

Six Syllable Types

1) Closed These syllables end in a consonant. The vowel sound is generally short. The vowel is enclosed (or closed in) by the consonants. (rab/bit, nap/kin)

(2) Open These syllables end in a vowel. The vowel sound is generally long. The vowel is open and free to say its name. (ti/ger, pi/lot)

(3) Consonant + /e Usually when *le* or *ion* appears at the end of a word and a consonant comes before it, the consonant + *le* or + *ion* form the final stable syllable. (ta/ble, lit/tle, ac/tion, ten/sion)

(4) Vowel Team Many vowel sounds are spelled with vowel digraphs, or teams, such as *ai*, *ay*, *ee*, *ea*, *oa*, *ow*, *oo*, *oy*, *oi*, *ie*, and *ei*. The vowel teams must stay together and appear in the same syllable. (ex/plain/ ing, team/mate)

(5) r-Controlled When a vowel is followed by the letter *r*, the vowel and the *r* must appear in the same syllable. Therefore, they act as a team that cannot be broken up. (tur/tle, mar/ket)

(6) Final (Silent) e (vCe) When a word has a vowel-consonant *e* spelling pattern, the vowel and the final silent *e* must stay in the same syllable. (com/pete, de/cide)

Note: These videos were created for students to view. They can be used as a model for teachers on how to teach the six syllable types.