# It's All About the Vowel Sound: Syllable Types and Division Patterns- Part 1

First Literacy Professional Development Friday, September 25, 2020





COMMONWEALTH LEARNING CENTER

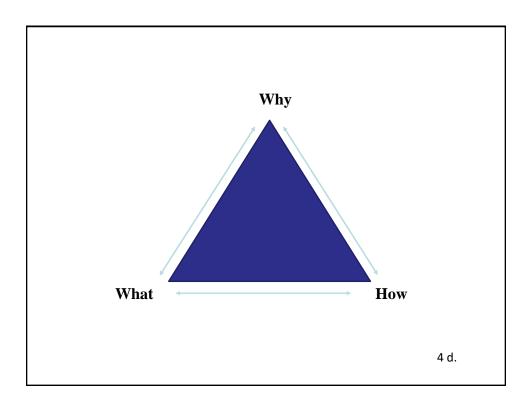
# **Guiding Question**



In what ways can knowledge of syllable types improve students' decoding and spelling of regular pattern English words?

# Learning outcomes

- Identify 3 of the 6 syllable types in English and how this knowledge can improve accuracy in decoding and spelling
- Divide two-syllable words with vc/cv division pattern
- Explore in-person and remote activities to practice skills in the adult learner classroom



# Why?

- Over 80% of English words follow predictable patterns for decoding.
- Teaching phonics patterns gives students confidence to apply strategies to unknown words.
- Without a strategy for chunking longer words into manageable parts, students may look at a longer word and simply resort to guessing what it is - or altogether skipping it.

# Syllable Types in English

### Closed

Has one vowel closed in on the end by one or more consonants (other than R)

The vowel sound is short.

Examples: in, off, mat, next, plant, sprints, nap/kin

# <u>Vowel-consonant-e (Silent E)</u>

Has a vowel-consonant-silent e pattern The e makes the vowel sound long.

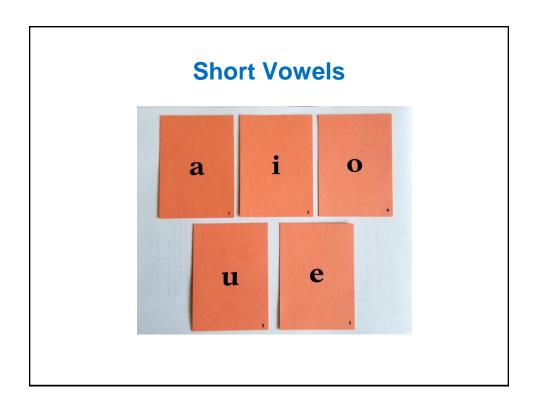
Examples: make, line, slope, mule, Steve, in/vite

# **R-Controlled**

Has one vowel followed by R

The vowel sound is controlled by the R.

Examples: horn, card, her, bird, burst, for/get, tar/nish

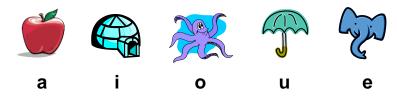


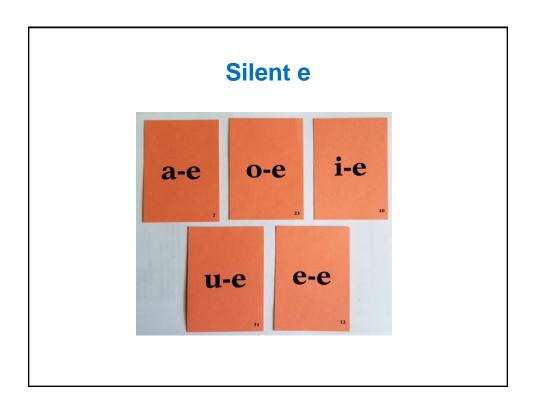
# Over 40% of words in English have at least 1 short vowel sound

flash misread subtraction

# **Short Vowels**

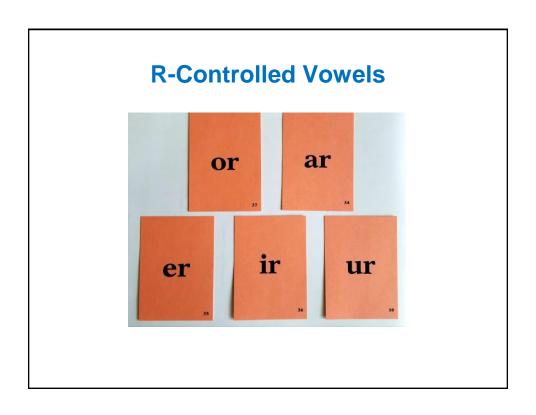
- Often the most difficult sounds for our students to distinguish
- Use key words, pictures/manipulatives, and/or hand gestures to help unlock the sounds.

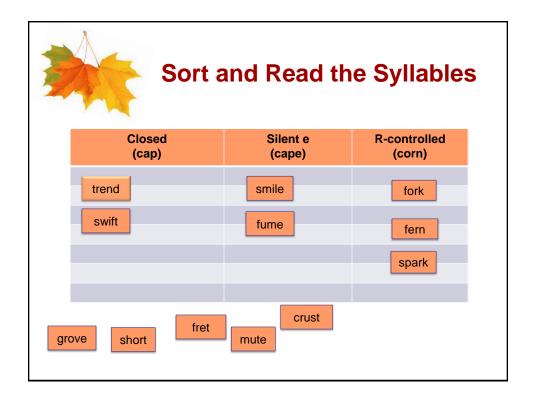


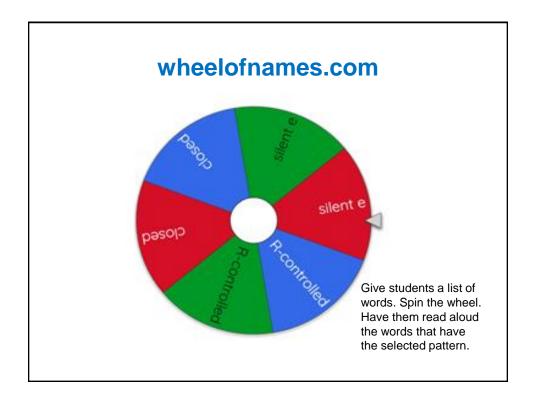


# Shifting between closed and silent e

pin - pine can - cane cap - cape quit - quite hat - hate shin - shine mad - made slim - slime twin - twine plan - plane win - wine rat - rate Sam - same cop - cope Pet - Pete glob - globe tap - tape hop - hope din - dine rob - robe fin - fine slop - slope grip - gripe cub - cube kit - kite cut - cute







# Why Teach Syllable Types?

# it item



- Knowing how to read it does not mean you can read item.
- Recognizing syllable patterns and where to break words into syllables helps you read the vowel sound correctly.

# **Syllable Division: VC/CV Pattern**

- Steps:
  - Underline the vowels; mark V on top of them.
  - Look between the vowels; mark C on top of the consonants.
  - Divide between the Cs.
  - Read each syllable.

vc/cv

nap/kin

# **Practice**

cactus indent

tonsil bandit

candid gossip

hamlet quintet

submit suspend

gospog shimlub

# VC/CV Pattern w/Silent e

- Steps:
  - Underline the vowels; mark V on top of them; cross out the silent e.
  - Look between the vowels; mark C on top of the consonants.
  - Divide between the Cs.
  - Read each syllable.

vc/cv

<u>i</u>n/v<u>i</u>te

# **Practice**

**V** 

confuse dictate

inhale stampede

invade mandate

welfare costume

dispute mundane

wepmire fudleme

Decodable Sentences			
absent	rabbit	dentist	inhale
• I do not like to		smoke.	
The bill from the		was \$300.00.	
• I will not be		from class	

# VC/CV division pattern works with r-controlled vowels too harvest morbid forbid perfect scarlet garnet dirty border murmur former sorpin shardep

# **Accented syllable**

Sample words that can be both nouns and verbs depending on where the stress is placed:

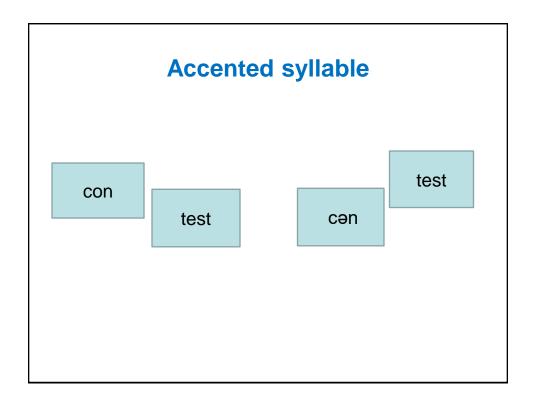
convict contest

subject combine

permit conflict

suspect object

conduct combat



# **Contest**

- Did the man win the singing contest?
- Did the man contest his parents' will?

# **Dividing longer words**

**Atlantic** 

forgotten

misconduct

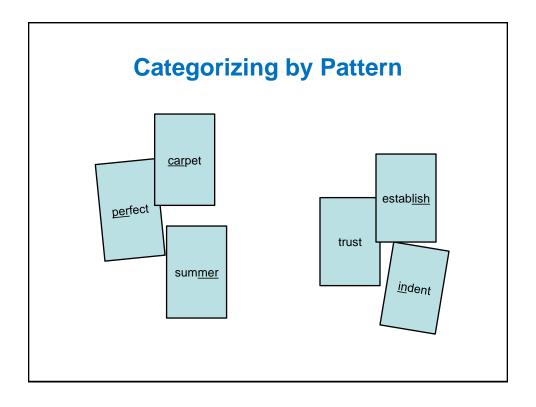
fantastic

inconsistent

eclectic

# Some ways to practice in class

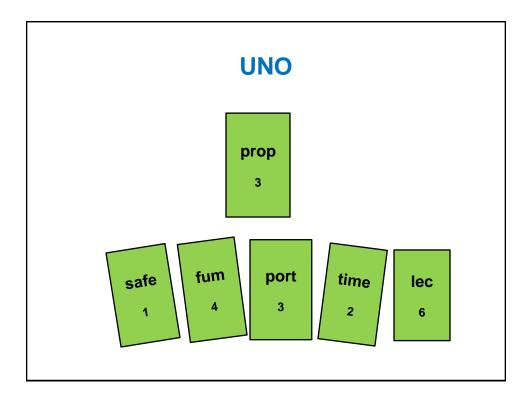
- · Sorting flashcards by syllable type
- UNO
- Flip cards
- Reading in context



# Flip cards

- This is a half-step before syllable division.
- Write one syllable on each side of the card and flip it for blending.





# Objective:

To recognize and read syllable types (real words and detached syllables)

# How to play:

Deal 5 cards to each player. Leave remaining cards face down in the center of the table. \*Turn one card over face up. The first player is up. On top of the card in the middle of the table, he/she places a card from his/her hand that either has the same syllable type or the same number. He/she reads the word. If the player does not have a matching card, he may play an UNO, Skip, or Pick2 card if he/she has one. If an UNO card is played, that player may change the syllable type and number and announce it to the other players. If the player has no card to play, he/she picks a card from the pile.

Take turns. The winner is the player who has no cards left in his/her hand.

# Thank you

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