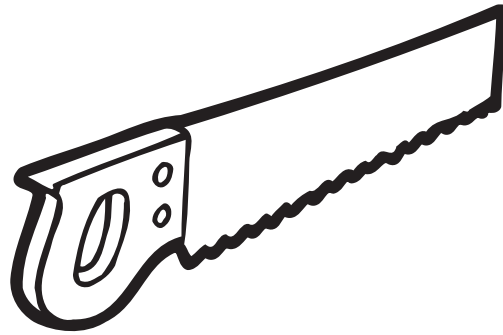


S**S****saw****so****us****some****yes****see****this****song****across****say****class****S Consonant: Regular Sound**

Dictionary Phonetic Symbol: Thorndike /s/ Random /s/ Webster /s/

S is one of the few consonants that has two sounds. The sound of /s/, as in “saw,” is the most common. S almost always makes this sound at the beginning of a word. This sound can be made without using the vocal cords or the schwa /ə/ sound at the end. Say “SSS,” not “SUH.” S does not make this sound when it is part of the digraph SH (#40), as in “shoes,” nor when it is at the end of some words, such as “has” (#43), where it makes the sound of Z. S is also found in consonant blends, #81 -ST, #82-SP, #83-SC, #84-SW, #87-SN, and #92-SL.

O_e



o_e

globe

bone

note

home

alone

those

hose

hope

stone

rope

rode

O Vowel: Long O Sound - Final E Rule

Dictionary Phonetic Symbol: Thorndike /ō/ Random /ō/ Webster/ō/

The second most common sound of O, the long sound, as in “home”, is frequently made by placing a silent E at the end of the word or syllable, as in “not” and “note”. O seldom makes this sound at the beginning of a word. The long O sound is also made by the “Long Open Syllable Rule” (#26), by OA (#53), and sometimes by OW (#54). Other sounds of O are: short (#16), schwa (#48), and broad (#61-O, #62-AL, #63-AW, and #64-AU). O also appears in #55-OR, #65-OU, #66-OW, #67-OI, #68-OY, #69-OO (long), and #70-OO (short).