

Spalding Rules

1. The letter q is always followed by u and together they say kw.
2. The letter c before e, i, or y says s (cent, city) but followed by any other letter says k (cat, cut)
3. The letter g before e, i, or y may say j (page, giant) but followed by any other letter says g (gate, go, gust).
4. Vowels a, e, o and u usually say a, e, o and u at the end of a syllable (navy, me, open, music).
5. The letters l and y usually say i (big) but may say i (silent, my, type).
6. The letter y not i is used at the end of an English word.
7. There are 5 kinds of silent final e's.
Job 1 time Job 2 v/ u once e twice Job 3 c/g once e twice
Job 4 e twice (every syllable must have a vowel) Job 5 no job e
8. There are 5 spellings for the sound er.
9. Words of one syllable (hop), with one vowel, ending in one consonant, need another final consonant (hop+ped) before adding ending that begin with a vowel.
10. Words of 2 syllables (begin) in which the second syllable (gin) is accented, need another consonant before adding an ending that begins with a vowel.
11. Words ending with a silent final e (come) are written without the e when adding a vowel ending.
12. After c we use ei (receive). If we say a, we use ei (vein). In the list of exceptions, we use ei. In all other words, the phonogram ie is used.
13. The phonogram sh is used at the beginning or end of a base word (she, dish) at the end of syllable (finish) but never at the beginning of a syllable after the first one except for the ending ship (worship, friendship)
14. The phonograms ti, si, ci, are used to say sh.
15. The phonogram si is used to say sh when the syllable before it ends in an s (session) or when the base word has an s where the base word changes (tense, tension).
16. The phonograms si may also say zh as in vision.
17. We often double l, f, and s following a single vowel at the end of a one-syllable word (will, off, miss).
18. We often use ay to say a at the end of a base work never a alone.
19. Vowels i and o may say i and o if followed by 2 consonants (find, old).
20. The letter s never follows x.
21. All, written alone has 2 l's but when written with another syllable only one l is written (also, almost)
22. Till and full, written alone have two l's but when written with another syllable only one l is written (until, beautiful).
23. The phonogram dge may be used only after single vowel that says its short sound (badge, edge, bridge, lodge, budge).
24. When adding an ending to a word that ends with a consonant and y, use i instead of y unless the ending is ing (baby, babies---try, tried).
25. The phonogram ck may be used only after a single vowel that says its short sound (back, neck, lick, rock, duck).
26. Words that are the names of titles of people, places, books, days or months are capitalized.
27. Words beginning with the sound z are always spelled with z never s (zoo).
28. The phonogram ed has three sounds.
29. Words are usually divided between double consonants within a base word.
(little, account, arrive)