The English Alphabetic Code with alternative spellings: Consonants

A. Graphemes (one letter = one sound)

b	c / k	d	f	g	h
bat _rabbit_	_cat_ _kick_	_dog_ _daddy_	_fish_ _puff_ _elephant_	_golf_ _bigger_	_hat_

j	l	m	n	p	r
jam _giraffe_ _orange_ _bridge_	_leg_ _silly_	_map_ _mummy_	_net_ _sunny_ _know_	_pig_ _happy_	_rock_ _hurry_ _write_

s	t	v	w	x	y	z
sun _dress_ _horse_ _circle_ _peace_	_top_ _kitty_	_van_	_wind_ _when_	_box_	_yes_	_zoo_ _buzz_ _cheese_ _legs_

B. Digraphs (two letters = one sound)

ch	sh	th / th	qu	ng / nk
chips _witch_	_ship_ _chef_	_that_ / _three_	_queen_	_king_ _think_

Notes:

a) **x** /ks/, **qu** /kw/ and **nk** /ngk/ are not pure phonemes
b) the final consonant phoneme '**zh**' is the voiced '**sh**' sound (vi_s_ion, mea_s_ure).
Words with this phoneme are taught as exceptions.

The English Alphabetic Code with alternative spellings: Vowels

A. Graphemes (one letter = one sound)

a	e	i	o	u
<u>a</u>nt	<u>e</u>gg br<u>ea</u>d	<u>i</u>n	<u>o</u>n	<u>u</u>p

B. Digraphs (two letters = one sound) and trigraphs (three letters = one sound)

ai	ee	ie	oa	ue	oi
r<u>ai</u>n d<u>ay</u> l<u>a</u>k<u>e</u>	s<u>ee</u> <u>ea</u>t sc<u>e</u>n<u>e</u> funn<u>y</u>	p<u>ie</u> m<u>y</u> l<u>igh</u>t m<u>i</u>n<u>e</u>	b<u>oa</u>t yell<u>ow</u> h<u>o</u>m<u>e</u>	c<u>ue</u> n<u>ew</u> c<u>u</u>b<u>e</u>	<u>oi</u>l b<u>oy</u>

ou	oo / oo		ar	or	er /ə/
h<u>ou</u>se br<u>ow</u>n	l<u>oo</u>k / m<u>oo</u>n 　　　　bl<u>ue</u> 　　　　r<u>u</u>l<u>e</u>		p<u>ar</u>k	sh<u>or</u>t t<u>al</u>k <u>aw</u>ful <u>au</u>tumn	h<u>er</u> b<u>ir</u>d n<u>ur</u>se sist<u>er</u>

Notes:

a) **ue** /yoo/ is not a pure phoneme.

b) Words are often taught through rhyme when the vowel sound doesn't follow a spelling pattern e.g. **done** rhymes with **<u>sun</u>**; **put** rhymes with **<u>foot</u>**; **great** rhymes with **<u>wait</u>** and **<u>late</u>**; **you** rhymes with **<u>too</u>**; and **word** rhymes with **<u>herd</u>** and **<u>bird</u>**.