Phoneme-Grapheme Mapping: Two More Examples

Example 3 "Let's try another one: election." Have students repeat: "election." "What's the base word in election?" Response: "elect." Map it. е e С t (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 does /t/ change to when we add this suffix?" Response: "/sh/." "So the sounds are /sh//n/." "To change the /t/ to /sh/, we put an i in the box with the t." ti e С e "Then, we can write the letters for the other two sounds in the stable final syllable, tion." I ti e e С 0 n

"For example, instead of saying, 'We will vote to **elect** a new president,' you could say, 'We will vote in the presidential **election**.'"

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"Now, let's circle the suffix because it changes the verb elect into the noun election."

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"Here's another one: government." Have students repeat: "government."

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

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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."



"Now let's add the suffix -ment."



"Now, let's circle the suffix because it changes the verb *govern* into the noun *government*."



"For example, instead of saying, 'Presidents **govern** their countries,' you could say, 'Presidents are part of their countries' **governments**."