

Twinning in Long Words

CK-12 English

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Twinning in Longer Words

Introduction to doubling in words that have more than one vowel sound like "forbid" or "retreat"

Twinning in Long Words



Except for the letter <x>, you twin the final consonant of a word that has one vowel sound and ends CVC when you add a suffix that starts with a vowel.

That [Twinning](#) Rule is a very good one — but it only works for words that have just one vowel sound. We have to add to it to make it work for twinning in longer words. As an introduction to twinning in longer words, make sure you are applying the Twinning Rule to the final vowel in the stem in the words given.

Examples

Each of the words below contains a free stem and a suffix. Sometimes the final consonant of the stem was twinned when the suffix was added; sometimes it was not. Each of the free stems contains two vowel sounds.

Word	= Free Stem	+ Suffix
submitter	= <i>submit + t</i>	+ <i>er</i>
equipment	= <i>equip</i>	+ <i>ment</i>
forbids	= <i>forbid</i>	+ <i>s</i>
equipped	= <i>equip + p</i>	+ <i>ed</i>
zigzagged	= <i>zigzag + g</i>	+ <i>ed</i>
commits	= <i>commit</i>	+ <i>s</i>

The six words were sorted into two groups. Notice that we are working here with the whole original word from the left column, not just with the free stems.

Words in which . . .

twinning occurred	twinning did not occur
<i>submitter</i>	<i>equipment</i>
<i>equipped</i>	<i>forbids</i>
<i>zigzagged</i>	<i>commits</i>

Review

Some of the following words have one vowel sound; some have two. Remember that we are not talking about letters here; we are talking about sounds. Many times you will see two or three vowel letters but hear only one vowel sound. For instance, the word *mailed* has three vowel letters in it, <a>, <i>, and <e> — but it has only one vowel sound, [ā]: [māld].

- Sort the words into the two groups.

twig	nerve	conceal	perched
forbid	practice	youth	assist
retain	retreat	gleam	sued
park	bunch	major	submit

Words with . . .

one vowel sound	two vowel sounds

- Each of the words below consists of a free stem plus a suffix. Sometimes when the suffix was added, the final consonant of the stem was twinned; sometimes it was not. Your first job is to analyze each word into its free stem and suffix, showing any twinning that has taken place.

Word	= Free Stem	+ Suffix
forbidding	= <i>forbid + d</i>	+ <i>ing</i>
assisted	=	+
committed	=	+
revolting	=	+
concealed	=	+
submitting	=	+
disgusted	=	+
retainer	=	+
regretting	=	+
retreated	=	+
referring	=	+
unsnapped	=	+

3. Now sort the free stems that you found in your analysis into these two groups:

**Free stems in which
twinning...**

occurred	did not occur

Review (Answers)

1.

Words with . . .

one vowel sound	two vowel sounds
<i>twig</i>	<i>forbid</i>
<i>park</i>	<i>retain</i>
<i>nerve</i>	<i>practice</i>
<i>bunch</i>	<i>retreat</i>
<i>youth</i>	<i>conceal</i>
<i>gleam</i>	<i>major</i>
<i>perched</i>	<i>assist</i>
<i>sued</i>	<i>submit</i>

2.

Word	= Free Stem	+ Suffix
forbidding	= <i>forbid</i> + <i>d</i>	+ <i>ing</i>
assisted	= <i>assist</i>	+ <i>ed</i>
committed	= <i>commit</i> + <i>t</i>	+ <i>ed</i>
revolting	= <i>revolt</i>	+ <i>ing</i>
concealed	= <i>conceal</i>	+ <i>ed</i>
submitting	= <i>submit</i> + <i>t</i>	+ <i>ing</i>
disgusted	= <i>disgust</i>	+ <i>ed</i>
retainer	= <i>retain</i>	+ <i>er</i>
regretting	= <i>regret</i> + <i>t</i>	+ <i>ing</i>
retreated	= <i>retreat</i>	+ <i>ed</i>
referring	= <i>refer</i> + <i>r</i>	+ <i>ing</i>
unsnapped	= <i>unsnap</i> + <i>p</i>	+ <i>ed</i>

3.

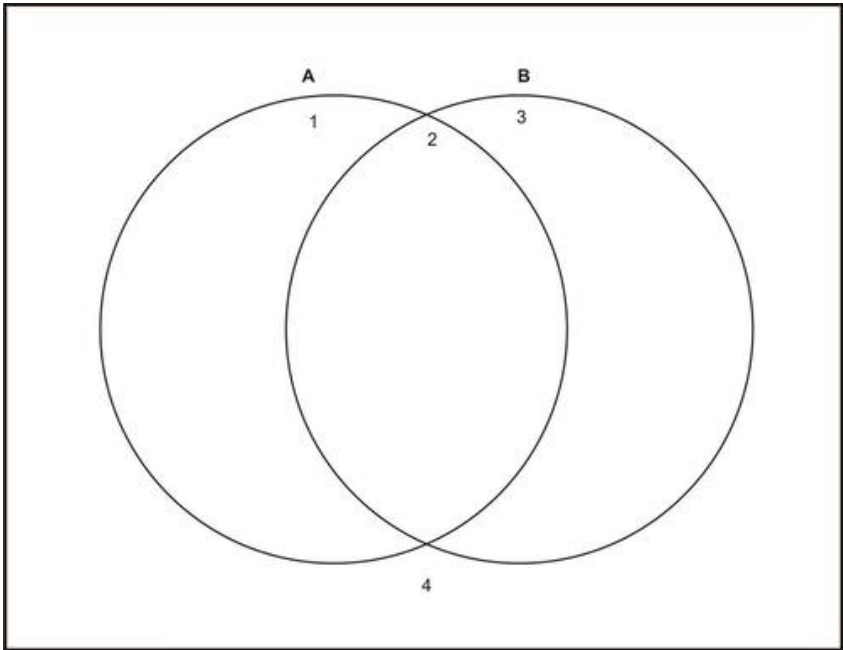
Free stems in
which twinning...

occurred	did not occur
<i>forbid</i>	<i>assist</i>
<i>commit</i>	<i>revolt</i>
<i>submit</i>	<i>conceal</i>
<i>regret</i>	<i>disgust</i>
<i>refer</i>	<i>retain</i>
<i>unsnap</i>	<i>retreat</i>

Explore More

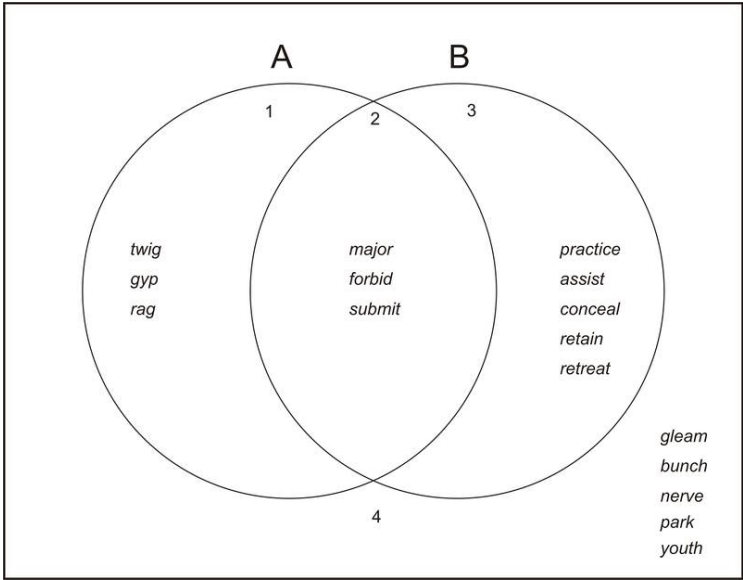
Word Venn. Into Circle A put only words that end CVC. Into Circle B put only words that contain two vowel sounds.

assist	gleam	park	retreat
bunch	gyp	practice	submit
conceal	major	rag	twig
forbid	nerve	retain	youth



[Figure1]

Explore More (Answers)



[Figure2]

1.0 REFERENCES

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