

<b>Six Syllable Structures in English Spelling</b>			
	<b><i>Syllable Type</i></b>	<b><i>Example</i></b>	<b><i>Explanation</i></b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Closed</b>	Rab-bit, nap-kin, pic-nic, ex-act, rac-ket	Short vowel followed by a consonant
<b>2</b>	<b>Open</b>	<u>Mo</u> /ment, <u>ra</u> /dar, <u>mu</u> /tation, <u>De</u> /cide	Long vowel in an open syllable, syllable ends with a vowel; consonant after usually begins next syllable
<b>3</b>	<b>Vowel Silent-e</b>	Compe <u>te</u> , dec <u>ide</u> , deba <u>te</u> , remo <u>te</u>	Syllables spell long vowels (sound like their letter) with a vowel-consonant-silent e pattern
<b>4</b>	<b>Vowel Team</b>	Great, af <u>loat</u> , expl <u>ain</u> ,	Many vowels spelled with two vowels letters; ai, ee, ea, oi, oy, oa, au, aw, ew, ue, oo, ie, and ei Vowel teams may be long, short, or diphthongs vowels, may be followed by consonants or used at end of syllables
<b>5</b>	<b>R-Controlled</b>	Bird, port, absurd	When a vowel is followed by the /r/, the vowel often loses its identity as long or short and is coarticulated with the /r/.
<b>6</b>	<b>Consonant le</b>	Table, bugle, little, babble, rifle	When a syllabic /l/ occurs at the end of a spoken word it most often is preceded by a consonant that is part of that syllable. The nature of the preceding vowel will determine if a doubled consonant is needed before the consonant -le.

Other Cues:

- **tion** at the end of the word sounds like..... 'shun'
- **age** at the end of the word sounds like ..... 'ij'
- **ture** at the end of the word sounds like ..... 'chur'
- **ous** at the end of the word sounds like ..... 'us'
- Take off suffix or word ending to decode or sound out the root/base word
- When suffixes are added on words, stressing changes and will change the vowel in a syllable of a word to a schwa or 'short a' sound