THE SPELLING MARKINGS

Here is a list of markings we use in spelling and their explanation.

The Marking:	The Reason:
ba <u>th</u>	We underline a phonogram that has more than one letter to show that together they make one sound.
h <u>e</u> r. 4 b <u>y</u> r. 5	We underline the vowels a, e, o, or u at the end of syllable when they are saying their long sound than write rule 4. We do the same for i or y but write rule 5.
do	We put a number above a phonogram when it says a sound other than the first sound.
y <u>ou</u>	We underline a phonogram that has more than one letter and put a number above it to show which sound it is making in the word.
of =	We underline a phonogram twice if it is not saying its typical sound or if it is quiet.
let t <u>er</u> r. 29	We put a finger space between syllables.
M <u>ay</u> r. 26,18 m <u>ay</u> r. 18	We bracket words to show there is a connection between them.
The Markings of the Silent e There are five jobs of the silent e. Here is what they are and how to mark them.	
t <u>ime</u>	Marking for the first job of the silent e: e jumps over the consonant to have the vowel say its long sound (no spaces between letters) Underline vowel, final e, and all consonants in between.
lo <u>ve</u> ■2	Marking for the second job of e: English words do not end in u or v (no spaces between letters) Underline v or u, final e twice with a 2
dan <u>ce</u> 3	Marking for the third job of e: The e tells the c or g to say it soft sound (no spaces between letters) Underline c or g, final e twice with a 3
lit tl <u>e</u> ₄	Marking for the fourth job of e: Every syllable needs to have a vowel Underline final e twice with a 4
som <u>e</u> 5	Marking for the fifth job of e: no job e Underline, final e twice with a 5