**CODING CHEAT SHEET**

**breve:** ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ = short sound

**cedilla:** ç

**circumflex:** âr, êr, îr, ôr, ûr in accented syllables

**combination:** make unexpected sounds/arch underneath/ there are only seven > ar, er, ir, or, ur, qu, and wh

**dieresis:**

* two dots placed above an /ä/ giving it a short (ŏ) sound
* ä = star, wä = wätch, quä = squäsh, fäther
* also called continental /a/ -short (ŏ) sound

**digraph:** two letters that come together making one sound /ng, th, ee/ code by underlining the two letters

**dipthong:** two vowels whose sound blend smoothly together/ arch underneath/ there are only four > (ou) - mouse, (ow) - cow, (oi) - coin, (oy) - boy

**macron:** a straight line above a vowel indicating a long sound (ā)

**half-long OR modified macron:** used above an open vowel in an unaccented syllable/ pronounced like short (ŭ), (e, o, u), (ĭ), /i/, is always short, (ȧ) is marked with a tittle; this /a/ also called obscure /a/

**scribal O:** /ȯ/ pronounced like short /ŭ/ when adjacent to m, n, v (ȯniȯn, sȯn, cȯmpass, lȯve)

**sibilant sound:** speech sound accompanied by a hissing sound (sh, ch, ks, s, z, j, zh)

**tilde:** a wavy line placed above a combination used in unaccented syllable: ar, er, ir, or, ur

**tittle:** a dot placed above /ȧ/ when used as a word or in an open unaccented syllable - pronounced /a/ -pronounced (ŭ) short ŭ

**unequivocal:** a letter that represents one sound or a sound that is spelled only one way

**wild old words:** /ild/, /old/ - words of one syllable in which /ī/ or /ō/, if followed by two consonants. The vowel sound may be long. The consonants are usually **nd** (wind, find, kind) *or* **ld** (wild, ōld, told, sold)