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| **Saxon Phonics-**Guide for Parents |
| |  | | --- | |  | | [**SAXON Vowel Coding Rules**](http://www.forsyth.k12.ga.us/73482077104753453/#Vowel Rules):   * **VOWEL RULE 1: Short Vowels**: (lesson 2) A vowel followed by a consonant is short.  Code it with a breve. * **VOWEL RULE 2:** **Long Vowels**:  (lesson 3) An open, accented vowel (not followed by a consonant) is long.  Code it with a macron and an accent. * **VOWEL RULE 3:** (lesson 41)  A vowel followed by a consonant and a silent e is long; code the vowel with a macron, and cross out the silent e. * **Vowel Rule 4 (Schwa)**:(lesson 84) Open, unaccented vowels usually have the following sounds: a is *schwa*; e, o, and u are *long*; and i is *short*.  Any vowel can have the /u/ sound.  Coded with an upside down e. (schwa)   **Spelling Rules**   * **K and C Spelling Rules**: (lesson 23)   + k before e, i, or y   + c before a, o, u, and any consonant * **Final /k/ Spelling Rules**: (lesson 29)   + ck after a short vowel   + k after a consonant or a vowel digraph   + ke after a long vowel   + c at the end of a word with two or more syllables * **Floss Rule**: (lesson 52) When a one-syllable root word has a short vowel sound followed by the sound */f/*, */l/*, */s/*, it is usually spelled ff, ll, ss, zz. * **Final /v/ Spelling Rule**: (lesson 53) When a word has the final sound */v/*, it is spelled *ve*. * **Final /s/ Spelling Rules**: (lesson 78)   + *ss* after a short vowel   + *ce* after a long vowel   + *se* after anything else * **Adding a Consonant Suffix**: (lesson 88) To spell a word with a *consonant suffix*, just *add* the suffix to the end of the *root word*. * **Adding a Vowel Suffix-Dropping Rule**: (lesson 88) When a word *ends* with a *silent e*, drop the *e* before *adding* a *vowel suffix*. * **Adding a Vowel Suffix-Doubling Rule**: (lesson 88) When the *final syllable* of a word is *accented* and *ends* with *one vowel and one consonant*, double the final consonant before adding a vowel suffix. * **J & G Spelling Rule**: (lesson 109)   + *j* before a, o, or u   + *g* before e, i, or y * **Final /ch/ Spelling Rules**: (lesson 116)   + *tch* after a short vowel   + *ch* after anything else * **Final /j/ Spelling Rule**: (lesson 117)   + *dge* after a short vowel   + *ge* after anything else   **Syllable Division**   * How to Divide and Label a Word: (lesson 36) vc/cv * Syllable Division Rule vccv (lesson 39) vc'/cv; vc/cv' * Syllable Division Rule vcv (lesson 81) v'/cv; vc'/v; v/cv' * Syllable Division Rule vc/cvc/cv (lesson 92) * Syllable Division Rules vcccv (lesson 99) vc/ccv; vcc/cv   **Definitions for Coding and Understanding Saxon Phonics**:   * Breve- a coding mark used to indicate a vowel's short sound * Cedilla- a coding mark on the letter c to indicate a soft sound * Code: to mark a word with symbols to provide information about how to pronounce it * Combination- two letters that come together to make an unexpected sound (ar, er, ir, or, ur, qu, wh); coded with an arc * Digraph- two letters that come together to make one new sound (consonant digraphs: ch, ck, ng, ph, sh, th; vowel digraphs: ai, au, aw, ay, ea, ee, ei, ew, ey, ie, oa, oo, ow, ue); underline to code * Diphthong- two vowel sounds that come together so quickly that they are considered one syllable (oi, ou, ow, oy); code with an arc * Final, stable syllable: a nonphonetic syllable that occurs in the final position frequently enough to be considered stable (ble, cle, dle, fle, gle, kle, ple, sle, tle, zle, tion); code with a bracket * Ghost Letter Digraphs:  two letters that make one sound; first sound is silent (gn, kn, wr); silent letters are coded with a diagonal slash * High-frequency words: those words that occur most often in written text * K-back: a coding mark consisting of a vertical line on the back of a c that makes the /k/ sound * Macron: a coding mark used to indicate a vowel's long sound; line drawn above a vowel saying its long name * Prefix: a letter or group of letters added to the beginning of a root word that changes the meaning or usage of the word (dis, pre, un) * Root word: a word with no prefix or suffix added * Schwa: a coding mark resembling an upside-down e placed over a vowel to indicate the short u sound * Sight word: a word of which all or part does not follow phonetic rules * Sneaky e: the e in the vowel rule v-e; it makes the vowel have a long sound (a-e, e-e, i-e, o-e, u-e); coded by drawing a diagonal slash through the silent e and a macron drawn above the long vowel * Suffix: a letter or group of letters added to the end of a root word that changes the meaning or usage of the word (vowel suffix: ed, er, es, est, ing, y; consonant suffix: ful, less, ly, ness, s); suffixes are coded by boxing in the affix added to the root word * Syllable: a word or part of a word that contains only one vowel sound and is made by one impulse of the voice; syllables are split with a vertical line * Trigraph: three letters that come together to make one sound (dge, igh, tch); underline trigraphs to code * Twin consonsants: two identical consonants making only one sound; coded with a diagonal slash for silent letters * Voice line: a coding mark consisting of a horizontal line through the middle of a letter or letters, representing a voiced sound (s, th) * "Wild Colt" Words: words that only have one vowel and break the rule by sounding like a long vowel   other Rules or Codes:   * ai is often followed by n, l, or d * oa is often found in one-syllable words * v and x are never doubled * x is never followed by an s * no words in English end in v * igh, ough, and augh are usually followed by a t * add es to nouns ending in s, x, z, ch, tch, and sh to make them plural | |