

Spalding MARKINGS

This is a list of several common Spalding markings and their explanation.

The Marking:	The Reason:
bath	Underline a phonogram that has more than one letter to show that the letters together make one sound.
he r. 4	Underline a vowel saying its name at the end of a syllable (rule 4).
do ³	If a phonogram is saying any sound other than its first sound AND there is not a rule to explain the sound being made (i.e. rule 4), write a number above the phonogram to indicate which sound the phonogram is making
you ³	Underline a phonogram that has more than one letter. Write a number above the phonogram if it is not saying its first sound.
of	Underline a phonogram twice if it does not say its typical sound or if we do not hear the phonogram in the word.
let ter	Insert a clock space to show where words are broken into syllables.
time	Marking for job 1 of silent final e: The silent final e lets the vowel say its name.
love ₌₂ blue ₌₂	Marking for job 2 of silent final e: English words don't end in 'u' or 'v.'
charge ₌₃ dance ₌₃	Marking for job 3 of silent final e: The silent final e lets 'c' say 's' or 'g' say 'j.'
lit tle ₌₄	Marking for job 4 of silent final e: Every syllable must have at least one vowel.
are ₅	Marking for job 5 of silent final e: 'No job e.' The silent final e is not helping any other letter in the word say its sound. This silent final e is usually a remnant of a word used in an earlier version of English (i.e. come/cometh or are/aren).
[sits sit	Bracket words to show a connection between them.

Spalding Spelling Rules

1. The letter q is the only letter that cannot be alone for its sound (qu).
2. The letter c before e, i, or y says s (cent, city, cycle).
3. The letter g before e, i, or y may say j (page, giant, gym).
4. Vowels a, e, o, and u may say ā, ē, ō, ū at the end of a syllable (na vy, me, o pen, mu sic).
5. The letters i and y may say ī at the end of a syllable (si lent, my). They usually say ĭ (big, gym).
6. The letter y, not i, is used at the end of an English word.
7. There are five kind of silent final e's. In short words, such as me, she, and he, the e says ē, but in longer words where a single e appears at the end, the e is silent. We retain the first four kinds of silent e's because we need them. The fifth kind is probably a relic from Old English. The abbreviation for rule 7 is not written in student notebooks, but the job of the silent final e is marked for each word as encountered.
8. The phonogram or may say er when it follows w (work).
9. For one-syllable words that have one vowel making its first sound and end in one consonant (hop), write another final consonant (hop + ped) before adding suffixes (endings) that begin with a vowel. (Referring to rule 9 as the one-one-one rule helps students remember the criteria for applying the rule. This rule does not apply to words ending in x because x has two sounds.)
10. Words of multiple syllables (begin) in which the second syllable (gin) is accented and ends in one consonant, with one vowel making its first sound before it, need another final consonant (be gin' + ning) before adding a suffix (ending) that begins with a vowel. (Refer to rule 10 as the two-one-one rule. This rule is applied more consistently in American English than in British English.)
11. Words ending with a silent final e (come) are written without the silent final e when adding a suffix (ending) that begins with a vowel.
12. After c we use ei (receive) to make the long e sound. If we say a, we use ei (vein). In the list of exceptions, we use ei.
13. The phonogram sh is used at the beginning of the base word (she) or at the end of a syllable (dish, finish).

14. The phonograms ti, si, and ci are used to say sh at the beginning of a syllable but not the first syllable (na tion, ses sion, fa cial).
15. The phonogram si is used to say sh when the syllable before it ends in an s (ses sion) or when replacing /s/ in a base word (tense → ten sion).
16. The phonogram si may say zh (vi sion).
17. We often double l, f, and s following a single vowel at the end of a one-syllable word (will, off, miss). Rule 17 sometimes applies to s in two-syllable words like recess.
18. We often use the phonogram /ay/ to say ā at the end of a base word, never the phonogram /a/ alone or /ai/.
19. Vowels i and o may say ī and ō if followed by two consonants at the end of a base word (kind, old).
20. The letter s or z never follows x (for example, expect).
21. All, written alone, has two l's, but when it is written in a compound word, only one l is written (al so, al most).
22. Full, written alone, has two l's, but when written as an ending, only one l is written (beau ti ful).
23. The phonogram /dge/ may be used at the end of a base word only after a single vowel that says ä, ë, ĩ, ö, or ü (badge, edge, bridge, lodge, budge).
24. When adding a suffix (ending) to a word that ends with y, change y to i before adding the ending (baby → babies, try → tries).
25. The phonogram ck may be used at the end of a base word only after a single vowel that says ä, ë, ĩ, ö, or ü. (back, neck, lick, rock, duck).
26. Words that are the names or titles of people, places, books, days, or months are capitalized (Mary, Honolulu, Monday, July).
27. Words beginning with the sound z are usually spelled with z, never s (zoo).
28. The phonogram /ed/ is used to form past tense verbs.
29. Words are usually divided between double consonants within a base word. We hear the consonant in syllable two but add it to syllable one because the vowel in syllable one does not say its name (app le, bet ter, com mon, sup per).