

## Phoneme-Grapheme Mapping: Two More Examples

### Example #3

Let's try another one: *election*. Repeat: "*Election*."

"What's the base word in *election*?" Response: "*Elect*." Map it.

e	l	e	c	t							
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(For more advanced students, you could identify the prefix as *e-* and root as *lect*.)

"Now we will add a suffix to this word. What's the suffix in *election*?" Response: "-*ion*."

"What /t/ change to when we add this suffix?" Response: "It changes to /sh/."

"So the sounds are /sh/ // /n/."

"To change the /t/ to a /sh/, we put an *i* in the box with the *t*."

e	l	e	c	ti							
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"Then, we can write the letters for the other two sounds in the stable final syllable – *tion*."

e	l	e	c	ti	o	n					
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"Now, let's circle the suffix because it changes the verb *elect* into a noun *election*."

e	l	e	c	t	i	o	n				
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"For example, instead of saying, 'We will vote to *elect* a new president,' you could say, 'We will vote in the presidential *election*.'"

### Example #4

Here's another one: *government*. Repeat: "*Government*."

"What's the base word in *government*?" Response: "*Govern*." Map it.

g	o	v	er	n							
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"Now we will add a suffix to this word. What's the suffix in *government*?" Response: "-ment."

"What happens to the /n/ sound when we add this suffix?" Response: "It disappears."

"The *n* becomes silent, so let's erase it, put it in the box with the *er*, and put a slash through it to show it's silent."

g	o	v	er <del>n</del>								
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"Now let's add the suffix *-ment*."

g	o	v	er <del>n</del>	m	e	n	t				
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"Now, let's circle the suffix because it changes the verb *govern* into a noun *government*."

g	o	v	er <del>n</del>	m	e	n	t				
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"For example, instead of saying, 'Presidents *govern* their countries,' you could say, 'Presidents are part of their countries' *governments*.'"