

# Syllable Patterns

Words can be divided into syllables by using the Syllable Pattern Rules below:

1. Separate prefixes and suffixes from root words.
  - *examples: pre-view, work-ing, re-do, end-less, & out-ing*
2. Write a **V** on top of every vowel.
3. Write a **C** on top of every consonant.
4. Use the **V** (vowel) & **C** (consonant) patterns below.

## VC/CV and VC/CCV

Divide between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> consonants.

- *examples: buf-fet, des-ert, ob-ject, ber-ry, & pil-grim*

Never split 2 consonants that are different letters, but make only 1 sound when pronounced together.

- *examples: th, sh, ph, th, ch, & wh*

## V/CV and VC/V

Does the 1<sup>st</sup> vowel have a long sound? (Like the 'i' in line)

- Divide before the consonant: **V/CV**
- *examples: ba-by, re-sult, i-vy, fro-zen, & Cu-pid*

Does the 1<sup>st</sup> vowel have a short sound? (Like the 'i' in mill)

- Divide after the consonant: **VC/V**
- *examples: met-al, riv-er, mod-el, val-ue, & rav-age*

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## CV/V, CV/VC, and CV/VVC

Do the vowels make 2 different vowel sounds?

- Divide between the vowel letters which separate the different sounds.
- *examples: tri-o, po-em, li-on, be-ing, & cu-ri-ous*

## VCe

**VCe** stands for **Vowel-Consonant-e**. It's usually the last syllable in a root word. The "e" in **VCe** is usually silent.

If the word has more than 1 syllable, divide before the vowel.

- *examples: ex-ile, take, line, tone, & tune*

## C-le

**C-le** stands for **Consonant-le**. It's usually the last syllable in a root word.

Does the word end with 'ckle'?

- Divide right before the 'le.'
- *examples: tack-le, freck-le, tick-le, & buck-le*

Does the word end with 'le' (not 'ckle')?

- **Is the letter before the 'le' a consonant?**
  - Divide 1 letter before the 'le.'
  - *examples: ap-ple, rum-ble, fa-ble, & ta-ble*
- **Is the letter before the 'le' a vowel?**
  - Do nothing.
  - *examples: ale, scale, sale, file, & tile*