

Talking Jolly Phonics Tiles

Jolly Phonics is a thorough foundation for reading and writing. It uses the synthetic phonics method of teaching letter sounds in a way that is fun and multi-sensory. Children learn how to use the letter sounds to read and write words.

We are proud to have teamed up with Jolly Phonics to create Talking Jolly Phonics. Each of the 42 sounds taught in the Jolly Phonics synthetic phonics programme has been pre-recorded onto an individual tile, with an image of the corresponding familiar Jolly Phonics action on the front. Children can simply press the button on each tile to listen to a sound, to see if they have identified the correct one. If they are new to the sound, they can practise making it themselves whilst performing the corresponding action.

Alternatively, as the tiles are magnetic, children can use them on a magnetic board to practise blending words together, by playing the sounds in sequence. They are ideal for listening to the correct pronunciation of a sound and are perfect for children who need to keep practising. The four recordable blank tiles included in the pack can be used to record children making their own sounds; they find it fascinating to hear themselves back! They also provide you with the perfect way to extend and personalise your phonics teaching for assessment and learning.

Talking Jolly Phonics Tiles can be used to help children:

- learn all the letters and sounds of the English language
- blend letters and sounds together to create words
- become confident in spelling

Please see below for further information on how they can help in these areas:

Learning the Letter Sounds

In Jolly Phonics the 42 main sounds of English are taught, not just the alphabet. The sounds are in seven groups. Some sounds are written with two letters, such as ee and or. These are called digraphs. oo and th can each make two different sounds, as in book and moon, that and three. To distinguish between these two sounds, the digraph is represented in two forms. The tiles are great to show how sounds written the same, sound different.

This is shown below.

1. s a t i p n
2. c k e h r m d
3. g o u l f b
4. ai j oa ie ee or
5. z w ng v oo oo
6. y x ch sh th th
7. qu ou oi ue er ar

Children should learn each letter by its sound, not its name. For example, the letter 'a' should be called a (as in ant) not ai (as in aim). Similarly, the letter n should be nn (as in net), not en. This will help in blending. The names of each letter can follow later. The letters have not been introduced in alphabetical order. The first group (s, a, t, i, p, n) has been chosen because they make more simple three-letter words than any other six letters. The letters b and d are introduced in different groups to avoid confusion.

Sounds that have more than one way of being written are initially taught in one form only. For example, the sound ai (rain) is taught first, and then alternatives a-e (gate) and ay (day) follow later.

Blending

Blending is the process of saying the individual sounds in a word and then running them together to make the word. For example, sounding out d- o- g and making dog. It is a technique every child will need to learn, and it improves with practice. To start with you should sound out the word and see if a child can hear it, giving the answer if necessary. Some children take longer than others to hear this – this is where the tiles are a perfect tool, allowing children to listen again and again and learn in their own time.

Remember that some sounds (digraphs) are represented by two letters, such as sh. Children should sound out the digraph (sh), not the individual letters (s - h). With practice they will be able to blend the digraph as one sound in a word. So, a word like rain should be sounded out r-ai-n, and feet as f-ee-t. This is difficult to begin with and takes practice, but using the sound tiles you can see and hear the sound which is made by the digraph. You will find it helpful to be able to distinguish between a blend (such as st) and a digraph

(such as sh). In a blend the two sounds, s and t can each be heard. In a digraph this is not so.

Some words in English have an irregular spelling and cannot be read by blending, such as said, was and one. Unfortunately, many of these are common words. The irregular parts have to be remembered. These are called the 'tricky words'.

Spelling

The easiest way to know how to spell a word is to listen for the sounds in that word. Even with the tricky words an understanding of letter sounds can help. Start by having your child listen for the first sound in a word, using the Jolly Phonics Talking Tiles. Next try listening for the end sounds, as the middle sound of a word is the hardest to hear. Begin with simple three-letter words such as cat or hot. A good idea is to say a word and tap out the sounds. The word fish, for example, has four letters but only three sounds, f-i-sh.

About Jolly Phonics

Jolly Phonics has been developed by Sue Lloyd and Sara Wernham, who were primary/elementary school teachers at Woods Loke Primary School in Lowestoft, England.

Independent studies find that, after one year's teaching, children taught with Jolly Phonics have an average reading age around 12 months ahead of their actual age. Their spelling age is usually slightly further ahead. Boys typically do as well as girls.

Jolly Phonics is multisensory and has been developed so the adult can use it confidently and easily, even at the end of an exhausting day! Jolly Learning Ltd is an independent British publisher, founded in 1987.

The Jolly Phonics set include 42 phoneme tiles and 4 recordable tiles.

- **Phoneme tiles**

To listen to the Phonemes, set the "On/Off" switch to "On" and press the Play button on the tile.

Remember to turn the tiles off when not in use to conserve the batteries.

- **Recordable tiles**

The recordable tiles have a three position switch which is normally left in the "Off" position to conserve the batteries. To make a recording, move the switch to the "Rec" position, press the button and speak clearly into the microphone. When you have finished recording, release the button and set the slide switch to the "Play" position. To play back the recording, simply press the button. **Remember to turn the tiles off when not in use to conserve the batteries.**

- **Changing the batteries**



Use a small cross-head screw driver to unfasten the battery cover. The Jolly Phonics tiles require two LR44 button cells. The batteries can be removed by gently sliding the battery out of the holder. Ensure that both the batteries are placed in the holder with the "+" symbol facing upwards.

- Please retain these instructions for future reference
- Jolly Phonics tiles require 2 LR44 Button Cells
- Do not mix standard and re-chargeable batteries
- Do not allow your Jolly Phonics tiles to come into contact with water or other liquids
- In the event of an electro-static discharge, your Jolly Phonics tiles may malfunction. In this case, please switch off and then back on again to reset it
- Warranty is void if the case is opened for any reason
- The warranty does not cover any data loss from the unit nor any consequential loss of information

FCC compliance

NOTE:

THE MANUFACTURER IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY RADIO OR TV INTERFERENCE CAUSED BY UNAUTHORIZED MODIFICATIONS TO THIS EQUIPMENT. SUCH MODIFICATIONS COULD VOID THE USER AUTHORITY TO OPERATE THE EQUIPMENT

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

 WARNING: CHOKING HAZARD – Small parts. Not for Children under 3 years.
