IPA symbol

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

Phoneme	IPA symbol	Common Spellings	Sample words	
	eI (this phoneme is comprised of TWO sounds or phones)	a b a by	Intial acorn apron alien angel acre April Medial basic data lady lazy crazy paper table favourite Austr <u>a</u> lia	
/ā/		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 s ay	bay clay day may pay play say spray stay tray way always away today yesterday	
		ai sn ai l	aid laid maid paid fail hail mail nail quail rail sail tail trail main pain rain train chain wait aim paint waist	
		various	ea break great steak ei neigh neighbour freight	

	Sample Texts	
a	Because of an Acorn Lola Schaefer, Adam Schaefer & Frann Preston- Chronicle Books US, 2016.	-Gannon
	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*

The Queen in the Cave
Julia Sarda
Walker Books UK, 2021.

The Snail and the Whale
Julia Donaldson & Axel Scheffler
Puffin Books, 2006;
Pan Macmillan 2017.

Give Me Some Space!
Philip Bunting
Scholastic AU, 2020.

The Tale of the Whale
Karen Swann & Padmacandra
University of Qld Press, 2021.

Kate and Nate are Running Late
Kate Egan & Dan Yaccarino
Feiwel & Friends, 2012.

* The single grapheme <a> represents the longer $/\bar{a}/$ 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 $/\bar{a}/$ 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).

A final <e> marker has several different functions. For example:

- It's placed after a final <v> because words in English can't end with <v> (have, give, love).
- It's used to differentiate between homophones (pleas/please, for/fore).
- In words ending with <le> (table, handle, uncle) it marks the way in which <l> can become syllabic.
- It can be a plural-cancelling marker (if *horse* didn't have a final <e> it would be *hors* and could be read as a plural).

So letters working as markers have important functions, but they are not graphemes representing phonemes.

ay Snow Day

Richard Curtis & Rebecca Cobb Penguin UK, 2020.

I Can Play with Anything!

Susann Hoffmann Hardie Grant Children's Publishing, 2021.

Stay

Kate Klise & M. Sarah Klise St Martins Press AU, 2017.

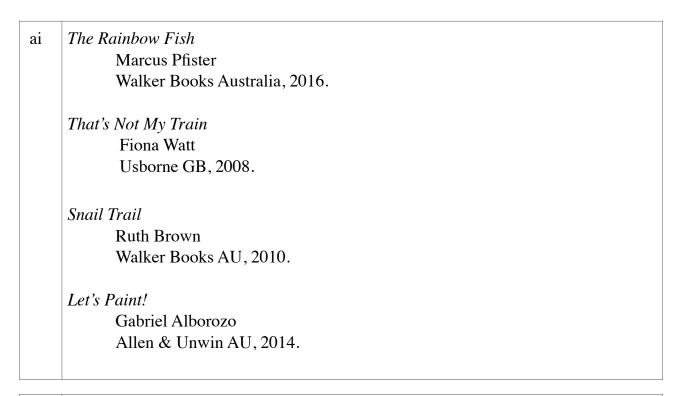
We All Play

Julie Flett Greystone Books Canada, 2021.

This Little Chick [keywords: say, way, play, day]

John Lawrence

London: Walker Books, 2002.



ei	Freight Train Donald Crews Greenwillow US, 2003.
	The Cow Said Neigh! Rory Feek & Bruno Robert Thomas Nelson US, 2019.
ea	The Great Big Elephant and the Very Small Elephant Barbara Seuling Scholastic, 1977.

var.	Day Break Amy McQuire & Matt Chun	$\langle ay \rangle = /\bar{a}/$ $\langle ea \rangle = /\bar{a}/$
	Hardie Grant Children's Publishing, 2021	
	The Naughtiest Reindeer Allen & Unwin Children's Books AU, 2013.	$\langle ei \rangle = /\bar{a}/$
	Alien & Unwin Children's Books AU, 2013.	
	Save the Day for Ada May!	$\langle a \rangle = /\bar{a}/$ $\langle ay \rangle = /\bar{a}/$
	Elizabeth Dale & Patrick Corrigan	$\langle ay \rangle = /\bar{a}/$
	Willow Tree Books, 2019.	