

CODING CHARTS

		Letters	Codemarks	Examples
Single Vowels	short vowels vowel rule: $\check{v}c$ <i>A vowel followed by a consonant is short.</i>	a e i o u	ă ĕ ĭ ō ŭ	h <u>at</u> p <u>et</u> p <u>ig</u> t <u>op</u> g <u>um</u>
	long vowels vowel rule: $\check{v}' \rightarrow$ <i>An open, accented vowel is long.</i>	a e i o u	ā' ē' ī' ō' ū'	<u>a</u> h <u>e</u> h <u>i</u> g <u>o</u> fl <u>u</u>
	schwa <i>Any vowel can have the /ŭ/ sound.</i>	a e i o	ă ĕ ĭ ō	ban <u>an</u> a k <u>i</u> ch <u>e</u> n v <u>i</u> ct <u>i</u> m ribb <u>o</u> n
	a before l; a after qu or w <i>Vowel a (before l or after qu or w) makes the /ō/ sound.</i>	a a a	ă ă ă	ball quant <u>it</u> y wat <u>ch</u>
	scribal o	o	ō	sp <u>o</u> nge
	open, unaccented vowels	a e i o u	ă ĕ ĭ or ē ō ū	ar <u>o</u> und er <u>a</u> se d <u>i</u> vide h <u>o</u> tel J <u>u</u> ly

	Letters	Codemarks	Examples
Vowel-Consonant-e vowel rule: $\check{v}-\acute{e}$ <i>The silent e makes the vowel long.</i>	a-e e-e i-e o-e u-e	ā-é ē-é ī-é ō-é ū-é	ca <u>ke</u> concr <u>e</u> te d <u>i</u> m <u>e</u> hos <u>e</u> cu <u>b</u> e

		Letters	Codemarks	Examples
Digraphs	consonant digraphs	ch	<u>ch</u>	<u>cheese</u>
		ch	<u>ch</u>	anch <u>or</u>
		ch	<u>ch</u>	<u>chef</u>
		ck	<u>ck</u>	l <u>ock</u>
		ng	<u>ng</u>	ri <u>ng</u>
		ph	<u>ph</u>	<u>phone</u>
		sh	<u>sh</u>	<u>shark</u>
		th	<u>th</u>	feath <u>er</u>
	th	<u>th</u>	<u>thimble</u>	
	vowel digraphs†	ai	<u>ai</u>	<u>rain</u>
		au	<u>au</u>	fauc <u>et</u>
		aw	<u>aw</u>	straw
		ay	<u>ay</u>	<u>hay</u>
		ea	<u>ea</u>	le <u>af</u>
		ea	<u>ea</u>	thre <u>ad</u>
		ea	<u>ea</u>	ste <u>ak</u>
		ee	<u>ee</u>	shee <u>p</u>
		ei	<u>ei</u>	recei <u>pt</u>
		ei	<u>ei</u>	vei <u>l</u>
		ew	<u>ew</u>	cashew
ey		<u>ey</u>	key	
ie	<u>ie</u>	pie		
ie	<u>ie</u>	shie <u>ld</u>		
oa	<u>oa</u>	so <u>ap</u>		
oe	<u>oe</u>	to <u>e</u>		
oo	<u>oo</u>	hoo <u>k</u>		
oo	<u>oo</u>	tooth		
ou	<u>ou</u>	so <u>up</u>		
ow	<u>ow</u>	bo <u>w</u>		
ue	<u>ue</u>	gl <u>ue</u>		

†Complete coding (differentiating the short and long sound of oo) is for the teacher's information only. Children are not required to code oo and oo.

	Letters	Codemarks	Examples
"Ghost Letter" Digraphs	gn	<u>gn</u>	gnat
	kn	<u>kn</u>	knot
	wr	<u>wr</u>	wreath

	Letters	Codemarks	Examples
Trigraphs	dge	<u>dge</u>	bridge
	igh	<u>igh</u>	light
	tch	<u>tch</u>	patch
Quadrigraph	eigh	<u>eigh</u>	sleigh

	Letters	Codemarks	Examples
Diphthongs	oi	<u>oi</u>	oil
	ou	<u>ou</u>	mouse
	ow	<u>ow</u>	cow
	oy	<u>oy</u>	toy

		Letters	Codemarks	Examples
Combinations	in accented syllables	ar	<u>ar</u>	star
		er	<u>er</u>	butter
		ir	<u>ir</u>	bird
		or	<u>or</u>	horse
		qu	<u>qu</u>	quilt
		ur	<u>ur</u>	turtle
		wh	<u>wh</u>	whale
	in unaccented syllables	ar	<u>ar</u>	dollar
		or	<u>or</u>	doctor
	after w	or	<u>or</u>	worm

Division/Accent Variations

Example

Syllable Division	vccv	vc cv	napkin
		vc cv'	inject
		v ccv'	respect
		v' ccv	April
	vcv	v' cv	baby
		v cv'	erase
		vc' v	river
	vccvccv	vc cvc' cv	important
	vcccv	vc ccv'	explain
		vc' ccv	emblem
vcc' cv		pumpkin	
vv	v' v	diet	
	v v'	create	
	v v	cameo	

Letters

Definitions

Examples

Affixes	prefixes	bi-	two	<u>b</u> icycle
		dis-	not; opposite	<u>d</u> islike
		in-	in, not, or without	<u>i</u> nborn
		im-	in, not, or without	<u>i</u> mpossible
		ir-	in, not, or without	<u>i</u> rregular
		mis-	badly; wrong	<u>m</u> isread
		mono-	one	<u>m</u> onocle
		over-	beyond; too much	<u>o</u> verpay
		pent-	five	<u>p</u> entagon
		pre-	before	<u>p</u> resoak
		quad-	four	<u>q</u> uadruplets
		re-	again	<u>r</u> ebuild
		tri-	three	<u>t</u> ricycle
		un-	not	<u>u</u> neven
under-	reversing below; not enough	<u>u</u> npack <u>u</u> nderpay		

Affixes	suffixes	Letters	Definitions	Examples
		-age	act or state of	drain <u>age</u>
		-ed	past tense	jump <u>ed</u>
		-en	made of	wood <u>en</u>
		-er	more than	short <u>er</u>
		-er	one who ...	bak <u>er</u>
		-es	plural	bush <u>es</u>
		-est	most; superlative	bigg <u>est</u>
		-ful	full of	peace <u>ful</u>
			quantity	cup <u>ful</u>
		-ing	action	jump <u>ing</u>
		-ish	nationality	Brit <u>ish</u>
			somewhat like	imp <u>ish</u>
		-ist	one who ...	art <u>ist</u>
		-less	without	hat <u>less</u>
		-let	small one	star <u>let</u>
			article worn on	wrist <u>let</u>
		-ly	like	king <u>ly</u>
			how	quick <u>ly</u>
			occurring	week <u>ly</u>
		-ness	condition of	red <u>ness</u>
		-ous	having; full of	humor <u>ous</u>
		-s	plural	tree <u>s</u>
		-y	like	health <u>y</u>
			state of	angr <u>y</u>
			place that	saddl <u>ery</u>
			small	pupp <u>y</u>

	Rules	Examples
a Before / Rule	The /ō/ sound before an / / is usually spelled with an a.	<u>t</u> all, <u>s</u> alt, <u>f</u> alse
Adding a Vowel Suffix	dropping rule When a word ends with a silent e, drop the e before adding a vowel suffix.	<u>m</u> aking, <u>s</u> erved
	doubling rule When the final syllable of a word is accented and ends with one vowel and one consonant, double the final consonant before adding a vowel suffix.	<u>h</u> itting, <u>r</u> unner
Changing Rule	If a root word ends with vowel y after a consonant, change y to i before adding a suffix (except those suffixes that begin with i).	<u>s</u> illiness, <u>h</u> appier, <u>pl</u> ayed, <u>to</u> ying
Final /ch/ Rules	tch after a short vowel ch after anything else	<u>m</u> atch, <u>st</u> itch <u>l</u> unch, <u>ou</u> ch
Final /j/ Rules	dge after a short vowel ge after anything else	<u>br</u> idge, <u>ed</u> ge <u>c</u> age, <u>lun</u> ge
Final /k/ Rules	ck after a short vowel k after a consonant or a vowel digraph ke after a long vowel c in words with two or more syllables	<u>bl</u> ack <u>ban</u> k, <u>loo</u> k <u>ta</u> ke Atlant <u>ic</u> , picn <u>ic</u>
Final /s/ Rules	ss after a short vowel ce after a long vowel se after a consonant or a vowel digraph	<u>gr</u> ass <u>ic</u> e <u>rin</u> se, <u>loo</u> se
Final /v/ Rule	All words that end with the /v/ sound are spelled ve.	<u>hav</u> e, <u>liv</u> e, <u>solv</u> e, <u>wav</u> e
Floss Rule	When a one-syllable root word with a short vowel sound ends with the sound /f/, /l/, or /s/, it is usually spelled ff, ll, or ss.	<u>pu</u> ff, <u>sn</u> iff <u>h</u> ill, <u>w</u> ell <u>bo</u> ss, <u>pa</u> ss

	Rules	Examples
J and G Rules	j before a, o, or u g before e, i, or y	jam, joke, jug germ, giant, stingy
K and C Rules	k before e, i, or y c before a, o, u, or any consonant	keg, kid, milky cat, cot, cut, clip, crop

	Letters	Codemarks	Examples
Final, Stable Syllables	ble	[blé	bubble
	cious	[ciús	delicious
	cle	[clé	uncle
	dle	[dlé	candle
	fle	[flé	ruffle
	gle	[glé	bugle
	kle	[klé	sparkle
	ple	[plé	staple
	sion	[siún	television, mission
	sle	[slé	hassle
	tion	[tiún	lotion
	tious	[tiús	nutritious
	tle	[tlé	bottle
	ture	[túre	picture
zle	[zlé	puzzle	

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		Letters	Codemarks	Examples
Single Vowels	short vowels vowel rule: $\check{v}c$ <i>A vowel followed by a consonant is short.</i>	a e i o u	ă ĕ ĭ ō ŭ	h <u>a</u> t p <u>e</u> t p <u>i</u> g t <u>o</u> p g <u>u</u> m
	long vowels vowel rule: $\check{v}' \rightarrow$ <i>An open, accented vowel is long.</i>	a e i o u	ā' ē' ī' ō' ū'	<u>a</u> h <u>e</u> h <u>i</u> g <u>o</u> fl <u>u</u>
	schwa <i>Any vowel can have the /ŭ/ sound.</i>	a e i o	ă ĕ ĭ ō	b <u>a</u> nana k <u>i</u> tchen v <u>i</u> ct <u>i</u> m r <u>i</u> bbon
	a before l; a after qu or w <i>Vowel a (before l or after qu or w) makes the /ŏ/ sound.</i>	a a a	ä ä ä	b <u>a</u> ll qu <u>a</u> ntity w <u>a</u> tch
	scribal o	o	ō	s <u>o</u> nge
	open, unaccented vowels	a e i o u	ă ĕ ĭ or ē ō ū	<u>a</u> round <u>e</u> rase d <u>i</u> vide h <u>o</u> tel J <u>u</u> ly

		Letters	Codemarks	Examples
Vowel-Consonant-e vowel rule: $\check{v}-\acute{e}$ <i>The silent e makes the vowel long.</i>	a-e e-e i-e o-e u-e	ā-é ē-é ī-é ō-é ū-é	c <u>a</u> ke concr <u>e</u> te d <u>i</u> me h <u>o</u> se c <u>u</u> be	