

At its best, English spelling can be perplexing, especially for non-native speakers and writers. The following rules and suggestions are offered as aids. You will always be able to find exceptions to these rules, but most writers find them helpful.

## i before e, except after c

achieve, believe, bier, brief, hygiene, grief, thief, friend, grieve, chief, fiend, patience, pierce, priest ceiling, conceive, deceive, perceive, receipt, receive, deceit, conceit

in words that rhyme with hay neighbor, freight, beige, sleigh, weight, vein, weigh

and some other exceptions <u>ei</u>ther, n<u>ei</u>ther, f<u>ei</u>nt, for<u>ei</u>gn, forf<u>ei</u>t, h<u>ei</u>ght, l<u>ei</u>sure, w<u>ei</u>rd, s<u>ei</u>ze

## A final y changes to i when an ending is added

supply becomes supplies worry becomes worried merry becomes merrier

except when that ending is -ing and when the y is preceded by a vowel crying, studying

When adding an ending to a word that ends in a consonant, we double that consonant when the ending begins with a vowel and the last syllable of the word is accented and that syllable ends in a single vowel followed by a single consonant.

BEGIN + -ing = BEGINNING



# A silent e is dropped when adding an ending that begins with a vowel

advance + -ing = advancing surprise + -ing = surprising

#### but kept when the ending begins with a consonant

Advancement, likeness

#### unless the e is preceded by a vowel

argue + -ment = argument true + -ly = truly

# Adding a prefix seldom changes the spelling of a word.

<u>mis</u>spelled <u>un</u>necessary <u>dis</u>satisfied <u>dis</u>interested misinform

We form plurals in English by adding -s or -es.

 $shoe \underline{s} \hspace{1cm} porch \underline{es} \hspace{1cm} box \underline{es}$ 

bushes blitzes

For words ending in a consonant plus -y, change the -y to -i and add -es. For proper nouns, keep the -y.

toy<u>s</u> compan<u>ies</u> Kennedy<u>s</u>

