

German Spelling 2: /a:/ε:/e:/i:/o:/ø:/u:/y:/

Sounds	Letters				Examples
a:	a	aa	ah		<u>b</u> aden <u>S</u> ta <u>a</u> t <u>B</u> ah <u>n</u>
ε:	ä		äh		sp <u>ä</u> t z <u>ä</u> h <u>l</u> en
e:	e	ee	eh		W <u>e</u> g T <u>ee</u> s <u>e</u> h <u>e</u> n
i:	i	ie	ih	ieh	K <u>i</u> no s <u>i</u> eb <u>e</u> n <u>i</u> h <u>r</u> Bezi <u>eh</u> ung
o:	o	oo	oh		Br <u>o</u> t B <u>oo</u> t w <u>o</u> h <u>n</u> en
ø:	ö		öh		<u>l</u> ös <u>e</u> n fr <u>ö</u> h <u>l</u> ich
u:	u		uh		B <u>u</u> ch St <u>u</u> h <u>l</u>
y:	ü	y	üh		Sch <u>ü</u> ler Ly <u>r</u> ik fr <u>ü</u> h

- German has eight long vowel sounds.
- Long German vowels are often followed by single consonants (e.g. Mutu) or “h” plus a single consonant (e.g. Stuhl).
- As a rule, if the base word is spelt with an “a”, its derivative or inflected forms will be spelt with an “ä”, not with an “e”: Saal/Säle
Tal/Täler Kahn/Kähne.
- Which German words can you make by inserting a vowel (a, ä, e, i, o, ö, u, ü, y) in the gapped words below?

R_t	S__t	H_hn	w_re
m_ht	w_m	M__r	m_hr
St_l	schr__b	_hn	ged__h
l_s	M__s	S_hn	t_t <u>e</u> n
L_hne	W_t	R_he	m_de
M_he			