

English Alphabetic Code Chart

The chart below aims to give an overall understanding of the English alphabetic code. The list is not exhaustive and some letter-sound correspondences have hardly any words that use them. Nevertheless it is helpful to see how the code works.

Care should be taken with <qu> and <x> because technically they each have two sounds blended together: <qu> is /kw/ and <x> is /ks/. Initially, it is easier for young children to think of them as one sound. Also, it is not necessary to teach the /ier/ sound early on. Young children can blend words like *beer*, *fear* and *here* as /b-ee-r/, /f-ee-r/ and /h-ee-r/ and hear the word, without needing to know that technically each has an /ier/ sound.

<p>/s/</p> <p>sun fuss c<u>ē</u>nt c<u>ī</u>nema c<u>yc</u>le b<u>o</u>unce h<u>o</u>use c<u>ast</u>le p<u>s</u>alm a<u>n</u>swer s<u>ci</u>ence</p>	<p>/a/</p> <p>ant</p>	<p>/t/</p> <p>ten m<u>it</u>ten h<u>o</u>pped d<u>eb</u>t w<u>ast</u>e c<u>ass</u>ette th<u>ym</u>e p<u>terodactyl</u> t<u>w</u>o</p>	<p>/n/</p> <p>ink p<u>yr</u>amid b<u>isc</u>uit m<u>in</u>ute s<u>aus</u>age w<u>om</u>en b<u>arg</u>ain s<u>ei</u>ve</p>	<p>/p/</p> <p>pet h<u>app</u>y sh<u>ep</u>herd</p>	<p>/n/</p> <p>net f<u>un</u>ny k<u>no</u>w g<u>nat</u> g<u>one</u> p<u>neumonia</u> m<u>ne</u>moric</p>
<p>/c k/</p> <p>cat k<u>itt</u>en d<u>uck</u> ch<u>em</u>ist c<u>on</u>quer u<u>n</u>ique o<u>cc</u>ur</p>	<p>/e/</p> <p>egg h<u>ea</u>d h<u>eif</u>er l<u>ea</u>pard s<u>ai</u>d s<u>ays</u> f<u>ri</u>end</p>	<p>/h/</p> <p>hat w<u>ho</u></p>	<p>/r/</p> <p>rat c<u>ar</u>rot w<u>ri</u>te r<u>h</u>ino</p>	<p>/m/</p> <p>man h<u>amm</u>er l<u>amb</u> h<u>ym</u>n c<u>ome</u></p>	<p>/d/</p> <p>dog t<u>ed</u>dy c<u>lean</u>ed i<u>od</u>hpurs</p>