

Rules for the spelling of *ss* and *ß*

If the *s* sound follows a long (tense) vowel, then the *s* sound is spelled with *ß*.

Examples of long vowels followed by *ß*: (Hint: Listen to native speakers to hear the difference between *long* and *short* vowels.)

Fuß, Füße (<i>feet, feet</i>)	die Soße (<i>sauce, dressing</i>)	begrüßen (<i>to greet</i>)	stoßen (<i>to shove, push</i>)
die Größe (<i>size</i>)	die Straße (<i>street, highway</i>)	Spieß (<i>skewer</i>)	groß (<i>large, tall</i>)

If the *s* sound follows a diphthong, then the *s* sound is spelled with *ß*.

Examples of diphthongs followed by *ß*: (Hint: Look for the following spellings to identify diphthongs: *ai, ei, au, eu, äu*)

äußern (<i>to utter, speak</i>)	heiß (<i>hot</i>)	scheußlich (<i>terrible</i>)	außer (<i>except for</i>)
Fleiß (<i>industriousness</i>)	Strauß (<i>bouquet</i>)	du weißt (<i>you know</i>)	preußisch (<i>Prussian</i>)

If the *s* sound follows a short (lax) vowel, then the *s* sound is spelled with *ss*.

Examples of short vowels followed by *ss*: (Hint: Listen to native speakers to hear the difference between *short* and *long* vowels.)

die Nässe (<i>wetness</i>)	die Schüssel (<i>bowl</i>)	messen (<i>to measure</i>)	hassen (<i>to hate</i>)
der Sessel (<i>armchair</i>)	passen (<i>to fit</i>)	es muss (<i>it needs to</i>)	vergessen (<i>to forget</i>)

Old rules that have been abandoned

In the old system, before the spelling reform took place, there were additional rules that now no longer apply.

Double *s* *-ss-* at the end of a word used to contract to *ß*. Now this rule is obsolete.

<i>old</i>	<i>new</i>	<i>reason</i>
Haß (<i>hatred</i>) muß (<i>have to</i>) schoß (<i>shot</i>) Roß (<i>steed, horse</i>) daß (<i>that</i>)	Hass muss schoss Ross dass	The preceding vowel is short. New spelling is according to pronunciation.
Fuß heiß	Fuß heiß	No change, vowel is long. No change, vowel is diphthong.

Double *s* *-ss-* before a consonant used to contract to *ß*. Now this rule is obsolete.

<i>old</i>	<i>new</i>	<i>reason</i>
er läßt (<i>he lets, makes, has</i>) du mußt (<i>you need to</i>) sie ißt (<i>she is eating</i>) hat...gewußt (<i>knew</i>) sie haßt (<i>she hates</i>)	er lässt du musst sie isst hat...gewusst sie hasst	The preceding vowel is short. New spelling is according to pronunciation.
das heißt du stößt	das heißt du stößt	No change, vowel is diphthong. No change, vowel is long.