

phonogram	sound (s)	[For teacher only--Examples of words]			
a	/a/-/A/-/ah/	am	a-pron	wasp	
b	/b/	bat			
c	/k/- /s/	cat	cent		
d	/d/	dad			
e	/e/-/E/	elk	be		
f	/f/	fat			
g	/g/-/j/	big	gym		
h	/h/	hat			
i	/i/-/I/	it	i-vy		
j	/j/	job			
k	/k/	kit			
l	/l/	lap			
m	/m/	me			
n	/n/	nut			
o	/ah/-/O/-/OO/	on	go	to	
p	/p/	pan			
qu	/kw/ -- Q always needs a U. U is not a vowel here.	queen			
r	/r/	ran			
s	/s/-/z/	sent	as		
t	/t/	tip			
u	/u/-/U/-/oo/	up	u-nit	put	
v	/v/	van			
w	/w/	wag			
x	/ks/	fox			
y	/y/-/i/-/I/	yard	gym	by	
z	/z/	zip			
ai	/A/ -- 2-letter /A/ that we may NOT use at the end of English words`	laid			
ar	/ar/	car			
au	/aw/ that we may NOT use at the end of English words	sau- <i>cer</i>			
aw	/aw/ that we may use at the end of English words	saw			
ay	/A/ -- 2-letter /A/ that we may use at the end of English words	play			
ch	/ch/-/k/-/sh/	child	Christ-mas	chef	
ci	/sh/-- short /sh/	fa-cial			
ck	/k/ -- 2-letter /k/	back			
dge	/j/ -- 3-letter /j/	edge			
ea	/E/-/e/-/A/	eat	bread	steak	
ear	/er/	ear-ly			
ed	/ed/-/d/-/t/ -- past tense ending	trad-ed	pulled	picked	
ee	/E/ -- double /E/ always says /E/	tree			
ei	/A/-/E/-/i/ that we may NOT use at the end of English words	heir	cei-ling	for-eign	
eigh	/A/ -- 4-letter /A/	eight			
er	/er/	her			
ew	/OO/-/U/ that we may use at the end of English words	flew	few		
ey	/A/-/E/-/i/ that we may use at the end of English words	they	key	val-ley	
gn	/n/-- 2-letter /n/ used both at the beginning and end of a base word	gnat	sign		
ie	/E/-/I/-/i/	piece	pie	col-lie	
igh	/I/-- 3 letter /I/	night			
ir	/er/	first			
kn	/n/ -- 2-letter /n/ used only at the beginning of a base word	know			
ng	/ng/	sing			
oa	/O/ -- 2-letter /O/ that we may NOT use at the end of English words.	coat			
oe	/O/ -- 2-letter /O/ that we may use at the end of English words.	toe			
oi	/oy/ that we may NOT use at the end of English words *	boil			
oo	/OO/-/oo/-/O/	food	good	floor	
or	/or/	Lord			
ou	/ow/-/O/-/OO/-/u/	house	soul	group	coun-try
ough	/O/-/OO/-/uff/-/off/-/aw/-/ow/	rough	trough	thought	bough
ow	/ow/-/O/	plow	snow		
oy	/oy/ that we may use at the end of English words	boy			
ph	/f/ -- 2-letter /f/	phone			
sh	/sh/	she	dish		
si	/sh/-/zh/	ses-sion	di-vi-sion		
tch	/ch/ -- 3-letter /ch/	butch-er			
th	/th/- /TH/ (motor off/ motor on)	thin	this		
ti	/sh/ -- tall /sh/	na-tion			
ui	/OO/	fruit			
ur	/er/	church			
wh	/hw/	whis-per			
wor	/er/	wor-ships			
wr	/r/ -- 2-letter /r/	wreck			

1. **Q** always needs a **U**. **U** is not a vowel here (*quit*).
2. **C** usually says /k/ (*cat, cot, cut, clip, music*). **C** says /s/ before **E, I, or Y** (*cent, city, cycle*).
3. **G** usually says /g/ (*gap, got, guts, grip, bag*), but **G** MAY say /j/ before **E, I, or Y** (*germ, giant, gym*).
4. **A, E, O, U** usually say /A, E, O, U/ at the end of a syllable (*la-zy, me, go, u-nit*).
5. **I and Y** usually say /i/ at the end of a syllable (*cli-nic, cy-nic*), but may say /I/ (*li-on, cry*).
6. English words do not end in **I, U, V, or J**. At the end of English words **Y** stands in for **I**.
7. **SILENT FINAL Es**. English has at least five reasons for a silent final **E**.

1st	dime	(The vowel sound changes because of the E .)
2nd	love, true	(English words do not end with V or U .)
3rd	dance, large	(The C says /s/ because of the E . The G says /j/ because of the E .)
4th	ap ple	(Every syllable must have a vowel.)
5th	are	(The Odd Job E includes any miscellaneous reason not covered above).
8. **O-R** usually says /er/ when **W** comes before **O-R** (*worship*).
9. **IE or EI?** Use **I** before **E** (*chief*) except after **C** (*receive*), if we say /A/ (*vein*), and in some exceptions:
Either weird foreign sovereign forfeited leisure. Neither heifer seized counterfeit protein or caffeine.
10. **SH** spells /sh/ at the beginning of a word (*she*) at the end of a syllable (*fish*), but not at the beginning of any syllable after the first one (*na-tion*) except for the ending -ship (*friend-ship*).
11. **TI, CI, SI**. **Latin** spellings of /sh/ come at the beginning of any syllable after the first one (*nation, facial, tension*).
12. **ABBREVIATIONS** use a few letters to represent a larger word (Mr. = Mister, m = meter, CA = California).
13. **CONTRACTIONS** replace a letter (or letters) with an apostrophe to contract (or shorten) a phrase (I am = I'm).
14. **1-1-1 RULE**. With a one-syllable word ending in one vowel then one consonant, double the last consonant before adding a vowel suffix (*get, getting*).
15. **2-1-1-ACCENT RULE**. With a two-syllable word ending in one vowel then one consonant, double the last consonant before adding a vowel suffix IF the accent is on the last syllable (*for get', for get ting*).
16. **E'S DROPPING RULE**. **Silent final E words** commonly lose the need for the **E** when adding a vowel suffix (*hope/hoping/ hopeless*). In words like *noticeable* or *changeable* rules 2 and 3 override rule 16.
17. **FF, LL, SS**. We often double **F, L, S** after a single vowel at the end of a base word (*off, all, confess*). Occasionally other letters are doubled in this way (*ebb, odd, egg, inn, err, watt, jazz*).
18. **A-Y** usually says /A/ at the end of a base word (*may, pay*). When a word ends with **A** it says /ah/ (*ma*).
19. **I and O** may say /I/ and /O/ before two consonants (*bind, gold*).
20. **X** is never directly before **S**. (*boxes, excel*). There is a /s/ sound in **X**.
21. **DISMISS L RULE**. **ALL** and **FULL** are written with one **L** when added to another syllable (*almost, fulfill*).
All right is two words just like *all wrong*. (**TILL** has been omitted from this rule since it only applies to *until*.)
22. **PLURALS**. To make a word **plural** just add an **-S**, UNLESS the word ending hisses (ch, s, sh, x, z), changes (*wife/ wives; fly/flies*), or just stops with **O** (*tomato/tomatoes*). In these cases add **-es**. Occasional words have no change (*sheep/sheep*), an internal change (*man/men*), or a foreign spelling (*alumnus/alumni; piano/pianos*).
23. **DGE** is used only after a single vowel which says /a-e-i-o-u/ (*badge, edge, bridge, lodge, fudge*).
24. **Y'S EXCHANGING RULE**. A **single vowel Y** (not *ay, ey, oy, uy*) changes to **I** when adding any ending (*try/tried*), unless the ending starts with **I** (*trying, babyish, copyist*).
25. **CK** is only used after a single vowel which says /a-e-i-o-u/ (*back, peck, pick, pocket, truck*).
26. **CAPITALIZE** individual names (*Jesus*), places (*Ohio*) or things (*Bible*).
27. **Z, NEVER S**, spells /z/ at the beginning of a base word (*zoo, zero*).
28. **E-D** past tense ending forms another syllable if the base word ends with /d/ or /t/ (*loaded, acted*). If not **E-D** sounds like /d/ or /t/ (*killed, picked*).
29. **DOUBLE CONSONANTS** in multisyllable words should both be sounded for spelling but not in normal speech (*ap-ple*). [Note: This rule is a guideline for teachers but not necessary for students to learn.]