p>
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ay	<p><i>Snow Day</i> Richard Curtis & Rebecca Cobb Penguin UK, 2020.</p> <p><i>I Can Play with Anything!</i> Susann Hoffmann Hardie Grant Children’s Publishing, 2021.</p> <p><i>Stay</i> Kate Klise & M. Sarah Klise St Martins Press AU, 2017.</p> <p><i>We All Play</i> Julie Flett Greystone Books Canada, 2021.</p> <p><i>This Little Chick</i> [keywords: say, way, play, day] John Lawrence London: Walker Books, 2002.</p>
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ai	<p><i>The Rainbow Fish</i> Marcus Pfister Walker Books Australia, 2016.</p> <p><i>That's Not My Train</i> Fiona Watt Usborne GB, 2008.</p> <p><i>Snail Trail</i> Ruth Brown Walker Books AU, 2010.</p> <p><i>Let's Paint!</i> Gabriel Alborozo Allen & Unwin AU, 2014.</p>
ei	<p><i>Freight Train</i> Donald Crews Greenwillow US, 2003.</p> <p><i>The Cow Said Neigh!</i> Rory Feek & Bruno Robert Thomas Nelson US, 2019.</p>
ea	<p><i>The Great Big Elephant and the Very Small Elephant</i> Barbara Seuling Scholastic, 1977.</p>
var.	<p><i>Day Break</i> <ay> = /ā/ <ea> = /ā/ Amy McQuire & Matt Chun Hardie Grant Children's Publishing, 2021</p> <p><i>The Naughtiest Reindeer</i> <ei> = /ā/ Allen & Unwin Children's Books AU, 2013.</p> <p><i>Save the Day for Ada May!</i> <a> = /ā/ <ay> = /ā/ Elizabeth Dale & Patrick Corrigan Willow Tree Books, 2019. <ay> = /ā/</p>