

a

LogicofEnglish

b

LogicofEnglish

c

LogicofEnglish

d

LogicofEnglish

e

LogicofEnglish

f

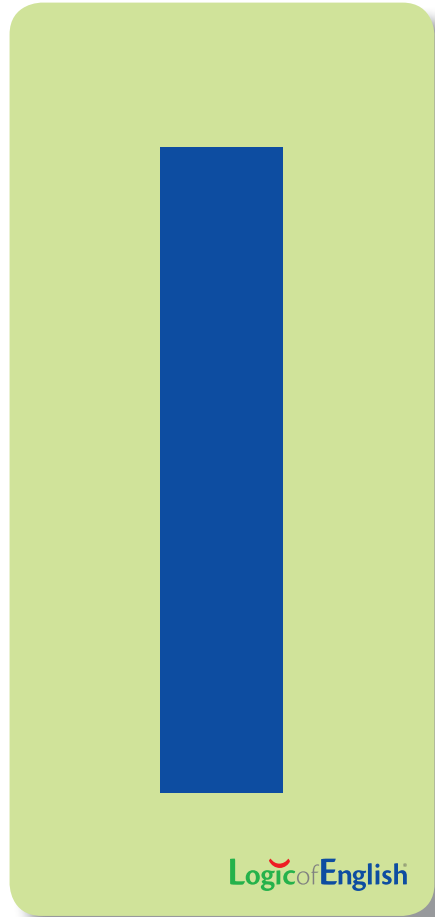
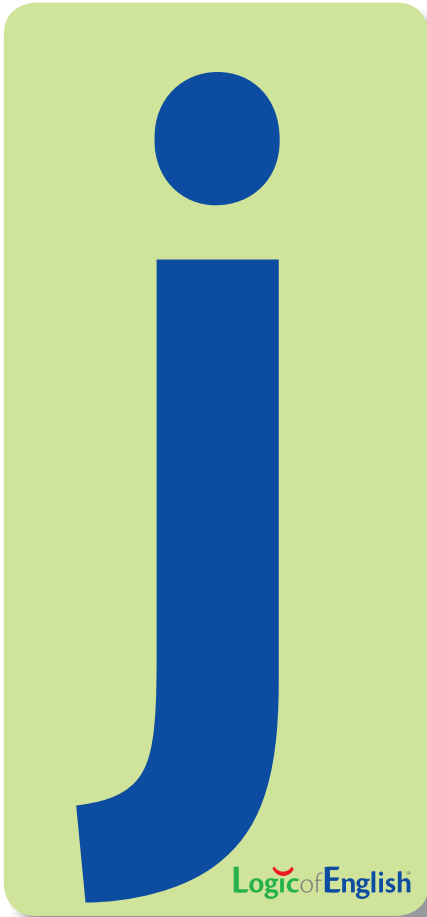
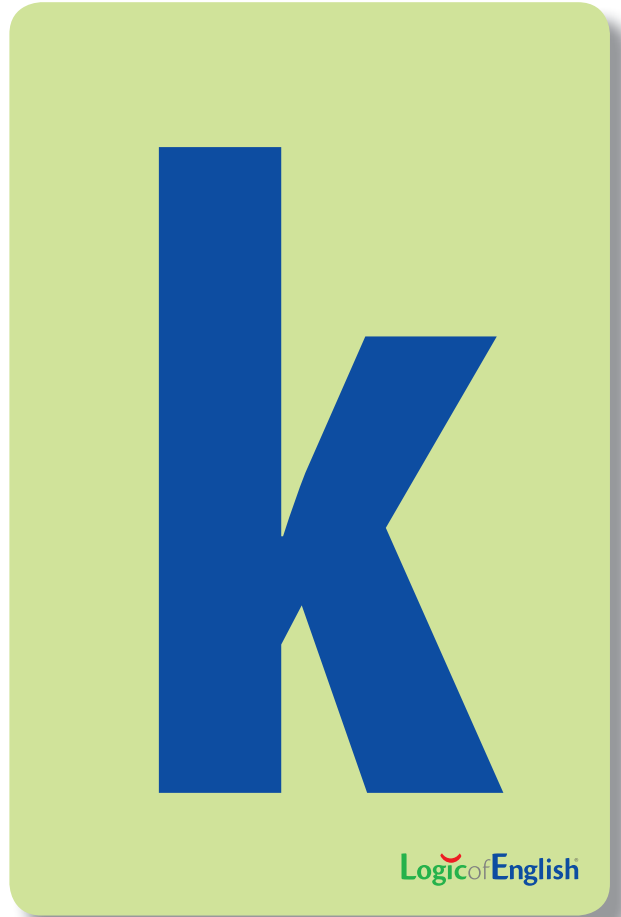
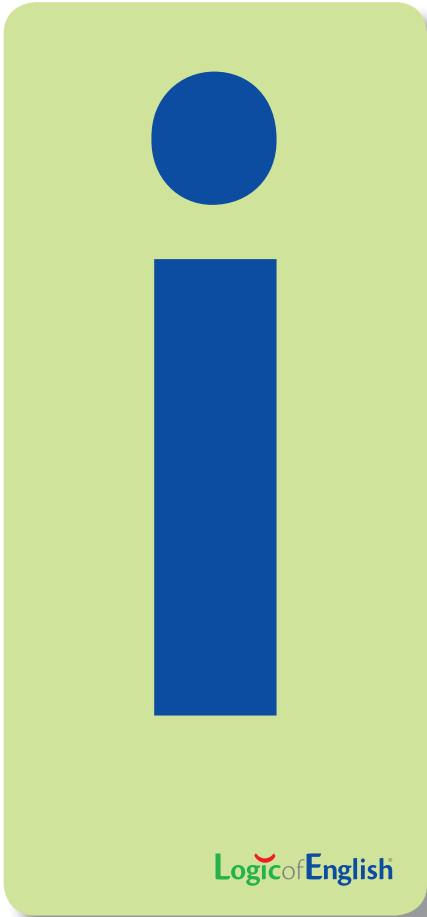
LogicofEnglish

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C always softens to /s/ when followed by E, I, or Y. Otherwise, C says /k/.

LogicofEnglish

G may soften to /j/ only when followed by E, I, or Y. Otherwise, G says /g/.

LogicofEnglish

English words do not end in I, U, V, or J.

LogicofEnglish

A E O U usually say their names at the end of a syllable.

LogicofEnglish

I and Y may say /ĩ/ or /ī/ at the end of a syllable.

LogicofEnglish

When a one-syllable word ends in a single vowel Y, it says /ī/.

LogicofEnglish

Y says /ē/ **only** at the end of a multi-syllable base word. I says /ē/ at the end of a syllable that is followed by a vowel and at the end of foreign words.

LogicofEnglish

I and O may say /ī/ and /ō/ when followed by two consonants.

LogicofEnglish

AY usually spells the sound /ā/ at the end of a base word.

LogicofEnglish

When a word ends with the phonogram A, it says /ä/. A may also say /ä/ after a W or before an L.

LogicofEnglish

Q always needs a U; therefore, U is not a vowel here.

LogicofEnglish

The vowel says its name because of the E.

LogicofEnglish

English words do not end in V or U.

LogicofEnglish

The C says /s/ and the G says /j/ because of the E.

LogicofEnglish

Every syllable must have a written vowel.

LogicofEnglish

Add an E to keep singular words that end in the letter S from looking plural.

LogicofEnglish

Add an E to make the word look bigger.

LogicofEnglish

TH says its voiced sound /TH/ because of the E.

LogicofEnglish

Add an E to clarify meaning.

LogicofEnglish

Unseen reason.

LogicofEnglish

Drop the silent final E when adding a vowel suffix only if it is allowed by other spelling rules.

LogicofEnglish

Double the last consonant when adding a vowel suffix to words ending in **one** vowel followed by **one** consonant, only if the syllable before the suffix is accented.*

*This is always true for one-syllable words.

LogicofEnglish

Single vowel Y changes to I when adding any ending, unless the ending begins with I.

LogicofEnglish

Two I's cannot be next to one another in English words.

LogicofEnglish

TI, CI, and SI are used only at the beginning of any syllable after the first one.

LogicofEnglish

SH spells /sh/ at the beginning of a base word and at the end of the syllable. SH never spells /sh/ at the beginning of any syllable after the first one, except for the ending *-ship*.

LogicofEnglish

To make a verb past tense, add the ending *-ED* unless it is an irregular verb.

LogicofEnglish

-ED, past tense ending, forms another syllable when the base word ends in /d/ or /t/. Otherwise, -ED says /d/ or /t/.

LogicolEnglish

To make a noun plural, add the ending -S unless the word hisses or changes, then add -ES. Occasional nouns have no change or an irregular spelling.

LogicolEnglish

To make a verb 3rd person singular, add the ending -S, unless the word hisses or changes; then add -ES. Only four verbs are irregular.

LogicolEnglish

Al- is a prefix written with one L when preceding another syllable.

LogicolEnglish

-Ful is a suffix written with one L when added to another syllable.

LogicofEnglish

DGE is used only after a single vowel which says its short (first) sound.

LogicofEnglish

CK is used only after a single vowel which says its short sound.

LogicofEnglish

TCH is used only after a single vowel which does **not** say its name.

LogicofEnglish

AUGH, EIGH, IGH, OUGH. Phonograms ending in GH are used only at the end of a base word or before the letter T. The GH is either silent or pronounced /f/.

LogicofEnglish

Z, never S, spells /z/ at the beginning of a base word.

LogicofEnglish

We often double F, L, and S after a single vowel at the end of a base word. Occasionally other letters also are doubled.

LogicofEnglish

Any vowel may say one of its schwa sounds, /ǘ/ or /ĩ/, in an unaccented syllable or unaccented word. O may also say /ǘ/ in an accented syllable next to a W, TH, MN, N, or V.

LogicofEnglish



To learn more about the phonograms and spelling rules that explain 98% of English words and see other free resources, visit LogicOfEnglish.com/resources.