## Vowel Rules

1. A vowel followed by a consonant at the end of a syllable has a short sound.

- CVC (consonant - vowel - consonant) sit, cat, dog, drop

2. A vowel followed by two consonants at the end of a syllable has a short sound.

- CVCC (consonant - vowel - consonant - cosonant) bill, call, doll, west

3. When an " $E$ " at the end of a syllable is silent, the vowel before will be a long vowel. .

- CVCe (consonant - vowel - consonant - "e") white, bite, name, more

4. When two vowels are next to each other in a syllable, the second vowel is silent and the first vowel is a long vowel.

- CVVC (consonant - vowel - vowel - consonant) meat, meet, train, coal, air, coat ${ }^{\text {' }}$
- Remember: "When two vowels go walking, the first one does the talking."

5. Exception: Diphthongs join to make a new sound (ai, ay, oi, ea, ew, ei, ie, oy, ou, ow, au, aw, ue, ui, oo)
6. When a syllable ends with the only vowel, it is long.

- Me, no, be-lieve, o-pen

7. When an "I" is before a "GH" (igh), the sound is a long " l " .

- Right, light, high, tonight, bright

8. When a " Y " ends a one-syllable word, the " Y " is long.

- my, fly, try

9. When a " $Y$ " ends a multi-syllable word with the stress on the " $Y$ ", the " $Y$ " has a long "l" sound.

- verify, modify, reply

10. When a " $Y$ " ends a multi-syllable word with the stress NOT on the " $Y$ ", the " $Y$ " has a long "E" sound.

- Baby, funny, ugly, very

11. When a $(Y)$ follows an (a) or (e), then the $(y)$ is normally silent and makes the (a) or (e) long.

- Today, player, way, money, key,

12. When an "El" is followed by a silent "GH", the "El" has a long "A" sound.

- Weigh, eight

13. Normally, "ue", "ui", "ew" (sometimes "oo") have the same long U sound.

- blue, true, bruise, juice, flew, new, food, noon, pool

14. "AY" has a long "A" sound. days, may, lay, way
