## 6 Main Syllabication Rules

Rule 1: When there are two consonants between two vowels, divide between them (usually).

EXAMPLE: WIN-DOW LET-TER HUS-BAND

Rule 2: When there is only one consonant between two vowels, divide before the consonant (usually).

EXAMPLE: TI-GER SO-LO SPI-DER

Rule 3: Most words ending in "le" put the preceding consonant with the "le".

EXAMPLE: SIM-PLE STAR-TLE LIT-TLE

Rule 4: The "ed" ending is a separate syllable on root words ending in  $\underline{D}$  or  $\underline{T}$ 

EXAMPLE: TEST-ED BOND-ED HOUND-ED

("ed" endings are <u>not</u> separate syllables on most words which to not end in T or D. Example: Walked Raised Bumped Toned)

Rule 5: The adding of a suffix does not generally change the syllable division of a root word.

EXAMPLE: IM-PROV-ING FAM-ISH-ING

Rule 6: Certain letter groups must <u>not</u> be separated.

EXAMPLE: AI – BAILING OU – SCOURGING EW – RENEWAL

Blends such as EMBRACE BETWEEN IMPLICIT

# Placing the Accent

In most words, place the accent on the stem. When there is no prefix, the <u>first</u> part of the word is the stem and will receive the accent.

## Other Accent Patterns

I. <u>More than two syllable words ending in silent e.</u>

Cross off the silent e, and count back <u>three</u> <u>vowel</u> sounds. The accent usually falls on that third syllable:

3 2 1

#### DELICATE

\*If you add a suffix to such word, the accent pattern remains the same.

\*When the same word serves as two different parts of speech the verb will have the accent on the stem and the noun will be accented on the prefix:

reb'el re bel'

II. Suffix **ity**:

The accent falls always on the syllable just ahead of it

### Real'ity

\*In the plural, these words will read –<u>ities</u>. The accent will be the same – on the vowel before it.

III. Suffixes ic and ical

The accent falls on the syllable just before either suffix.

eccen-tric grammat-ical

IV. Connectives **i**, **u**, **ul**, and **ol** between the stem and suffix of a word:

The accent usually falls on the vowel directly ahead of them.

O be' di ent vio' o lent

V. The suffix **–oon** always has the accent on it:

Balloon' Cartoon'

VI. The suffixes **ti**, **si**, **ci**, and **xi** sounding like /sh/:

\*The accent is <u>always</u> on the <u>vowel</u> which precedes the /sh/, <u>except</u> in the words ending in <u>-ity</u>, when the accent comes just <u>before</u> the <u>-ity</u>

spe-cial partia-lity

VII. The accent is always before the /sh/ or /zh/:

oc ca' sion /shun/ ex pa'n sion /shun/