

Consonant Sound /j/ spelled “g”

Students could be taught that the letter “g” represents the /j/ sound *only* in front of the letters “e,” “i” or “y” but that there are exceptions where it represents the /g/ sound. The list below is subdivided into “ge,” “gi” and “gy” combinations.

1-syllable

-ge-

age
cage
gell
gem
gene
germ
huge
page
rage
sage
stage
wage

-gi-

gin
gist

-gy-

gym

2-syllable (1st syllable)

-ge-

gen der
gen tle
gent ly
ger bil
ge sture

-gi-

gi ant
gin ger
giraffe*

-gy-

gym nast
gyp sy

2-syllable (2nd syllable)

-ge-

a gent
an gel
dan ger
di gest
en gage
le gend
man ger
o blige
o bliged
pa geant
ram page
ran ger
re fuge
stran ger
sug gest
tan gent
ur gent
wa ges

-gi-

di git
en gine
fra gile
lo gic
ma gic
mar gin
ri gid
tra gic
vir gin

-gy-

cler gy
din gy
spon gy
stin gy

-exception- al gae*

3-syllable (1st syllable)

-ge-

ge ner al
ge ner ate
ge ner ous
ge ne tic
ge ni us
gen tle man
ge nu ine
ger mi nate

-gi-

gibb er ish
gi gan tic
gin ger ly

-gy-

gym na stics

**3-syllable
(2nd syllable)**

-ge-

al ge bra
an ge lic
con ges tion
dan ger ous
sur ger y
tra ge dy

-gi-

di gi tal
en gi neer
le gi ble
lo gi cal
lon gi tude
ma gi cian
re gi ment
re gi ster

-exception-

mar gar ine

**3-syllable
(3rd syllable)**

-ge-

de ter gent
ma na ger
mess en ger
ni tro gen
ox y gen
pass en ger
re fu gee
tee na ger

-gi-

i ma gine
or i gin

-gy-

e ner gy
stra te gy

**4- & 5-syllable
(1st syllable)**

-ge-

ge o gra phy
ge o lo gy
ge o me try

(2nd syllable)

-gi-

le gi sla ture

(3rd syllable)

-ge-

e mer gen cy
re fri ger ate
re fri ger a tor

-gi-

or i gi nal
or i gi nate

(4th syllable)

-gi-

a bor i gi ne
bi o lo gist

-gy-

a po lo gy
bi o lo gy
zo o lo gy

*Indicates an
uncommon spelling