

SLFZ Rule

Double the letters _____, _____, _____, and _____

at the _____ of a word, _____ a _____ vowel

DOUBLING RULE

If your one syllable base word has:

- 1) one short vowel
- 2) ends in one consonant &
- 3) your suffix begins with a vowel

THEN, double the consonant.

1 1 1
Ex. swim + ing = swimming

(The ones above the letters indicate the three conditions needed for the doubling rule)

Some examples:

1 1 1
drop + ing = dropping

1 1 1
mad + est = maddest

1 1 X
mad + ly = madly

X 1 1
sweep + ing = sweeping

1X 1
plant + er = planter

1 1 1
quit + ing = quitting (** u is q's partner here NOT a voiced vowel)

Exceptions:

Never double W's or X's:

snow + ing = snowing

box + er = boxer

SILENT E RULE

If your word end in a silent e:

- 1) Drop the silent e if the suffix begins with a vowel
(-ing, -er, -es, -est, -ed, -y)
- 2) Keep the silent e if the suffix begins with a consonant
(-ly, -ful, -less, -ment, -ness)

Examples:

hope~~e~~ + ing = hoping

hope~~e~~ + ed = hoped

hope + ful = hopeful

hope + less = hopeless

spice~~e~~ + ed = spiced

spice~~e~~ + y = spicy

(Double strike through e indicates dropping)

Y RULE

- 1) If your word ends in a Y and is preceded by a consonant, change the y to i and add the suffix unless the suffix begins with the letter i.

Example:

copy copies, copied, copier, copying

rely relied, relies, relying

- 2) If your word ends in a Y and is preceded by a vowel, do NOT change the y to i.

Example:

play plays, player, played, playful, playing

Some examples:

funny + er = funnier

berry + es = berries

fry + ed = fried

fancy + ful = fanciful

try + ing = trying

spy + ing = spying

destroy + ed = destroyed

stray + ing = straying

employ + er = employer

Skill: -tch vs. -ch

**-tch comes at the end of a word,
after a short vowel**

-ch comes after anything else

Skill: Soft C

C says /s/ when followed by e, i, or y.

(It doesn't matter where the c is in the word.)

Examples:

c followed by e

cent

brace

c followed by i

city

pencil

c followed by y

cyst

fancy

Skill: Soft G

G says /j/ when followed by e, i, or y.

(It doesn't matter where the g is in the word.)

Examples:

g followed by e

gem

stage

g followed by i

giant

origin

g followed by y

gym

mangy

Skill: -dge

-dge says /j/

*at the end of a word,
AFTER a short vowel*

(same rule as -ck, -tch, SLFZ)

Examples:

badge

ridge

dodge

ledge

judge

-ge (soft g) comes after anything else:

large
(vowel)

(consonant)

stage

(long

change
(pair)

(consonant)

scrooge

(vowel