Coding Charts

The following coding charts briefly explain vowel and spelling rules, syllable-division patterns, letter clusters, and coding marks used in Saxon's phonics programs.

Basic Coding

TO CODE	USE	EXAMPLE
Accented syllables	Accent marks	no′
C's that make a /k/ sound, as in "cat"	K-backs	bat
C's that make a /s/ sound, as in "cell"	Cedillas	çell
Combinations; diphthongs	Arcs	ar
Digraphs; trigraphs; quadrigraphs	Underlines	<u>sh</u>
Final, stable syllables	Brackets	[fle
Long vowel sounds	Macrons	nō
Schwa vowel sounds (rhymes with vowel sound in "sun," as in "some," "about," and "won")	Schwas	å (or⊖)
Short vowel sounds	Breves	lŏg
Sight words	Circles	are
Silent letters	Slash marks	mak¢
Affixes	Boxes	workling
Syllables	Syllable division lines	cac tus
Voiced sounds	Voice lines	hi s

Vowel Rules

Rule	CODING EXAMPLE
A vowel followed by a consonant is short; code it with a breve.	lŏg căt sit
An open, accented vowel is long; code it with a macron.	nō' mê' Ī' gō' ā' b <u>or</u> n ō' pėn ē' vėn
A vowel followed by a consonant and a silent <i>e</i> is long; code the vowel with a macron and cross out the silent <i>e</i> .	nām é hōp é lĩk é
An open, unaccented vowel can make a schwa sound. The letters <i>e</i> , <i>o</i> , and <i>u</i> can also make a long sound. The letter <i>i</i> can also make a short sound.	bå năn' à ē rās¢' hō tĕl' Jū lỹ' dǐ vīd¢'

Spelling Rules†

RULE	EXAMPLE		
Floss Rule: When a one-syllable root word has a short vowel sound followed by the sound /f/, /l/, or /s/, it is usually spelled <i>ff, ll</i> , or <i>ss</i> .	puff	doll	pass
To spell the /ch/ sound in the final position: Use the letters <i>tch</i> after a short vowel. Use the letters <i>ch</i> after anything else.	match	pooch	bench
To spell the /j/ sound in the initial position: Use the letter <i>j</i> before the letters <i>a, o,</i> or <i>u.</i> Use the letter <i>g</i> before the letters <i>e, i,</i> or <i>y.</i>	jam	joke	giant
To spell the /j/ sound in the final position: Use the letters <i>dge</i> after a short vowel. Use the letters <i>ge</i> after anything else.	edge	lunge	cage
To spell the /k/ sound in the initial position: • Use the letter <i>k</i> before the letters <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , or <i>y</i> . • Use the letter <i>c</i> before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>u</i> , or any consonant.	keg cat c	kid ot cut	silky t crop
 To spell the /k/ sound in the final position: Use the letters ck after a short vowel. Use the letter k after a consonant or two vowels. Use the letters ke after a long vowel. Use the letter c at the end of a word with two or more syllables. 	lock mak		look antic
To spell the /s/ sound in the final position: Use the letters ss after a short vowel. Use the letters ce after a long vowel. Use the letters se after a consonant or two vowels.			ce ose
To spell the /v/ sound in the final position: • Use the letters <i>ve</i> .	wave	live	solve
When a consonant suffix is added to a word, just put the word and the suffix together.	red +	ness = re	edness
Dropping Rule: When a word ends with a "silent e ," drop the e before adding a vowel suffix.	make	e + ing = m	naking
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.	hit	+ ing = hit	ting
 Changing Rule: If a word ends with a vowel y, change the y to an i before adding a suffix (except for those suffixes that begin with i). Do not change y if it comes after a vowel. 	muddy	- ness = si + ing = m + ed = pl	uddying

[†]Spelling rules for phonics apply to approximately 87% of the English language. Spellings for the remaining words are irregular and must be memorized.

Syllable Division Patterns

PATTERN	VARIATION	EXAMPLE	
	vc′ cv	napkin	
vccv	vc cv′	inject	
VCCV	v ccv′	respect	
	v' ccv	April	
	v' cv	baby	
vcv	vc′ v	river	
	v cv′	erase	
vccvccv	vc cvc′ cv	important	
	vc ccv'	explain	
vcccv	vc′ ccv	emblem	
	vcc' cv	pumpkin	
	v′ v	diet	
vv	v v′	create	
	v v	cameo	

Final, Stable Syllables

FINAL, STABLE SYLLABLE	CODING	EXAMPLE
ble	´[bl¢	bubble
cious	'[cious	delicious
cle	´[clø	uncle
dle	′[dlø	candle
fle	′[fl∉	ruffle
gle	′[gl¢	bugle
kle	′[klø	buckle
ple	´[plø	staple
sion	'[sion	television
Sion	Sion	mission
sle	´[sl¢	hassle
tion	´[tion	lotion
tious	' [tious	nutritious
tle	′[tl∉	bottle
ture	'[ture	picture
zle	′[zl¢	puzzle

Digraphs

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DIGRAPH	CODING	EXAMPLE	
ai	<u>ā/</u>	rain	
au	au	sauce	
aw	<u>aw</u>	straw	
ay	<u>ā</u> x/.	hay	
	<u>ch</u>	cheese	
ch	<u>ck</u>	chord	
	<u>çh</u>	chef	
ck	<u>øk</u>	lock	
	<u>ē</u> ź	leaf	
ea	<u>ĕ</u> á	thread	
	<u>∉ā</u>	break	
ee	<u>ē</u> ∉	sheep	
ei	<u>ē</u> /	receipt	
Ci	<u>ei</u>	veil	
ew	<u>ew</u>	cashew	
ey	<u>ē</u> x/	key	
gn	<u>gn</u>	gnat	
ie	<u>i</u> €	pie	
K	<u>lē</u>	shield	
kn	<u>Kn</u>	knot	
ng	<u>ng</u>	lung	
oa	Ō₫	soap	
oe	ō∉	toe	
00	<u>00</u>	hook	
00	<u>00</u>	tooth	
ou	<u>øū</u>	soup	
ow	<u>ō</u> y⁄ <u>í</u>	bow	
ph	<u>ph</u>	phone	
sh	<u>sh</u>	shark	
th	<u>th</u>	feather	
uı	<u>th</u>	thimble	
ue	<u>ū</u> ∉	glue	
wr	<u>wr</u>	wreath	
	•	•	

Trigraphs

TRIGRAPH	CODING	EXAMPLE
dge	₫ġ∉	bridge
igh	igh	light
tch	<u>≵ch</u>	patch

Quadrigraph

QUADRIGRAPH	CODING	EXAMPLE
eigh	<u>eigh</u>	sleigh

Diphthongs

DIPHTHONG	CODING	EXAMPLE
oi	<u>ان</u>	oil
ou	<u>ou</u>	mouse
ow	<u>ow</u>	COW
oy	ѹ	toy

Combinations

COMBINATION	CODING	EXAMPLE
		arm
ar	<u>ar</u>	dollar
er	er	butter
ir	ir	shirt
or	or	fork
		doctor
		worm
qu	gu	quail
ur	ur	purse
wh	<u>wh</u>	whale