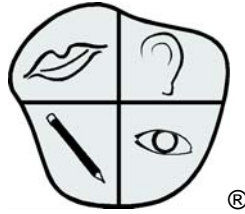


“Explicit Phonetics”



“**Explicit Phonetics**” is not the same as these intentionally misrepresentative and theoretical terms: “[Intensive Explicit Phonics](#), Intensive Phonics, Explicit Phonics, and Systematic and Intensive Phonics.”

“**Explicit Phonetics**” is the study of around 85 sound-symbol relationships (phonograms), which are used to represent all English sounds and spell all English words. **EXAMPLE:** the “phonogram name” of **a** is the three sounds it represents in written words, “**a(at), a(ta ble), a(so fa).**” Other names for “Explicit Phonetics” are “Phonemic Awareness” and “Phonogram Study.” Look for these *historically true terms* before you purchase an English curriculum. These terms describe the historically reliable sound to symbol, knowledge-based, phonogram approach for teaching speaking, spelling, writing, and reading.

“**Explicit Phonetics**” **teaches the student penmanship at the same time he learns the phonogram names of all single-letter phonograms.** Each English symbol’s shape is taught **through a DESCRIBE & DRAW mapping approach.** The student pre-learns eight checkpoints—like cities on a map—then verbally identifies the appropriate “cities” he must pass through as he draws each symbol. **EXAMPLE:** He calls symbol **i** by its “phonogram name”—its “sound name”—and directs his pencil as he says: “ ‘i(it), i(ice), i(on ion)’ looks like this. I begin on (he names this checkpoint); I pull a short line down to (he names this checkpoint); I lift my pencil; above (he names this checkpoint), I draw a dot; I stop.”

English spelling contains 25 single-letter phonograms and at least 63 multi-letter phonograms. The number of multi-letter phonograms is not exact, since some systems identify rarely used symbol combinations (from words no longer pronounced phonetically correct) as phonograms.

EXAMPLE of a fabricated Phonogram: **ouy(bouy)** is identified as a multi-letter phonogram representing sound “**oy(toy)**” in **bouy**.

The shortest and most phonetically pure systems remain at near 88 phonograms. But even *more extensive systems*, if taught by the “[Recite As You Write](#)” method, arrive *finally* at the **goal**, which is *students who are knowledgeable of the sound-symbol relationships of English*; who are *literate speakers, spellers, writers, and readers*; and *who are equipped for self-study and to teach another*.

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