



★ LESSON 117 • SOUND OF U IN RUDE (u = *ōō* /u:/) • SILENT E SUFFIX LAW YOD-DROPPING POST-/R/ • 26PX STANDARD LINES

1 Write from Dictation • Put the Proper Macron-Under Mark (u) Under Each *u*

8 Target Words • Sound of u = *ōō* (/u:/)

Wheeler's Law: "Sound of *u* as in *rude*, marked u, = *ōō*. Write the following from dictation, and put the proper mark under each *u* that has the sound of *u* as in *rude*." (Notice that after liquid /r/, long *u* loses its /j/ glide!)

crude

/kruːd/



Mark u = sound of *ōō*

true

/truː/



Mark u = sound of *ōō*

ruby

/ˈruːbi/



Mark u = sound of *ōō*

ruin

/ˈruːɪn/



Mark u = sound of *ōō*

rudely

/ˈruːd.li/



Keep silent *e* + -ly

truth

/truːθ/



Mark u = sound of *ōō*

ruling

/ˈruːlɪŋ/



Drop silent *e* + -ing

brute

/bruːt/



Mark u = sound of *ōō*

2 Wheeler's Socratic Law: Suffixation of Silent-E Bases

Morphological Inquiry: *ruling* vs. *rudely*

Wheeler's Inquiry: "Why is silent *e* dropped in *ruling* and not in *rudely*?"

Orthographic Discovery

1. Drop *e* Before Vowel Suffixes (-ing)

- Base *rule* + suffix -ing → *ruling*
The vowel suffix replaces silent *e* to avoid awkward vowel clash (*ruleing*).

2. Retain *e* Before Consonant Suffixes (-ly)

- Base *rude* + suffix -ly → *rudely*
The consonant suffix keeps silent *e* intact to preserve the long stem sound.

3 Lesson 117 Continued • Moral Couplet & Dialogue Punctuation

Contraction *I've* • Dialogue • 26px Standard Lines

"Listen, my boy, *I've* a word for you;
And this is the word, — '*Be true! be true!*'"

Listen to Couplet

Transcribe the couplet with exact punctuation (semicolon, dash, quotes, exclamation points):

Standard 26px Baseline • 13px Dashed Midline

4 Morphological Word Building • Complete & Copy Below

Word Building & Sentence Synthesis • 26px Standard Lines

Apply Wheeler's law: join base words with -ing (drop *e*) or -ly (keep *e*), then complete each sentence:

Precision Orthography

- rude* + -ly = _____
- rule* + -ing = _____

1. A noble person speaks the simple _____ and is never _____ to others.

2. The red _____ shone brightly upon the golden crown of the _____ king.

1 Complete Orthoepic & Morphological Matrix (Lesson 117 Vocabulary)

8 Target Words • Liquid Conditioning (/u:/)

WORD	IPA	DIACRITIC MARKING	GRAMMAR	PHONETIC & ETYMOLOGICAL NOTES
crude	/kruːd/	<u>crude</u> = crōōd	Adjective	Latin <i>crudus</i> (raw, rough). Liquid /r/ blocks the palatal /j/ glide.
true	/truː/	<u>true</u> = trōō	Adjective	OE <i>trēowe</i> . Terminal silent <i>e</i> following digram <i>u</i> (/u:/).
ruby	/ˈruːbi/	<u>ruby</u> = rōō'bi	Noun	Latin <i>rubeus</i> (red). Open first syllable with vowel value /u:/.
ruin	/ˈruːn/	<u>ruin</u> = rōō'in	Noun / Verb	Latin <i>ruina</i> (a fall, collapse). Disyllabic with hiatal boundary /uː.n/.
rudely	/ˈruːdli/	<u>rude</u> + -ly	Adverb	Base <i>rude</i> + consonant suffix -ly. Silent <i>e</i> is retained!
truth	/truθ/	<u>truth</u> = trōōth	Noun	OE <i>trēowþ</i> . Derived noun formed by adding abstract suffix -th to <i>true</i> .
ruling	/ˈruːlɪŋ/	<u>rule</u> (e) + -ing	Noun / Verb	Base <i>rule</i> + vowel suffix -ing. Silent <i>e</i> is dropped!
brute	/bruːt/	<u>brute</u> = brōōt	Noun / Adj.	Latin <i>brutus</i> (heavy, irrational). Onset cluster /br-/ conditions pure /u:/.

\$ 1. Liquid Conditioning & Yod-Dropping

- **The /r/ Glide Elision:** Long English *u* ordinarily represents /ju:/ (*cube*, *mute*, *huge*). However, when long *u* follows liquid consonant /r/ (*cr-, tr-, br-, r-*), the vocal tract cannot easily pronounce the palatal /j/ glide.
- **Wheeler's Notation:** The /j/ is dropped, giving pure /u:/ (= *ōō*). Wheeler marks this with a macron under the letter: u (*crude*, *true*, *ruby*, *brute*).

2. Wheeler's Socratic Suffix Law

- **The Inquiry:** "Why is silent *e* dropped in *ruling* and not in *rudely*?"
- **Vowel Suffix (-ing, -ed, -er):** Suffix begins with vowel → drop silent *e* (*rule* + -ing → *ruling*; *crude* + -er → *cruder*). Prevents double vowel spellings (*ruleing*).
- **Consonant Suffix (-ly, -ful, -ness):** Suffix begins with consonant → retain silent *e* (*rude* + -ly → *rudely*; *shame* + -ful → *shameful*).

3 Oral Dictation Sentences (Administer in Class)

Contextual Application • Exact Decodability

1. It is never right to speak **rudely** to those who love and guide us.
2. The wise judge gave a just **ruling** based upon the whole **truth**.
3. A precious red **ruby** was found deep inside the ancient cave.
4. A careless spark may bring complete **ruin** to the farmer's barn.
5. Always stand firm for what is **true**, and never act like a cruel **brute**.

4 Morphological Contrast Matrix: Vowel vs. Consonant Suffixation

Rule Verification & Extension

Vowel Suffix (-ing, -ed, -er): • <i>rule</i> + -ing → ruling (drop <i>e</i>) • <i>tune</i> + -ing → tuning (drop <i>e</i>) • <i>love</i> + -ed → loved (drop <i>e</i>) <i>Silent e is dropped before vowels.</i>	Consonant Suffix (-ly, -ful): • <i>rude</i> + -ly → rudely (keep <i>e</i>) • <i>safe</i> + -ly → safely (keep <i>e</i>) • <i>care</i> + -ful → careful (keep <i>e</i>) <i>Silent e is retained before consonants.</i>	Etymological Cognates: • <i>true</i> (adj) → truth (abstract noun) • <i>rude</i> (adj) → rudeness (noun) • <i>brute</i> (adj/n) → brutal (adj) • <i>ruin</i> (n/v) → ruined (past participle)
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Evaluative Scoring Rubric (20 Points Total)

Mastery Assessment

- **1. Underline Diacritic Accuracy (6 pts):** Correctly marks u (= *ōō*) under the vowel in all 8 target words.
- **2. Suffixation Law Discovery (5 pts):** Explains why *ruling* drops silent *e* and *rudely* retains it.
- **3. Moral Couplet Transcription (5 pts):** Transcribes the 2-line lyric with 100% orthographic precision, including /'ve and quotes.
- **4. 26px Penmanship Standard (4 pts):** Precise ascender/descender placement with lowercase letters touching the 13px dashed midline.

Socratic Discussion Prompts

Classroom Administration

1. **Phonetic Contrast:** "Say 'cube' and 'rude'. How does the sound of 'u' differ? Why do we not say 'r-yoo-d'?"
2. **Suffix Inquiry:** "Look at 'ruling' and 'rudely'. What kind of letter does '-ing' begin with? What kind does '-ly' begin with?"
3. **Punctuation Study:** "In the couplet, why is there an apostrophe in 'I've'? What two words does it represent?"
4. **Moral Reflection:** "Why does the poet say 'Be true! be true!' is the most important word for a young boy to hear?"