

Chapter 3

WHICH LETTERS ARE CUT?

1 Cutting as far as possible

This chapter describes which letters used in the TO forms of words can be cut without undermining (rather, the cut improves) the regularity of the sound-symbol correspondence. In most cases it is clear which letters need to be removed: for instance, the B in *doubt* (Rule 1), the last vowel in *principal/principle* (Rule 2), and one C and one M in *accommodate* (Rule 3). In a few cases, however, the proposed cuts entail disadvantages that may be thought to outweigh the advantages. This chapter aims to explore the potential for cutting out letters to the maximum, but explains the disadvantages that occasionally arise. It must be left to the discretion of adult learners not to make cuts which they find excessive, but if CS were to be formally implemented as a standard spelling system for teaching literacy skills to beginners, the implications of the more radical or controversial cuts recommended in this Handbook would need further consideration, with a view to excluding some of them, at least initially, from the system.

2 Illustration by progressive use of CS spellings

As each pattern of letter cutting is explained, the CS forms concerned will from then on be used in the Handbook, so that the effect may be observed. At first, therefore, only a few CS forms occur, but they become steadily more common, until by the end of Chapter 5 the full CS simplified orthography is seen in operation. This progressive introduction of CS means that, early on, many partial CS forms are found, with some redundant letters cut, but others not. For example, Rule 1 cuts initial W from TO *written*, giving *ritten*; but Rule 2 later cuts the E, so that *rittñ* is then the form used until Rule 3 simplifies the double T, producing the final CS form, *ritñ*. The spellings used in Chapter 3 are therefore often not final CS, but intermediate, illustrating the effects of cutting step by step. To check the final CS form of any word, readers should refer to the dictionary in Part III.

3 The Cutting Rules

Of the three Cutting Rules, readers will notice that Rule 1, which cuts letters irrelevant to pronunciation, occupies as much space as Rules 2 and 3 together. This is partly because in TO every letter of the alphabet except

(arguably) Q, R, V, Z sometimes meets the Rule 1 criterion of irrelevance to pronunciation, several letters doing so in a large number of different contexts, and a long catalogue is therefore needed to cover the many words and patterns involved; but Rule 1 is also more complex because it discusses numerous isolated, doubtful cases (eg, whether or not the unique TO form *choir* can be cut to CS *coir*). Rules 2 and 3 on the other hand may cut as many letters from a typical text as Rule 1, but as the patterns are fewer and more comprehensive, they can be described more succinctly.

As explained in Chapter 2, the learner is not expected to memorize the many patterns presented in this chapter. Chapter 3 and the following two are designed for reference, providing a detailed catalogue and analysis of cutting patterns. The exercises in Part II on the other hand will be found to provide not merely learning material with copious examples, but a much more transparent survey of the patterns themselves. The briefest overview, with paradigms for most of the different patterns, is however found on pages 2-15, in the ‘Contents & Catalogue’ preceding Chapter 1.

4 Presentation

Each cutting pattern is headed in bold type with a schematic, generalized description of the cut being made. Examples and explanations then follow, with any TO model for the cut form in brackets. A typical item under Rule 1, Letter A, would then be EA > E: **head/hed** (*bed*). Forms preceded by an asterisk (eg, **pencl*) are inadmissible, while those followed by an asterisk are exempt from the normal cutting rules (eg, *comma**).

Rule 1: LETTERS IRRELEVANT TO PRONUNCIATION

For Rule 1, the letters and their redundant occurrences are listed below alphabetically, letter by letter. Within the entries for the more complex letters, the various patterns are also listed alphabetically (though sometimes under broader sub-headings, such as ‘initial’, ‘final’, ‘postvocalic’ etc), so that any particular spelling pattern can be quickly located.

Redundant A**A.1 AE > E**

A.1.1 AE > E: *anaemia* > *anemia* The letters AE (formerly often written as the ligature Æ) in words derived from Greek or Latin, such as *encyclopaedia*, *mediaeval* and many medical terms (eg, *anaemia*, *anaesthetic*, *faeces*, *haemorrhage*) are now increasingly written without A, especially in America (and generally in French). CS follows this trend, which gives *encyclopedia* (cf French *encyclopédie*), *medieval*, *anemia* (cf French *anémie*), *anesthetic*, *feces*, *hemorrhage*, etc.

A.1.2 AER- > AR-, ER-? The root AER- as in *aerial*, *aeroplane*, etc, clearly contains a redundant vowel letter, as seen by comparison with A in *area* and E in *sombrero*; but whether the A or the E should be regarded as redundant is unclear. Forms such as **aroplane*, **eroplane* are both potentially misleading when set beside, for instance, *arid*, *aroma*, *era*, *erotic*, and since initial AER- is in any case a rare spelling pattern, it is felt better to leave it uncut. It might furthermore be preserved in these cases as a possible model for later spelling regularization of this sound, with forms like *air*, *bear*, *spare* being respelt *aer*, *baer*, *spaer*; but such changes are not contemplated for CS.

A.2 EA > E

A.2.1 Final EA > E in monosyllables: *tea/te* *Flea*, *pea*, *plea*, *sea*, *tea* etc are cut by analogy with TO *be*, *he*, *me*, *she*, *we*, giving CS *fle*, *pe*, *ple*, *se*, *te* (cf E.1.2.1 for *see* — *se*, Y.2 for *key* — *ke* etc). Some users hesitate at the brevity of the resulting forms, especially when suffixes are added, as in the plural (TO *seas*, CS *ses*) and in compounds (CS *penut*, *seside*, *tecup* may appear to have short E as in *pet*, *set* etc); but the cut forms (*se*, *ses* etc) are recommended for their economy and predictability, enabling TO *me*, *tea*, *fee*, *key* to align as CS *me*, *te*, *fe*, *ke*. Parallel in other languages are *te* in the Scandinavian languages, *té* in Spanish, and *tè* in Italian.

A.2.2 EA > E-E: long E doubly indicated

A.2.2.1 *peace* > *pece* By cutting the redundant A, CS aligns TO *peace* with rhymes *fleece*, *Greece*, which lose a medial E (see E.2.1.3), and *niece*, *piece*, which lose I (see I.1.3). CS then writes *flece*, *Grece* (cf *Grecian*), *nece*, *pece*.

A.2.2.2 -EASE > -ESE: *ease* > *ese* The long E in *cease*, *crease*, *decease*, *grease*, *increase*, *lease*, *release* (with voiceless S) and *disease*, *ease*, *please*, *tease* (with voiced S) is shown twice in TO, by the digraph EA and by ‘magic’ E. The TO ending of *these*, *diocese*, *Chinese* provides a model for CS *cese* (cf French *cesser*), *crese*, *decese*, *grese*, *increse*, *relese*, *disese*, *ese*, *plese*, *tese*. Cutting *ease* to *ese* requires *easy* to be written *esy*, which some users find disturbing. The above cuts do not

distinguish between voiced/voiceless S in *ese*, *cese* etc, although this could be done in a number of ways. Most simply, the A could be kept in the voiceless forms (*cease* etc), with only the voiced forms allowed to align with *these*, *Chinese* (*ese*, *plese* etc). If letters were to be substituted, the voiceless forms could be spelt with SS (*ceass*, *creass*, *releass* etc), while S was retained for the voiced forms (*ese*, *plese* etc). Alternatively, Z could be substituted in the voiced forms (*theze*, *Chineze*, *diocenze*, *diseze*, *eze* [also *ezy*], *pleze*), with S left in the voiceless forms (*cese*, *crese* etc). However, since TO does not distinguish voiced/voiceless S in the -EASE words, and since TO forms with -EESE (*geese*, *cheese*, E.2.1.3) can also be reduced to -ESE, the latter is recommended for all the above words, leaving the /s, z/ distinction to be introduced, if desired, by a later reform (see Chapter 6, §1.4).

A.2.2.3 -EATHE > -ETHE: *breathe* > *brethe* The TO verbs *breathe*, *sheathe*, *wreathe* also have their long vowels doubly indicated, and lose A, to become *brethe*, *shethe*, *wrethe* (contrast the CS nouns *breth*, *sheath*, *wreath*; and cf E.2.1.3 for CS *sethe* from TO *seethe*). The final E in *brethe* etc may be taken also to show voiced TH, which further distinguishes the pronunciation of *breth/brethe*, *wreath/wrethe*. It is perhaps regrettable that the noun/verb pairs *sheath/shethe*, *wreath/wrethe* come to spell their vowels differently; but CS does not allow the kind of solution to this anomaly which a more radical reform might suggest (eg, *shieth/shieth*, etc).

A.2.2.4 -EAVE > -EVE: *leave* > *leve* This spelling occurs in *bereave*, *cleave*, *eaves*, *heave*, *leave*, *weave*, but TO offers a simpler model in *eve*, *breve*, *Steve*, and CS therefore writes *bereve*, *cleve*, *eves*, *heve*, *leve*, *weve*. (E.2.1.3 and I.1.3 show how by similarly cutting the patterns of *sleeve*, *receive*, *believe* to *sleve*, *receve*, *beleve* some notoriously troublesome variants of English spelling are aligned.) The loss of A in these words also brings them closer to related forms such as *bereft*, *cleft*, *left*, *weft*, and provides a direct parallel with *breth* > *brethe*. TO *cleaver* becomes CS *clever*, but since TO *clever* becomes CS *clevr* by Rule 2, the two words remain distinct. The plural of *leaf*, *sheaf* retains the A of the singular, giving CS *leavs*, *sheavs*, not **leves*, **sheves* (cf E.1.1.15).

A.2.3 -EA- > -E- pronounced as short E

A.2.3.1 -EA- > -E-: *head* > *hed* There are in TO about 50 mostly common base-words (and many more derivatives) spelt with EA pronounced as short E (the A being redundant): *bread*, *breadth*, *breakfast*, *breast*, *breath*, *cleanliness*, *cleanse*, *dead*, *deaf*, *dealt*, *death*, *dread*, *dreamt*, *endeavour*, *feather*, *head*, *health*, *heather*, *heaven*, *heavy*, *instead*, *jealous*, *lead* (the metal), *leant*, *leapt*, *leather*, *leaven*, *meadow*, *meant*, *measure*, *peasant*, *pheasant*, *pleasure*, *read* (past tense), *ready*, *realm*, *spread*, *steady*, *stealth*, *sweat*, *thread*, *threat*, *treachery*, *tread*, *treasure*, *wealth*, *weapon*, *weather*, *zealous*. The standard use of E, EA (as in *bed*, *bead*) gives CS *bred*,

breth, brekfast, brest, breth, clenliness, clense, ded, def, delt, deth, dred, dremt, hed, helth, hevy, insted, led, lent, lept, ment, red, redy, relm, spread, stedy, stelth, swet, thred, thret, tred, welth; the other words in the TO list above also lose A, but their CS forms are not shown here as they lose other letters too (eg, *jealous* > *jelus*). (cf French *levain, mesure, trésor*; Welsh *ffasant, mesur, pleser*) Two particularly useful effects of this cut are firstly to align the metal *led* with the homophonous past tense of the verb *to lead* (*he led*), rather than, as in TO, with the infinitive; and secondly, the past tense of *to read* is aligned with its homophone, the colour *red*, rather than with the infinitive and present tense of the verb, as confusingly occurs in TO. A slight complication arises from cutting those of the above words in which the EA is followed by a single consonant and a vowel (*heady, ready, steady, sweaty, treading* etc), in that, by TO patterns of sound-symbol correspondence, the CS form may appear to suggest a long E vowel rather than the short one; thus *redy, swety* might be misread as *reedy, sweety*. To prevent any such ambiguity, it would be possible to double the consonants and write *heddy* (cf *eddy*) and *swetty* (cf *jetty*). However, E rarely has its long value in such positions (long E is usually spelt with a digraph), so such misreading would be unlikely; furthermore, the reduction of most -ING suffixes to CS -NG enables final CS to distinguish the endings of *tredng* and *preceding*, the latter keeping its full -ING ending. This pattern is discussed further in Sections 2 and 3 of the present chapter (Rule 2 on inflections, Rule 3 on simplifying doubled consonants, §2.5), and we will here simply note the recommended final CS forms *heddy, redy, stedy, swetng, dredng, hedng, spreadng, thredng, tredng*.

A.2.3.2 -EAR- > -ER-: *earn* > *ern* A few words with -EAR- pronounced as ER also lose A: *earl, early, earn, earnest, earth, heard, hearse, learn, pearl* become CS *erl, erly, ern* (cf *fern*), *ernest* (cf the name *Ernest*), *erth* (cf *berth*), *herd, herse* (cf *verse*), *lern* (cf *tern*), *perl* (cf French *perle*).

A.2.4 EA > E pronounced as long A

A.2.4.1 -EA- > -E-: *break* > *brek* More controversial than the above EA > E cuts are three words with EA pronounced as AY: *break, great, steak* (also biblical *yea* and some Irish names such as *Reagan, Shea, Yeats*). CS can cut the A and write *brek, gret, stek* (cf French *biftek*, Italian *bistecca* for *beafsteak*); but some writers may prefer the TO forms, although they misleadingly suggest that *break/beak, great/eat* rhyme. CS asks not whether *brek, gret, stek* are ideal spellings, but whether they offer a sufficient improvement on *break, great, steak* to justify cutting the A. Is it better for *great* to appear to rhyme with *bet* (whose vowel is phonetically closer) or with *beat*? CS writes *brekfast* in any case by Rule A.2.3.1. This *Handbook* will henceforth use the phonetically closer, more economical forms without A, but a sounder, if more radical, solution (not proposed for CS) would be to respell these words with another vowel digraph;

possibilities include replacing the A by I to give *breik, steik, greit* (cf TO *eight, freight, weight* which become CS *eit, weit, freit*), or else reversing the EA with the digraph AE to give *braek, graet, staek*, or else (visually more disturbing than EI or AE) using the common TO digraph AI to give *braik, grait, staik*.

A.2.4.2 -EAR > -ER: *pear* > *per* Especially confusing in TO are the *tear* words, of which five (*bear, pear, swear, tear, wear*) conflict with the standard pronunciation of the rest (*appear, clear, dear, drear, ear, fear, gear, hear, near, rear, shear, smear, spear, tear, year*), with *tear* itself pronounced either way according to meaning (contrast *teardrop, wear & tear*). These can be distinguished in CS by cutting the A from the anomalous five (*ber, per, swer, ter, wer*). Some users feel that *bear* etc should not appear to rhyme with *her*, and the merger of TO *wear/were* as CS *wer* may seem even more questionable; but in some accents *bear, her* rhyme anyway, and the merged CS form *ther* for TO *their/there* (cf E.1.3, I.1.4) establishes a coherent set of words with this pattern of symbol-sound correspondence. This regularity is recommended as economical and much preferable to the irregularity of TO. More radical would be to use TO *their* as a model and respell the *bear*-group as *beir, peir, sweir, teir*, but TO *wear* respelt as *weir* would conflict with TO *weir*; another radical alternative would be to write *baer, paer, swaer, taer, waer* (cf A.1.2, *aerial*), but such forms are not proposed for CS.

A.3 -OA- > -O-

A.3.1 *broad* > *brod* Just as CS recommends cutting the TO spellings *break, great, steak* to *brek, gret, stek* to give a less anomalous but still imperfect spelling, so it can cut the A in *broad* which in TO suggests a rhyme with *road*. Clearly the A is anomalous, but it may be objected that CS *brod* is no better, as it falsely appears to rhyme with *rod*. Arguments in favour of *brod* are: O often has the AW value (eg, as before R in *or, bore, story* and in some accents before other letters too — Scots pronounce *cot* as *caught, offal* as *awful*, and some speakers give the O in *lost, off, ought* the same value as in *broad*), and the OA of *broad* is phonetically closer to the O of *rod* than to the OA of *road* anyway. As with *brek* etc, we must ask not whether *brod* is an ideal spelling, but whether it is better than *broad*. With A, *broad* is uniquely anomalous and inevitably leads to mispronunciation by foreign speakers; without A, *brod* conforms to some existing patterns and is more economical; it is therefore recommended for CS.

A.3.2 -OAL > -OL? An O before L is widely pronounced long (*bold, bolt, soldier, control*), and this model might enable *coal, foal, goal, shoal* to cut A, giving **col, *fol* etc (cf U.3.3 for TO *soul* cut to CS *sol*, also W.2 for TO *bowl* cut to CS *bol* and E.1.1.8.2 for objections to cutting *dole, mole, pole, sole, vole* to **dol* etc; *droll, roll, stroll* etc become *drol, rol,*

strol by Rule 3). Historically there has been much uncertainty over these patterns, with *coal/cole* formerly alternative spellings. Yet although cutting A in -OAL would help align the TO variants *foal, pole, roll, soul, bowl*, there are difficulties: TO *col, doll* (CS *dol*) with short O show a different sound-symbol correspondence, and -ING forms such as *coaling* might be unrecognizable as **colng*. It is therefore recommended that when TO represents the long value of O with the pattern OAL or with ‘magic’ E, no cut should be made, so that TO *coal, pole* and parallel spellings are unchanged, although *soul, bowl, roll* etc are cut. A more radical reform than CS might, however, suggest the unambiguous ‘German’ digraph OH for the long O here, giving *cohl, pohl, sohl, bohl*, etc.

A.3.3 -OAR > -OR: *coarse* > *corse* CS can cut A from words containing OAR by deeming them to have the vowel sound of OR: *oar, board, coarse, hoarse* are then written *or, bord, corse, horse*. However, pronunciation varies, and some users may prefer to keep *or/oar, horse/hoarse, coarse/course* etc distinct.

A.3.4 LOATH > LOTH: *loathe* > *lothe* CS cuts A from *loath, loathe* by analogy with *loth, both, clothe* to give *loth, lothe*.

A.4 -ICALLY > -ICLY: *basically* > *basicly* In TO most adjectives ending in -IC add -ALLY to form their adverbs (*basic* > *basically*). However, *public* does not do so, and final CS adopts the pattern of *publicly* for the TO -ICALLY words too, giving *basicly, chronically, domesticly, enthusiastically* etc. In fact, after CS Rule 2 has harmonized endings as in *musical, simple* to give *musicl, simpl*, CS aligns several variant patterns by which TO forms adverbs (TO *publicly, basically, musically, simply*); the CS rule is that adverbs are formed by adding -LY to the adjective (or just -Y if the adjective already ends in -L), giving CS *publicly, basicly, musicly, simply* (final E is still dropped as in TO: *noble* > *nobly*). In this section of Chapter 3 adverbs based on -IC words will henceforth be written -ICLY (*basicly*), but -AL words will still write their adverbs -ALLY (eg, *naturally, normally*) until Rule 2 (Category 1, 1.1.L.A) is applied, giving *natrllly, normlly*; Rule 3 (5.2.1.LL) then simplifies the LL to give CS *natrly, normly*, to achieve final, full alignment with *publicly*.

A.5 Miscellaneous: *cocoa* > *coco* The letter A in *aisle, ay, aye, beauty, cocoa, quay* is anomalous and is cut (*isle, y, beuty, coco, quy*, though final CS makes further cuts in some of these). CS also prefers the shorter form *bazar* to its longer TO alternative *bazaar*, and if we pronounce *restaurant* with only two syllables, we can cut the AU to give *restrant*. TO *carriage, marriage* align with TO *vestige* without A, as *carrige, marrige*. The common American reduction of *toward(s)* to a single syllable could suggest a CS form *tord(s)*

Redundant B

B.1 Short vowel +MB > +M: *dumb* > *dum* Silent final B occurs in a number of words after a short vowel +M, with the B in those marked † below inserted by analogy although never pronounced and etymologically unfounded: *aplomb*, *bomb*, *crumb*† (Samuel Johnson's 1755 dictionary gave *crum* as an alternative to *crumb*), *dumb*, *jamb*, *lamb*, *limb*†, *numb*†, *plumb*, *succumb*, *thumb*†. CS writes these words with final M: *aplom*, *bom* (cf *from*), *crum*, *dum* (cf *sum*; TO already has *dumfound* and *dummy* without B), *plum* (cf Welsh *plwm* 'led metal') etc. But B must be kept in *bombard*, *crumble* etc, where it is pronounced. Parallel forms ending in M (*ram*, *dim* etc) double the M before -ING in TO (*ramming*, *dimming*), but by CS Rule 2 merely add -NG (*ramng*, *dimng*); the same pattern applies after the loss of final B in verbs ending in TO -MB, giving *bomng*, *lamng*, *plumng*, *succumng*, *thumng*. (For further discussion of this question, see Rule 2, §2.NG on cutting -ING, and Rule 3, §3.2 on simplifying doubled consonants.)

B.2 -BT > -T: *debt* > *det* Silent, medial B occurs in *debt*, *doubt*, *subtle*, although these words were earlier written without B. CS writes: *det* (cf French *dette*, and rhyming *let*), *dout* (cf French *doute*, and rhyming *out*) and (after applying Rule 2) *sutl*.

B.3 No cut in long vowel +MB: *comb* When final -MB follows a long vowel as in *climb*, *comb*, *tomb*, *womb*, CS keeps the silent B, as it has the same function as 'magic' E. Thus *tomb* is not cut to **tom*, nor must *climb* appear to rhyme with *him*. Respelling, perhaps as *clym*, *cohm* (or *coam*), *toom*, *woom* (or even *tuum*, *wuum*, or *twm*, *wwm*), would resolve the problem, but such radical changes are not envisaged for CS (see Chapter 6, §1.3.2 for further discussion of *clym* for *climb*).

Redundant C

C.1 -CK > -K: see Rule 3 Although the C in CK is effectively redundant and so normally cut, the CK digraph will be treated as a doubled consonant, equivalent to CC or KK, and its loss of C is therefore discussed in Section 3 of this chapter, under Rule 3, along with the simplification of all other doubled consonants.

C.2 -CQ- > -Q-: *acquit* > *aquit* Redundant C occurs in the digraph CQ (*acquaint*, *acquiesce*, *acquire*, *acquit*, *lacquer*), and cutting then produces *acquaint* (cf *aquatic*), *aquiesce*, *acquire* (cf *aquiline*), *aquit* (and, after other cuts, *laqr*). See also Rule 3 (§4.1, Note 3).

C.3 SC- > S-: *descend* > *desend* After S, the letter C is often redundant before E, I, Y (in *scent*, *scissors*, *scythe* it was even inserted without etymological justification): *adolescent*, *ascetic*, *descend* (contrast

descant), *disciple* (contrast *disco*), *miscellaneous*, *muscle* (despite *muscular*; but cf *mussel*), *nascent*, *scene*, *scent*, *sceptre* (contrast *sceptic*, *septic*), *science*, *scissors*, *scythe*, *viscera*. CS writes *asetic*, *desend*, *disiple*, *nasent*, *sene*, *sent*, *sience*, *sythe* (and, after other cuts, *adlesnt*, *mislaneus*, *musl* [for both *muscle*, *mussel*], *septr*, *sisrs*, *visra*). But after a short stressed vowel and immediately before another vowel letter, as in *resuscitate* and in words ending in -SCE (eg, TO *acquiesce*, *coalesce*, *effervesce*, *reminisce*), the C is needed, exactly as SS is in these circumstances (see Rule 3, §2.4SS) — such forms as **coales* or **reminise* would be quite misleading. (After Rule 2 has introduced a following consonant, the C can be cut in the normal way, giving final CS *adlesnt*, *aquiesnt*, *coalesd*, *remnisng*.)

C.4 SCH > SH: *schist* > *shist* In various (often German or Yiddish) words with initial SCH- pronounced as SH, the C can be cut, giving eg, *meershaum*, *shist*, *shmaltz*, *shnapps*, *shnitzel*, *shwa*, unless priority were given to retaining the international spelling of such words. *Schedule* has the problem that it would become *shedule* by British pronunciation, but *scedule* by American pronunciation as recommended by Noah Webster; for the sake of uniformity it is therefore recommended the initial SCH- of *schedule* be left uncut (cf O.4.2 for a similar Anglo-American dilemma over TO *route*). (See E.1.1.8.3 for cutting to *schedul*.) *Schism* could be cut to *sism*, *shism* or *scism*, according to an agreed pronunciation.

C.5 -XC- > -X-: *except* > *exept* Cutting C in *exceed*, *excel*, *except*, *excerpt*, *excess*, *excise*, *excite* produces CS *exeed*, *exel*, *exept*, *exerpt*, *exess*, *exise*, *exite*. It may be objected that the C here serves to show that the X is pronounced as voiceless /ks/, rather than as voiced /gz/ (*except/exempt* for instance often contrast voiceless/voiced X); but voicing is already so variable without C in TO (*execute* may have voiceless X, but in *executor* the X may be voiced) that cutting C after EX- may be seen rather as a helpful simplification. Furthermore, morphemic S was lost after X in Latin before the pattern entered English and is therefore not found in *exist* (despite *consist*, *persist*, *resist* etc), *expect* (despite *aspect*, *inspect*, *respect*), *expatiate* (despite *spatial*), *expire* (despite *conspire*, *inspire*, *perspire*, *respire*), *extinguish*, *exert* (contrast *desert*), *exude*, *exult* (contrast *insult*, *result*), and by this analogy CS need not keep C in *exite* (despite *incite*, *recite* etc) either. The final CS form of TO *excellent* is *exlnt*. See also Rule 3 (§4.1, Note 3).

C.6 Silent C is cut from *victuals*, *yacht* (final CS *vittls*, *yat*). The alternative TO form *tsar* is preferred to *czar*, as better indicating the sound and as a more exact transcription of the Russian spelling.

C.7 Retaining C as SH: *conscience* > *conciencie* In a number of words C is associated with S, together representing the sound of SH, and the possibility can be considered of cutting either S or C from TO *conscience*, *conscious*, *crescendo*, *fascist*, *fuchsia*, *luscious*. Since C already has the value

of SH in some words (eg, *ocean, musician, ancient, suspicion, delicious*), that might be regarded as another standard value of C, perhaps with a view to a longer term reallocation of the values of C which could transfer its two main values to K and S and keep SH as its sole unambiguous value (steps in this direction are taken under C.8, C.9, below; see also Chapter 6, §1.3.2). See under S.5 for discussion of the CS cut of S from *conscience, conscious*, etc.

C.8 S preferred to C: *defence* > *defense* When alternative (often American) forms use S, CS prefers them to forms with C: *defense* (cf also French *défense*), *license, mortise, offense* (cf French *offense*), *practise* (for TO *practice*, but with final CS *practis*), *pretense*; earlier *expenche* is now *expense* in TO. We may, however, hesitate in the case of American *vise* for British *vice* (the tool), insofar as it conflicts with the voiceless/voiced C/S alternation of *advice/advise*, etc.

C.9 K preferred to C: *disc* > *disk* CS prefers unambiguous (often American) K to ambiguous C where alternative forms with K already exist in TO: *ankylosis, disk, leukemia, mollusk, skeptic* rather than *anchylosis, disc, leuchaemia, mollusc, sceptic*.

C.10 -CTI- or -XI-: *connection* or *connexion*? For discussion of the -CTI-/-XI alternatives, see X.

C.11 Silent ‘magic’ C retained: *indict* Silent C has a ‘magic’, lengthening effect on the preceding I in *indict*, and would have to be kept, unless the word were respelt *indynt* (perhaps by extending the IG > Y substitution rule explained in Chapter 4 and also discussed in Chapter 6, 1.3.2). TO *indite* has a different meaning.

Redundant D

D.1 -DG- > -J-: see Chapter 4 The digraph -DG- serves as a kind of doubled soft G after a short vowel (*badge, ledge, bridge, lodge, budge, gadget, porridge, dodgem, cudgel, judgment*). However, if soft G is always spelt J in CS (see Chapter 4), the D is redundant and can be cut, resulting (after other cuts) in *baj, lej, brij, loj, buj, gajet, porij, dojm, cujl, jujmnt*. Until J is substituted for DG, the D will be kept in this digraph.

D.2 ADJ- > AJ-: *adjust* > *ajust* In initial ADJ- (*adjacent, adjective, adjoin, adjourn, adjudicate, adjust, adjutant*) the sound of the D is already represented in the following J (as shown by the phonetic representation of the sound as /dʒ/), and is cut to give *ajacent, ajective, ajoin, ajourn, ajudicate, ajust, ajutant* (cf *ajar*). French, it will be noted, already uses the forms: *ajourner, ajuster*. See also Rule 3 (§4.1, Note 3).

D.3 -D- beside -N-: *handkerchief* > *hankerchief* In a few words (*handkerchief*, *handsome*, *sandwich*, *Wednesday*) D is commonly unpronounced next to N and can then be cut, giving *hankerchief*, *hansome*, *sanwich*, *wenesday* (final CS *hankrchief*, *hansm*, *wensday*).

Redundant E,

the most commonly cut letter when converting TO to CS, may occur in final position (discussed in Subsection 1, below), in medial, or, occasionally, initial position (Subsection 2), and in inflections (Subsection 3).

E.1 Redundant final E

E.1.1 After consonants.

E.1.1.1 *the* > *th* The economy of writing the most common word in English as *th* is attractive, but the reduction tends to grate with new readers of CS, and some users feel that its pronunciation demands E. However, if *sea*, *see*, *key* etc are cut to *se*, *se*, *ke* (see A.2.1, E.1.2.1, Y.2), it would be useful for *th/be* not to suggest a rhyme, as *be/the* misleadingly do in TO. It is worth recalling that in 16th century writing an phrase such as TO *the other* could be compressed to *thother*.

E.1.1.2 TO alternatives: *axe* > *ax* Some alternative spellings with and without final E are already found in TO, the shorter form especially in America. Where TO may write *axe*, *adze*, *caviare*, *Cypriote*, *preterite*, *ptomaine*, *stye* (cf E.1.2.5), CS prefers *ax* (American; cf *tax*), *adz* (American), *caviar*, *Cypriot*, *preterit*, *ptomain*, *sty*. Similarly CS prefers American *program* to *programme*, and would prefer the SS endings of *carcass*, *premiss* to the alternatives with final E (*carcase*, *premise*), if E.1.1.13 below did not align these words with *canvas* (*carcas*, *premis*).

E.1.1.3 O with short U-value + consonant +E: *come* > *com* Words having O with a short U-value lose misleading final E: *com*, *som* (cf *company*, *home*), *don*, *non* (cf *son*), *dov*, *glov*, *lov* (contrast *move*, *drove*). Words ending in suffix -SOME (eg, *awsome*) similarly lose this E (final CS *awsm*).

E.1.1.4 -FE > -F: *carafe* > *caraf* This ending occurs in *carafe*, *giraffe*, which are cut to *caraf*, *giraff* (final CS *jiraf*).

E.1.1.5.1 -DGE > -DG > -J: see Chapter 4 (See D3 and Chapter 4 for DG > J substitution.) Redundant -E is cut after DG as in *badge*, *ledge*, *bridge*, *lodge*, *judge*, *knowledge*, *porridge* (cf TO *Bridgnorth*, *acknowledgment*, *judgment* with DG without following E).

E.1.1.5.2 -GE > -J: see Chapter 4 If, as is suggested in Chapter 4, CS always substitutes J for soft G, final -E is cut from word-final TO -GE, unless it has ‘magic’ function indicating a preceding long vowel.

Final -E is therefore kept in *waje*, *enraje*, *besieje*, *oblije*, *huje* etc, but cut from words such as *language*, *village*, *privilege*, *vestige*, giving *languaj*, *villaj*, *privilej*, *vestij* (final CS *beseje*, *vilaj*, *privlej*).

E.1.1.6 -GUE > -G: *league* > *leag* Several polysyllabic words ending in British TO -OGUE are written just -OG in America and therefore also in CS: *analog*, *catalog*, *demagog*, *dialog*, *epilog*, *monolog*, *pedagog*, *synagog*, etc. Similarly, *league*, *colleague*, *meringue*, *tongue* become *leag*, *colleag*, *mering*, *tong* (ambiguity between TO *tongs/tongues*, both spelt *tongs* in CS, would be clarified by the context). Final ('magic') -E is not cut when the preceding vowel has long value, as in *vague*, *fatigue*, *intrigue*, *vogue*, *fugue*, although respelling of soft G with J (see Chapter 4) can allow the U to be cut (see U.2.1), giving CS *vage*, *fatige*, *intrige*, *voge*, *fuge* (contrast soft G respelt J in CS *paje*, *prestije*, *oblije*, *huje*).

E.1.1.7 Consonant +LE > consonant +L: *little* > *littl* Unless the final -E is 'magic', indicating that the preceding vowel is long, CS cuts it in this position, giving *eatabl*, *edibl*, *solubl*, *doubl*, *uncl*, *tickl*, *beadl*, *paddl*, *muffl*, *eagl*, *toggl*, *principl*, *appl*, *steapl*, *wrestl*, *beetl*, *littl*, *dazzl* (preceding doubled consonants in these words are subsequently simplified by Rule 3). But the long A, I, U in *able*, *maple*, *bible*, *rifle*, *noble*, *scruple* etc require the 'magic' -E to be kept, as does the long E in CS *peple*. Final syllabic -L will at first seem strange in English, but examples of its use elsewhere may reassure: it is seen in some German forms (eg, *dirndl*, *Lendl*), in Welsh (eg, *trestl*, *posibl*), in Old English (Anglo-Saxon *aepl* 'apple') and in various other languages such as Arabic and Icelandic. The use of final syllabic -L provides a model for cutting many other endings under Rule 2, as when TO *apple/chapel*, *principal/principle* align as *appl* (by Rule 3 CS *apl*)/*chapl* and *principl*.

E.1.1.8 Vowel +-LE > vowel +-L

E.1.1.8.1 -ILE > American -L: *virile* > *viril* Those (eg, Americans) who pronounce *hostel/hostile*, *missal/missile* alike, and give the same ending to *agile*, *docile*, *fertile*, *fragile*, *futile*, *infantile*, *juvenile*, *mobile*, *servile*, *sterile*, *tactile*, *tensile*, *textile*, *virile*, *versatile*, *volatile*, etc may wish to cut final -E from such words (cf *fossile* as earlier spelling of *fossil*), giving *agil*, *docil*, *fertil*, *fragil*, *futil*, *hostil*, *infantil*, *juvenil*, *missil*, *mobil*, *servil*, *steril*, *tactil*, *tensil*, *textil*, *viril*, *versatil*, *volatil*. (By Rule 2, many of these words lose -I- as well, giving eg, CS *fertil*, *infantl*, *servl*, *versatl*, etc.) These cuts are unlikely to appeal to speakers with British pronunciation, for whom the final syllable of these words rhymes with *mile*.

E.1.1.8.2 -OLE not cut to -OL: *pole* See A.3.2 above for discussion of the possible reduction of the patterns in TO *coal*, *pole*, *roll*, *soul*, *bowl* to the minimal -OL pattern, as in *control*. It is there explained why the pattern of *dole*, *mole*, *pole*, *role*, *sole*, *vole* should not lose final -E.

E.1.1.8.3 -ULE > -UL: *module* > *modul* Th broadly similar pronunciation of words ending in -UAL (*actual*, etc) and -ULE (*module*, etc) can be shown in CS by cutting both endings to -UL, giving *modul* and by Rule 2 (§1.6.3 etc) *actul*. Other -ULE endings occur in TO *globule*, *ridicule*, *schedule*, which then becom CS *globul*, *ridicul*, *schedul*. TO *annul** is th only polysyllabic form already ending in -UL, and it remains anomalous — se Rule 2, §1.6.3.XV.3.XUL.

E.1.1.9 -NE > -N: *destine* > *destin* Words with final -INE sounded as -IN such as TO *destine*, *determine*, *discipline*, *doctrine*, *engine*, *examine*, *famine*, *feminine*, *genuine*, *heroine*, *imagine*, *intestine*, *jasmine*, *masculine*, *medicine*, *urine* lose th -E, giving *destin*, *determin*, *disiplin*, *doctrin*, *engin* (cf French *engin*), *examin*, *famin*, *feminin* (cf French *féminin*), *genuin*, *imagin*, *heroin*, *intestin*, *jasmin* (cf French *jasmin*), *masculin* (cf French *masculin*), *medicin*, *urin*; these forms then match their rhymes *assassin*, *bumpkin*, *catkin*, *coffin*, *cousin*, *dolphin*, *margin*, *origin*, *penguin*, *resin*, *robin*, *virgin*, etc and are distinguished from words with long I such as *define*, *supine* etc. (Many words of th *destin* type also lose their I by Rule 2, eg, final CS *destn*.) Where th I has long ‘continental’ value as in *machine*, *routine* etc, final -E is not cut, though especially in th case of chemical substances th pronunciation may vary — TO *glycerine*, for instance, may rhyme with either *machine* or with *medicin*, and CS then prefers th shorter value for its more economical spelling. Redundant final -E also occurs in a few monosyllabls after N: in addition to *don*, *non* (cf E.1.1.3 above), th past tense of *shine* loses its -E, turning TO *shone* into CS *shon* (cf *on*, *tone*).

E.1.1.10 *Europe* > *Europ* If place-names are cut, *Europe* would lose final -E (cf *develop*).

E.1.1.11 -QUE > -Q: *plaque* > *plaq* Unless it has ‘magic’ function, indicating a preceding long vowel (as in *opaque*, *clique*, *critique*, *mystique*, *oblique*, *pique*, *physique*, *technique*, *brusque*), final -E is removed from th -QUE ending, and *masque*, *plaque*, *arabesque*, *burlesque*, *grotesque*, *picaresque*, *picturesque*, *baroque*, *torque*, *mosque* becom (with additional loss of silent U after Q for which see U.2.2) *masq*, *plaq*, *arabesq*, *burlesq*, *grotesq*, *picaresq*, *picturesq*, *baroq*, *mosq*. For British *barque*, *cheque*, CS *bark*, *chek*, see under Q.

E.1.1.12 -RE > -R

E.1.1.12.1 *Ar*, *wer*, *wher* These very common words have a misleading final -E which CS removes: *ar* (cf *bar*, *bare*), *wer* (cf *her*, *here*). Th pronunciation of *there*, *where* can be usefully distinguished from that of *here* by writing *ther*, *wher*, though at th expense of an apparent rhyme with *her* (see under A.2.4.2 *pear* — *per*, I.1.4 *their* — *ther* for discussion of this point). CS *wher* alrely occurs in TO *wherever*.

E.1.1.12.2 Consonant +RE > -E: *centre* > *centr* CS cuts final -E from th British forms *calibre, centre, goitre, manoeuvre, meagre, reconnoitre, septre* (TO *sceptre*), *sombre, spectre, theatre* giving *calibr, centr, goitr, meagr, manoeuvr, reconnoitr, septr, sombr, spectr, theatr*. (If th final -E has a ‘magic’ function, indicating a preceding long vowel, th TO form is not cut: *acre, fibre, litre, lucre, mediocre, metre, mitre, ochre, ogre, sabre, saltpetre*.) Forms such as CS *centr* overcom th American-British discrepancy between th spellings *center/centre*, since th equivalent American forms with -ER also lose th E; but this occurs by Rule 2, not Rule 1 as here, and is explained in Section 2 of this chapter.

E.1.1.12.3 -IRE > -IR: *Cheshire* > *Cheshir* If shire names ar not pronounced with long I, th final -E may be cut: *Cheshir*.

E.1.1.12.4 -ORE > -OR: *before* > *befor* Final -ORE loses -E in *adore, before, bore, core, deplore, explore, fore, ignore, more, ore, sore, store, swore, tore, whore* (cf *for, abhor*), giving CS *ador, befor, bor, cor, deplor, explor, for, ignor, mor, or, sor, stor, swor, tor, whor*. Th E is similarly cut befor suffixes, as in CS *adord, explorr, ignorng* (see Rule 2 for these forms). Th reduction of th prefix *fore-* to *for-* overcoms th uncertainty surrounding th spelling of *forgo/forego*. For som speakers, notably Scottish, th loss of this final -E may disturb if their pronunciation distinguishes short O in *or* (giving it th same value as in *off*) and long O in *more*, giving it th same value as in *mole*. Here, as elsewhere, CS proposes that th standard spelling should represent th simplest common denominator among current pronunciations.

E.1.1.12.5 -URE > -UR: *nature* > *natur* Unstressed -URE, as in *exposure, figure, injure, lecture, leisure, mesure, nature, picture, pressure, procedure, seizure, tenure, trespure, verdure* etc, loses final -E, giving CS *exposur, figur, injur, lectur, leisur, mesur, natur, pictur, pressur, procedur, seizur, tenur, tresur, verdur* etc. (See Rule 2 for forms such as *figr, lecturr, mesurng*.) However, when final -URE is stressed with th -E effectively having ‘magic’ function, it is not cut and CS keeps th TO form of *endure, manure, mature, secure* etc. CS *brochur* implies first syllable stress.

E.1.1.13 Retaining or cutting -SE: *tense, practis* CS normally keeps final -E after voiceless S to avoid confusion with voiced inflectional -S; *dense, tease* etc ar thus not cut to *dens, teas* (cf retention of final -SS by Rule 3, §1.7 & 2.4.SS). Befor a suffix beginning with a consonant, th E can be cut, so CS rites *else*, but *elswher*. Various disyllabic words with stress on th first syllable and voiceless S lose final E by analogy with TO *atlas, tennis*, giving *carcas, practis* (for TO *practice* as well as *practise*; cf Welsh *practis*), *premis, promis, purchas, purpos, porpois, tortois*; these endings then align usefully with simplified -SS forms like CS *compas, trespas* (se Rule 3, §1.7.SS), and contrast with th different letter

values of forms retaining -SE, like *erase*, *surprise*, *suppose*, *turquoise*, etc. Th TO alternatives *carcass*, *premiss* for *carcase*, *premise* wer discussed under E.1.1.2 above; for TO *cheese*, *geese* (CS *chese*, *gese*), see E.2.1.3 below. A particular anomaly is *whose*, which as a possessive, comparabl to *hers*, *its*, *ours*, *thers*, *yours* (see Chapter 5 for possessive apostrophe), is cut to *whos* (final CS *hos*). French final -SSE with stressed final syllable is cut to -SS, giving *finess*, *largess*, *lacross*, as well as *mouss*.

E.1.1.14 -TE > -T: *opposite* > *opposit* Final vowel +TE loses -E exept when th -E is ‘magic’, indicating a preceding long vowel. This enables CS to distinguish nouns/ajectives such as *appropriat*, *delegat*, *graduat*, *immediat* from corresponding verbs such as *to appropriate*, *to delegate*, *to graduate*, *to mediate* on the other, and likewise many other such pairs. Similarly CS distinguishes *definit*, *infinet* (final CS *defnit*, *infnit*) from *finite*, and aligns *opposit* with *deposit* (formerly spelt *deposite*). *Minut* (= 60 seconds) is distinguished from th ajective *minute* (= ‘very small’).

E.1.1.15 -VE > -V: *give* > *giv* Words ending in th sound /v/ usually have a following silent and (unless ‘magic’) redundant final -E in TO. If th -E is not needed to show a preceding long vowel (as in *save*, *eve*, *alive*, *move*, *rove*), CS cuts it, as in som very common words such as *hav* (cf *lav*, *save*), *giv*, *liv* (cf *spiv*, *dive*), as well as in *siev* (for loss of medial E to *giv* final CS *siv*, E.2.1.4 below), and in many words ending in TO -LVE, -RVE, such as *salv*, *twelv*, *solv*, *starv*, *serv*, *curv*. TO *mauve* is cut to CS *mauv*. Particularly common ar words ending in -IVE: *activ*, *subversiv*, *oliv*. If th A in TO *octave* is deemed not to hav long value, CS can write *octav*. Th loss of -E in *hav* means that contracted forms such as TO *I’ve*, *we’ve*, *you’ve*, *they’ve* becom CS *I’v*, *we’v*, *you’v*, *they’v*. Th plural of *leaf*, *sheaf*, *elf*, *loaf*, *thief*, *wolf*, *half*, *self*, *shelf* becoms CS *leavs*, *sheavs*, *elvs*, *loavs*, *thievs*, *wolvs*, *halvs*, *selvs*, *shelvs* (cf A.2.2.4). *Sleeve*, however, keeps its final -E, being cut to *sleve* to align with *eve*, *leve*, *receve*, *beleve* (cf A.2.2.4 for *leve*, I.1.3 for *receve*, *beleve*).

E.1.1.16 -WE > -W: *ewe* > *ew* *Ewe* rhymes with *few* and loses final -E, to giv CS *ew*. Likewise TO *owe* loses final -E to becom *ow* (in final CS th rebus *I.o.u.* represents th full spelling, and no longer requires full-stops).

E.1.1.17 French final -E: *brunette* > *brunett* A dilemma is posed by som French loans, wher final -E may hav a function not otherwise found in English. Thus in *brunette*, *cigarette*, *pipette*, *vignette* th typically French suffix -ETTE indicates a stressed final syllabl, and it may be felt that both as a stress-marker and for th sake of international compatibility this ending should not be cut. However, forms such as *cadet*, *minuet*, *quartet* and th American alternativ spelling *cigaret* can serv as models for such a cut with final stressed syllabl, giving (with TT simplified by Rule 3) *brunet*, *pipet*, *vignet* (similarly CS *gavot* from TO *gavotte*). (It

would, however, also be possible to indicate the stress pattern by retaining the TT, as in the German *Quartett*.) On the other hand, CS keeps final -E from French loans such as *collage* (final CS *colaje*), so that they may be distinguished from the ending of *village*, etc. More problematic are British-American *moustache*: *mustache*, in that the final -E may be felt to signal the special value of the CH, pronounced as SH, although this symbol-sound correspondence does not occur in final position in TO. CS here takes economy as its first priority and writes *mustach*, although the value of the -CH is then non-standard.

E.1.2 Redundant final -E after vowels.

E.1.2.1 Monosyllabic -EE > -E: *fee* > *fe* The TO forms *be*, *he*, *me*, *she*, *we* show that rhyming monosyllables such as *bee*, *fee*, *knee*, *lee*, *pee*, *see*, *tee* can be cut to consonant +E: *be*, *fe*, *kne* (final CS *ne*), *le*, *pe*, *se*, *te* (cf A.2.1 for *sea* > *se* etc, and for objections to these cuts; note here the peculiarity of TO *foresee* > CS *forse*; see also Y.2 for *key* > *ke*). Some parallel forms occur in the Scandinavian languages: *se* 'see', in Norwegian *kne* 'knee'. Polysyllabic words such as *agree*, *pedigree*, *committee* cannot lose final E (the contrast between *acre*, *ogre*, *agree* needs to be shown in the spelling), although there is a group of polysyllabic Greek-derived words (eg, *acme*, *catastrophe*) which do use single final -E with roughly the same value.

E.1.2.2 Final -IE remains -IE: *die* Unlike O, U and (in monosyllables) E, final -I does not normally have long value (as in *like*); its value in forms such as *fungi*, *alibi* and the names of the Greek letters *xi*, *pi*, *phi*, *chi*, *psi* is exceptional, as contrasted with its normal value in *taxi*, *spaghetti* etc. Therefore CS does not cut final -E from *die*, *lie*, *pie*, *tie*, *vie*. These words could be respelt *dy*, *ly*, *py*, *ty*, *vy* (see Chapter 4) to match their -ING forms (*dying* etc), and are perhaps only spelt with IE in TO to prevent two-letter content words arising; when more than one letter precedes the final vowel, TO normally uses the -Y ending (*fly*, *shy*, *sky*, *try*, *reply*, *qualify*) which are models for several new applications of Y in CS (see Chapter 4).

E.1.2.3 -OE > -O: *foe* > *fo* Words ending in -OE, pronounced long /o:/, usually cut the -E, so that TO *felloe*, *foe*, *floe*, *mistletoe*, *roe*, *sloe*, *woe* become *fello*, *fo*, *flo*, *mistlto*, *ro*, *slo*, *wo*. Exceptions (shown with a following asterisk in the dictionary) are required in the following cases to avoid ambiguity: *doe** (cf TO *do* and CS *doh* for *dough* — see G.2.5.1), *hoe** (cf TO *who*, CS *ho*), *shoe** (cf TO *show*, CS *sho*), *toe** (cf TO *to*; for the same reason TO *tow* cannot lose its -W — cf W.3.1). Possibly the special value of -OE (as in Dutch) in *canoe**, *shoe** may further justify keeping the -E in these two words.

E.1.2.4 -UE > -U: *argue* > *argu* Final -U in *coyup*, *emu*, *flu*, *Hindu*, *menu*, *Peru* shows that TO *accrue*, *ague*, *argue*, *avenue*, *blue*, *construe*, *continue*, *due*, *ensue*, *glue*, *hue*, *imbue*, *issue*, *pursue*, *queue*, *rescue*, *residue*, *retinue*, *revenue*, *revue*, *rue*, *sprue*, *statue*, *subdue*, *sue*,

tissue, true, value, venue, virtue can lose final -E, to give *accru, agu, argu, avenu, blu, constru, continu, du, ensu, glu* (cf French *glu*), *hu, imbu, issu* (cf French *issu*), *pursu, queu* (final CS *qu*), *rescu, residu* (cf French *résidu*), *retinu, revenu* (cf French *revenu*), *revu, ru, spru, statu, su, subdu, tissu* (cf French *tissu*), *tru, valu, venu, vertu* (cf French *vertu*). The systematic removal of this final -E resolves a common source of error in TO (eg, **arguement, *truely* for *argument, truly*) by giving the base-words *du, tru, argu, continu* etc the same spelling as their derivatives, eg, *duly, truly, argument, continuation*, which already lack the E in TO. See E.3.2.2 and Chapter 3 Rule 2 for inflection of -U endings with -D and -S, but -ING.

E.1.2.5 -YE > -Y: *rye* > *ry* Such forms as *by, my, sty* show that final -E is redundant in *bye, dye, eye, rye*, giving CS *by, dy, ey, ry*. In TO *sty* is already an alternative form for *stye* and is preferred in CS (cf E.1.1.2, Y.3). The extension of this regularization to *die, pie, tie, vie* in a subsequent reform to CS is discussed in Chapter 6, §1.3.2.

E.1.2.6 -Y-E > -Y-: *type* > *typ* CS takes several steps towards regularizing the long I-sound (as in *like*) by using just Y (cf Chapter 4, §5 for substitutions involving Y). One way of doing this is by cutting what looks like ‘magic’ -E after long Y: if Y by itself represents the long vowel, then a following ‘magic’ -E is redundant and can be cut. For instance, the difference in pronunciation between *sty* and *style* lies only in the L, not in the final -E, which is therefore redundant, and CS can write just *styl*. By the same logic, words such as TO *analyze, gybe, paralyze, pyre, rhyme, thyme, type, tyre* are cut to *analyz, gyb, paralyz, pyr, rhym* (final CS *rym*), *thym, typ, tyr*. (TO *scythe*, CS *sythe* keeps final -E to show that the preceding TH is voiced, as in *sooth/soothe, wreath/wreathe* [CS *reath/rethe*]; CS *sythe* has the further advantage of avoiding a misleading parallel with the non-standard short value of Y in *myth*, which ought ideally to be respelt *mith*). (cf Y.3)

E.2 Redundant medial (or initial) E

E.2.1 In vowel digraphs.

E.2.1.1 HEAR- > HAR-: *hearth* > *harth* The -EAR in *hearken, heart, hearth* misleadingly suggests the vowel of *hear* and is cut to -AR-, giving *harken* (cf *hark, hart, harth*).

E.2.1.2 -EAU > -AU: *bureau* > *burau* Since the French spellings EAU, AU both have the value of long O (eg, *mauve*), the E can be cut from loanwords containing EAU, giving CS *burau, bureaucracy, platau*. This admittedly has the disadvantage of undermining some internationally widespread forms, and furthermore AU for /o/ is not one of the standard English symbol-sound correspondences listed in Chapter 2. For *beauty* cut to *beuty*, see A.5 above, and for the final cut to *buty*, see E.2.1.6 below.

E.2.1.3 -EE-E > E-E: *sleeve* > *sleve* Just as A.2.2.2 cut TO *lease*, *please* etc to CS *lese*, *plese* (cf also A.2.2.3, giving CS *brethe* from TO *breathe* etc, and A.2.2.4, giving *leve* from TO *leave* etc), so medial -EE- is cut when a ‘magic’ -E follows to indicate th long vowel. Thus *fleece*, *Greece*, *geese*, *cheese*, *seethe*, *sleeve*, *breeze*, *freeze* ar cut to CS *flece*, *Grece* (cf *Grecian*), *gese*, *chese*, *sethe*, *sleve*, *breze*, *freze* (but se A.2.2.2 for discussion of advantages, disadvantages and alternativs, and cf also I.1.3 for *piece*, *receive*, *believe*, *seize*, *frieze* cut to *pece*, *receve*, *beleve*, *seze*, *freze*). Unfortunately th rules of CS do not allow any regularization of th anomalous TO forms *precede*, *proceed*, *procedure* (CS *procedur*), although harmonization either as *precede*, *procede*, *procedur* or else as *preceed*, *proceed*, *proceedur* would be sensibl.

E.2.1.4 EI, IE > I: *fiery* > *firy*, *frontier* > *frontir* Th misleading E in *height*, *sleight* (cf *high*, *sight*, *sly*), *fiery* (cf *fire*, *wire*, *wiry*) and *siev* (cf CS *liv*) is cut, giving *hight*, *slight* (or better, as suggested in Chapter 4, §5, *hyt*, *slyt*), *firy*, *siv*. CS can also remove initial E- from TO *eiderdown* (if th loss of th initial letter is not too disturbing), and medial -E- in CS *kalidoscope* (but not in *seismic*, as **sismic* would appear to hav short I). Similarly, th ending of *souvenir* shows that *courtier*, *frontier*, *chandelier*, *soldier*, *glacier*, *cavalier* etc can be cut to *courtir*, *frontir*, *chandelir*, *soldir*, *glacir*, *cavalir* etc. This final -IR syllabl also occurs in th monosyllabls *bier*, *pier*, *tier*, which can be cut to CS *bir*, *pir*, *tir* (th apparent rhym with *fir*, *sir* is regrettabl, but may be compared with th apparent rhym of TO *pear*, CS *per* with *her*, for discussion of which se A.2.4.2); th forms *bir*, *pir*, *tir* ar recommended for their simplicity and economy. An exeption may hav to be made for *weir** which if cut to **wir* would merge with th final CS form of *whir(r)*. In th following cases, EI, IE, must remain uncut: without E, *field* would merge with *filled* (CS *fild*), *weird* would appear to rhym with *bird*, and *conceit*, *deceit*, *receipt* would appear to rhym with *tacit*. *Either*, *neither* need to keep their first E- to represent their alternativ pronunciations (as ‘eether’ or ‘yther’).

E.2.1.5 *Yeoman* > *yoman* *Yeoman* loses E to match *Roman*.

E.2.1.6 EU > U: *adieu* > *adiu* Th digraph EU can often lose E if pronounced as long U, as in *adieu*, *amateur*, *grandeur*, *leukemia*, *neural*, *queu*, *rheumatism*, *sleuth*, which giv CS *adiu*, *amatur* (cf *armatur*, final CS *amatr*), *grandur* (cf *verdur*), *lukemia*, *nural*, *quu* (final CS *qu*), *rhumatism* (cf *ruminate*, and French *rhumatisme*), *sluth* (cf *truth*; for CS *yuth*, se O.4.2). Initial E- as in TO *euphony*, *Europe* might be cut, but th omission is very disturbing (**ufony*, **Urop*), with th U- in **Ustn* for TO *Euston* appearing to hav th short U of *us*; also, *Europ* is publicly identified with initial E. TO *neutral*, *neuter* ar better cut by Rule 2, and *pharmaceutical* needs E to show th preceding soft C. Th words *beuty*, *beutiful*, *beuteous* (loss of A in TO *beauty* etc discussed under A.5) rhym with TO *duty* etc, which shows that th E is also redundant, so that CS can write *buty*, *butiful*, *buteous*.

E.2.1.7 -EW > -*W: *brew* > **brw* Th digraph -EW has at most a historical affinity with its sound value, whose standard representation would otherwise require the digraph OO or the letter U in modern English. However, the letter W might hold some potential for representing such a sound in the context of a more radical reform than CS — see Chapter 6, §1.5 for fuller discussion of this longer-term possibility.

E.2.1.8 -EY > -Y: *donkey* > *donky* There is much confusion in TO between the two endings -EY, -Y, and the distinction is historically often arbitrary (eg, historically *chimney*, *country* should have the same ending). They are often misspelled in TO and are sometimes alternatives, as seen in TO *bogey/bogy*, *curtsey/curtsy*, *dopey/dopy*, *storey/story*, *whiskey/whisky*. CS might consider keeping a ‘magic’ E to indicate a preceding long vowel, as in *bogey*, *dopey*, while not writing it in *curtsy*, *story* (already an American spelling for *storey*), *whisky*. However, there are several complications: the comparative form of *dopey/dopy* is always *dopier* (CS *dopir*), never **dopeyer* (the TO forms *cagey/cagier* are then particularly anomalous); certain other long-vowel forms are never written with -EY (always *pony*, never **poney*), so a long vowel would still not be a reliable indicator of an -EY ending; and despite a few common exceptions such as *many*, *very*, *city*, *body*, *busy*, TO normally distinguishes parallel short-vowel forms by doubling the preceding consonant (eg, *holy/holly*). Altogether therefore a lengthening ‘magic’ E before the final -Y can generally be regarded as redundant, and CS regularly writes such words with final -Y, not final -EY, regardless of the length of the preceding vowel. Typical CS forms are then *bogy*, *curtsy*, *dopy*, *story*, *holy*, *holly*, *chimny*, *donky*, *vally* (see Chapter 3, Rule 3, §2.5.1 for retention of doubled consonants in such words) etc, and after G > J substitution (see Chapter 4) *cagy/cajir*. (See E.3 for plural and past tense inflections.) By cutting E from those -EY endings, CS also removes confusion with the standard value of final -EY in *they*, *whey*, *convey*, *purvey*, *survey*, which keep the E (for *inveigh*, see G.2.3, below).

E.2.1.9 manoeuvre > manœuvr After cutting the O from British *manoeuvre* (see O.2), giving *manœuvre*, CS has a choice between cutting the medial or the final E, one of them being needed to indicate the long U. By choosing the form *manœuvr* (in accordance with E.1.1.2.2, above) rather than **manuvre* with its ‘magic’ -E, CS aims to harmonize the British and American endings -VRE versus -VER. This is achieved by writing VR for both; the form **manuvre* conflicts with American *maneuver*, but CS *manœuvr* does not.

E.2.2 Adjacent to consonants.

E.2.2.1 -GE- > -J-: see Chapter 4 If CS consistently replaces soft G by J (see Chapter 4), an E serving only to indicate a preceding soft G is cut: *ageing*, *singeing*, *swingeing* become *ajing*, *sinjing*, *swinjing*. Without this substitution *ageing* can still lose its anomalous E (by analogy with *raging*; the form *aging* is also found as an alternative in TO); but *singeing*,

swingeing would hav to keep E to remain distinct from *singing*, *swinging*. Befor th suffix -OUS, this E can also only be cut if J is substituted for G, enabling TO *advantageous*, *courageous*, *gorgeous*, *outrageous* to becom *advantajous*, *courajous*, *gorjous*, *outrajous*.

E.2.2.2 Medial -E- > -: every > evry Many words ar written with a medial -E- in TO that is usually elided in speech. Som hav already lost th E in TO (eg, th old spellings *enemity*, *lightening* [for TO *lightning*], *remenant*, *wintery*; cf also American *jewelry* for British *jewellery*). A very large number of other words also lose elided medial -E- in CS, eg, *boistrous*, *delibrat*, *evry*, *genral*, *opra*, *prepondrance*, *sevrал*, *sovreign*, *Wensday*. Many such cuts can also be listed under Rule 2, §1.3, below (eg, th perennially confusing *separat*, *desperat*, *corporat* cut to CS *seprat*, *desprat*, *corprat*, and *secretary*, *monastery*, *dormitory* alignd — at least for British speakers — with *ministry* as *secretry*, *monastry*, *dormitry*). Medial -E- in TO *vegetable* can only be cut after G > J substitution (se Chapter 4) to giv CS *vejtabl*.

E.3 Redundant inflectional E

Although E in th following patterns is redundant by Rule 1, being silent and irrelevant to pronunciation, th resulting cuts also relate to Rule 2 (Category 2), which governs th omission of unstressed (ie, pronounced) vowel letters in inflections. Taken together, these cuts result in a new norm for spelling inflections in English, namely that (with a few exeptions), they ar indicated by consonants only, and not by vowel letters. For an overview of all vowel omissions in inflections, se *Table 3 (Patterns of vowel cut in inflections)* at th end of Chapter 3, Rule 2 (Category 2).

E.3.1 Consonant +ED > D: washed > washd In past tense forms of verbs whos base does not end in -T or -D, th E of th TO past tense suffix -ED is silent (it was often written with an apostrophe in th eighteenth century). Provided it does not hav ‘magic’ function, indicating a preceding long vowel (as in *based*, *filed*, *hoped*) and does not indicate a preceding soft C or G (as in *pounced*, *urged*), th E can be cut, giving *robbd*, *enrichd*, *bridgd* (by G > J substitution, *brijd*), *roofd*, *soakd*, *peeld*, *dappld*, *roamd*, *paind*, *ringd*, *reapd*, *feard*, *enterd*, *centrd*, *passd*, *wishd*, *mouthd*, *livd*, *cowd*, *taxd*, *replyd* (se E.3.3 below and Chapter 4 for I > Y substitution), *surveyd*, *whiz(z)d*. This E can even be cut from a base-form ending in consonant +SE, as in *pulsd*, *tensd*, *lapsd*, *nursd*. But when th E is pronounced in ajectivs ending in -ED, it is kept; so CS can distinguish th verb in *they lernd* from th ajectiv in *they ar very lerned*; and verse whos rhythm requires th inflectional E to be pronounced will spell it accordingly — contrast CS “*smiling, damned vilan*” (verse, *Hamlet*), and CS “*out, damd spot*” (prose, *Macbeth*). Th possibility of also cutting this E after -D, -T, wher it is pronounced (as in *needd*, *fittd*), is discussd under Rule 2, in th next main section of this chapter.

E.3.2.1 Vowel +ED > D: *taxied* > *taxid* Except for certain monosyllables, verbs whose base-form ends in a vowel letter add just -D for their past tense, as happens in TO with words ending in silent -E (*hate/hated*, *budge/budged*). CS applies this pattern after other vowels as follows: *subpoena/subpenad*, *acne/acned*, *taxi/taxid*, *embargo/embargod*, *argu/argud*. Some speakers object to the ending -ID in forms such as *taxid* on the grounds that in their speech the vowel sound in the TO past tense ending -IED has a longer value than the -ID ending of adjectives such as *rapid*, and that CS should therefore not merge the spelling of TO *candied/candid*; this objection needs to be considered together with the *eyries/iris* confusion mentioned under E.3.3 below. Monosyllables ending in a vowel have to add -ED: TO *key+ed* becomes CS *ke+ed*, TO *glue+d* becomes CS *glu+ed*; and those rhyming with *go*, such as TO *crow*, *mow*, *row*, *snow*, *sow*, *stow* become CS *croed*, *floed*, *loed*, *moed*, *roed*, *snoed*, *soed*, *stoed*. On the other hand, monosyllables rhyming with *now* lose the E (*cowd*, *vowd*). If the base-form retains final silent -E in CS, it is of course also retained in the past tense: *hoed*, *shoed*, *toed*. Exceptions have to be made with TO *showed*, *towed* (cf also E.1.2.3), which become CS *showd*, *towd*, to prevent confusion with TO *shoed*, *toed*. (See W.3 for fuller discussion of CS treatment of -OW endings.)

E.3.2.2 Vowel +ES > S: *potatoes* > *potatos* Nouns ending in -O add just -S in CS, not -ES, to form their plurals. CS thus resolves the confusion in TO as to whether nouns ending in -O form their plurals with -ES (TO *potatoes*), or just -S (TO *pianos*), or optionally either ending (TO *ghettoes*, *ghettos*). CS writes just -S in all these cases (*potatos*, *pianos*, *ghettos*). Similarly, verbs ending in -O which form their present tense inflections with -OES in TO (*does*, *goes*, *embargoes*), lose their E to become CS *dos*, *gos*, *embargos*. If the base-form itself retains final silent -E in CS, it is of course retained before the -S inflection: *hoes*, *toes*, *shoes*. Words ending in final -U in TO (eg, *emu*), add -S (*emus*), as do words which have final -U after loss of -E in CS (*continu*, *continus*). The inflected CS form of TO *argue*, *venue* is preserved from ambiguity with *Argus*, *Venus* by being written with a small letter: *argus*, *venus*; but the plural of *statu* does risk confusion with *status*, and might therefore exceptionally remain as *statues* if the context were thought insufficient to distinguish the meaning.

E.3.3 -Y, -EY + -D, -S inflections: *replied* > *replyd*, *pities* > *pitis* When final -Y, -EY with value as in *reply*, *survey* inflect, they simply add -D, -S in CS, giving *replyd*, *replys* (ie, no switch to IE as happens in TO *replied*, *replies*; see Chapter 4, §5.3, for fuller discussion of these letter substitutions), and *surveyd*, *surveys*. But when final -Y, -EY are pronounced as in TO *pity*, *volley* (which is cut to *volly*, as explained in E.2.1.8), their inflected forms change the -Y to -I, giving the CS inflections -ID, -IS. These patterns retain some of the complexity of TO, but also simplify. When a vowel precedes final -Y, TO usually adds -ED, -S (TO *volleyed*, *volleys*, *surveyed*, *surveys*) regardless of pronunciation; when the

preceding letter is a consonant, TO usually inflects by changing th -Y to -IE+D, -IE+S (*pitied, pities, replied, replies*), although th -Y is kept when -ING or possessiv -'S is added: *replying* and *pity's*; in addition, TO allows exceptions such as th alternativ forms *honied, monies* from *honey, money*. CS simplifies these TO variations, adding -ID, -IS whenever th final vowel is pronounced as short I, giving such forms as *citis, vollis, vollid, chimnis, chimnid, donkis, pitis, pitid, honid, monid, monis*. (For discussion of th possessiv -'S inflection of such words, eg, TO *pity's*, se Chapter 5, §2.5.) Th possibility of confusion between plural endings with voiced S, as in *pitis*, and non-inflected endings with voiceless S in such forms as *practis, bronchitis* is not felt to justify retaining th E in TO *pities* etc (but se Chapter 6, §2.4.LT for discussion of keeping E in th plural -IES ending to avoid such ambiguity). In genral it is expected that in such cases users will recognize th structur of base-word + inflection; but any problem perceived in th area of final vowel + S needs to be considerd in th same context as final vowel + D (eg, th *candied/candid* ambiguity) mentiond under E.3.2.1 abov. In non-inflected words ending in -IES, such as *rabies, series, species* (CS *speces*), th E is kept, partly to indicate a slightly lengthend pronunciation of th last vowel and partly to distinguish these words from inflected forms such as *taxis, pitis* (otherwise *rabbis/rabies* risk aquiring th same spellings after consonant simplification by Rule 3). This clarification of th rules of inflection would then resolv that journalist's hedache, th correct plural of TO *Germany*: while in TO it vacillates between *Germanys* and *Germanies*, th full CS rules allow only *Jermnis*. For a simpl listing of th endings described in this section, se Table 3 at th end of Rule 2.

Redundant F

CS rarely cuts F (though, exepct in *off*, FF is normally simplified). If F in *halfpenny* is silent, it may be omitted as in TO *ha'p'orth* (CS *hapeny*); and if F is considerd silent in TO *twelfth*, CS may write *twelth*. However, as discussd in Chapter 4, in genral CS mor often introduces F than it cuts it, substituting F for GH, PH when these ar so pronounced: *ruf, fotografy*.

Redundant G

(Se Chapter 4, §4 for CS substitution of J for soft G as in *jinjer*.)

G.1 Silent G

G.1.1 Final -GM > -M: *diaphragm* > *diaphram* A number of TO spellings contain silent G befor final -M: *apothegm, diaphragm, phlegm*. CS removes it, giving *apothem, diaphram, phlem*. In *paradigm* th G indicates th long valu of th preceding I (ie, not th short valu as in *cherubim*), but this G can be droppd if Y is substituted for th long valu of IG, giving CS *paradym* (se Chapter 4, §5 for CS substitution of Y for long IG). When th G is pronounced in derivations (eg, *phlegmatic* from *phlegm*), it is kept in CS.

G.1.2 Initial GN- > N-: *gnaw* > *naw* Several TO spellings (derived from various sources, nativ English, German, Greek, African) contain silent initial G- befor N. TO *gnarl*, *gnash*, *gnat*, *gnaw*, *gneiss*, *gnome*, *gnostic*, *gnu* lose G- to becom CS *narl*, *nash*, *nat*, *naw*, *neiss*, *nome*, *nostic*, *nu*. When GN- is pronounced as NY- (/nj/), as in Italian *gnocchi* and, medially, French *cognac*, *poignant*, writers may prefer to keep th G, both for th ske of th sound and for th sake of international compatibility.

G.1.3 Final -GN > -N

G.1.3.1 Spurious -GN > -N: *foreign* > *forein* Silent G in TO *foreign*, *sovereign* has no etymological justification, and is cut to giv *forein*, *sovrein* (th 17th century poet Milton wrote *sovrain*; cf also French *forain*, *souverain*).

G.1.3.2 Long vowel + -GN > -N: *deign* > *dein* Several TO forms contain a long vowel + silent G + final -N: *arraign*, *campaign*, *champagne*, *deign*, *feign*, *reign*. Since th long vowel is otherwise indicated, CS removes th G, giving *arrain*, *campain*, *champane*, *dein* (this might be respelt to match related *disdain*), *fein*, *rein*.

G.1.3.3 -IGN > -YN: se Chapter 4 In another group of TO spellings ending in -GN, a preceding long vowel is in effect indicated by th G. If ambiguity with *sin* is to be avoided, th G in *sign* cannot simply be omitted; similarly, th long I needs to be indicated in *align*, *assign*, *benign*, *consign*, *design*, *ensign*, *malign*, *resign*. Chapter 4, §5, discusses how these can be respelt *alyn*, *asyn*, *benyn*, *consyn*, *desyn*, *ensyn*, *maly*n, *resyn*, *syn*, as part of th rule for -IG > -Y substitution. Th CS rules do not suggest how silent G could be droppd from *impugn*, but th form *impune* would show how it rhymes with *tune*.

G.2 GH This digraph is perhaps th most notorious spelling anomaly of TO, as it is never pronounced according to th standard value of th letters, and is most often silent. Not merely is it estheticly grotesq, but it seriously hinders th lerning process. It causes many misspellings such as *figth* for *fight*, and makes th writing of many common words unnecessarily cumbersome. Rarer words, such as *hough*, *slough*, *furlough*, leve many readers perplexd as to pronunciation, and non-nativ speakers ar prone to mispronunciations such as rhyming *dough* with *now*. CS makes evry attempt to remove GH altogether, but to achieve this, sevril strategis ar needed, som going beyond simpl omission (se Chapter 4 for F, Y substitutions).

G.2.1 -AIGH- > -AI-: *straight* > *strait* CS cuts *straight* to *strait*, so removing confusion with TO *strait*, as in th alternativ forms *straightjacket*/*straitjacket*.

G.2.2 -AUGHT > -AUT: *caught* > *caut* In many words AUGH can be cut to AU and so more clearly show the pronunciation (cf. homophones *taught/taut*). Thus *aught*, *caught*, *daughter*, *distraught* (unhistorical GH; cf. the related *distracted*), *fraught*, *haughty* (another unhistorical GH, as the word derives from French *haut*), *onslaught*, *naught*, *naughty*, *slaughter*, *taught* become *caut*, *dauter*, *distraut*, *fraut*, *hauty*, *onslaut*, *naut*, *nauty*, *slauter*, *taut*. For TO *draught*, the alternative *draft* is already used in American and in some senses in British spelling, and is adopted as standard by CS. For respelling *laugh*, *laughter* as *laf*, *laftr*, see Chapter 4, §3.1.

G.2.3 EIGH > EI: *eight* > *eit* TO *eight*, *freight*, *inveigh*, *neigh*, *neighbour*, *sleigh*, *weigh*, *weight* become CS *eit*, *freit*, *invei* (unless *invey* is preferred, to parallel *convey*, *purvey*, *survey*, the GH being unhistorical), *nei*, *neighbour*, *slei*, *wei*, *weit*. (For *height*, *sleight*, see E.2.1.4 above and G.4 below). The anomalous sound-symbol correspondence of the TH in TO *eight* is even more apparent in CS *eith*. Since English words do not normally end in -EI, the forms *ney*, *wey* might be preferred to the simple cut forms *nei*, *wei*.

G.2.4 -IGH > -Y: see Chapter 4 This proposed substitution is discussed in full in Chapter 4, §5, but cf. also Y.3. The development from earlier *drigh*, *fligh*, *sligh* to TO *dry*, *fly*, *sly* (though GH survives in related *drought*, *flight*, *sleight*) suggests the same change for the parallel -IGH forms, many of which end in -IGHT: *byt*, *blyt*, *bryt*, *delyt* (although its GH is unhistorical, the word being related to *delicious*, not to *light*), *flyt*, *fryt*, *fyt*, *hy*, *hyt*, *lyt*, *myt*, *nyt* (for both *knight*, *night*), *plyt*, *ryt* (for both *right*, *wright*), *slyt*, *sprytly*, *sy*, *syt*, *thy* (from *thigh*, despite ambiguity with the archaic possessive adjective *thy*), *tyt*. These forms will not be used in this Handbook until Chapter 4, §5.

G.2.5 OUGH, the most irregular use of irregular GH

G.2.5.1 -OUGH > -O: *though* > *tho* TO *borough*, *furlough*, *thorough*, *though* become CS *boro*, *furlo*, *thoro*, *tho*, some of these forms being already widely used in informal writing. To avoid confusion with the verb *to do*, TO *dough* keeps its H in CS *doh* (which also becomes the standard CS form for the musical note).

G.2.5.2 -OUGH > -U: *through* > *thru* TO *through* becomes (after losing O — see O.4.2) CS *thru* — a common TO abbreviation already.

G.2.5.3 -OUGH > -OU: *drought* > *drout* TO *bough*, *slough* (= muddy depression), *sough*, *drought* become CS *bou*, *slou*, *sou* (cf. *thou*), *drout*. For *plough*, CS adopts the American (and former alternative British) spelling *plow*, and spellings with -OW might generally be preferred for TO *bough*, *sough* and even *slough*, provided TO *slow* became CS *slo* (see W.3).

G.2.5.4 OUGHT > OT: *ought* > *ot* TO *bought*, *brought*, *fought*, *nought*, *ought*, *sought*, *thought*, *wrought* clearly contain redundant letters, but, apart from the G, it is not self-evident which should be cut. The

forms *bot, brot, fot, ot, sot, thot* are the most economical, and give the vowel the same value as in *or* and, in some accents, *off*, as well as in the proposed CS form *brod* for TO *broad* (see A.6). However, many non-Scottish speakers may dislike the implied rhyme of *ought* with *hot* and especially the merger of the pairs *not/nought, rot/wrought*. One way of avoiding these effects would be to keep the H, giving *boht, broht, foht, noht, roht* (or even to keep the UH, giving *bouht, rouht* etc); or alternatively, the fact that these words rhyme with *caught, fraught, taught* (*naught* is the US variant for *nought* already) might justify the forms *baut, braut, faut, naut, aut, raut, saut, thaut*. This Handbook and CS dictionary will, however, recommend the shortest forms *bot, brot* etc, but use the American variant *naught* as the basis for CS *naut*, rather than ambiguous *not*.

G.2.6 -GH > -F: see Chapter 4 In a few common words, -GH is pronounced as F, and after cutting the O or U according to pronunciation, CS changes *chough, clough, cough, enough, rough, slough* (= shed snakeskin), *tough, trough* to *chuf, cluf, cof, enuf, ruf, sluf, tuf, trof* (see O.4.3 for loss of O, U.3.3 for loss of U, Chapter 4, §3.1 for GH > F substitution).

G.2.7 GH > K: *hough* > *hok* *Hough* is also spelt *hock* in TO, which CS cuts to *hok*, to match its rhymes *lok, sok* etc.

G.2.8 GH > P: *hiccough* > *hiccup* The form *hiccough* was introduced as an alternative to *hiccup*, which was wrongly believed to derive from *cough*. CS spells it only with the original P.

G.2.9 GH in proper names In proper names, GH creates even more problems for the reader than in ordinary words, giving very little idea how to pronounce such forms as *Greenhalgh, Langbaugh, Lysaght, Houghton, Coughton*. Proper names would require a variety of changes to improve their spelling: in *Shillelagh* the GH would be omitted, in *Keighley* it would be respelt TH, and *Mexborough, Middlesbrough, Edinburgh* might all adopt the same suffix -BRO.

Redundant H

H.1 Silent H

H.1.1 Initial H- > -: *honest* > *onest* Initial H is silent in some words, and is then cut: TO *heir, honest, honour, hour* become *eir, onest* (cf Italian *onesto*), *onour, our*. Americans might wish to cut *herb* to *erb*.

H.1.2 Consonant +H > consonant + -: *exhaust* > *exaust* The letter H is silent after the prefix EX-, and is then cut to give *exale, exaust, exhibit, exhilarate, exort, exume*. The same cut is made after T in *posthumous*,

giving *postumus* (this H is probably spurious anyway — se Latin *postumus*, German *postum*) and after P in *shepherd*, giving *sheperd* (that H has long been lost from th surnames *Sheppard*, *Coward* [*<cow-herd*] and *Howard* [*<ewe-herd*]). TO *dinghy* can be cut to CS *dingy*, since by G > J letter substitution (se Chapter 4) TO *dingy* becoms CS *dinjy*. Th H can also be cut in many place-names ending in -HAM (reducing th ending to just -M by CS Rule 2) depending on pronunciation. For instance, British *Birmingham* can ultimatly be cut to *Birmngm*, while *Birmingham*, Alabama could remain intact. CS can in this way clarify th pronunciation of names which ar otherwise liable to be mispronounced, for instance by cutting TO *Masham/Measham* to *Masm/Meashm* respectivly; similarly *Clapm*, *Eltm*, *Granthm*.

H.1.3 Final -AH > -A: *cheetah* > *cheeta* TO often spells words of Arabic, Hebrew or Indian origin with final -AH, altho som hav alternativs without H. Thus *hookah*, *chutzpah*, *Deb(o)ra(h)*, *hallelujah*, *Jehovah*, *Messiah*, *Sara(h)*, *cheetah*, *howdah*, *veranda(h)*, and similarly *savanna(h)*. CS cuts th H in all such words, giving *hooka*, *chutzpa*, *Debra*, *halleluja* (se also J), *Jehova*, *Messia*, *Sara*, *cheeta*, *howda*, *veranda*.

H.2 Redundant H in digraphs Th letter H is widely used in digraphs in English, and is not redundant in CH as in *chew*, SH as in *she*, nor in TH as in *this* and *thin*. However, when CH has th valu of K, and after many other consonants, th H is often redundant and can be cut.

H.2.1 ‘Greek’ CH > often C: *chaos* > *caos* This CH, when used to transcribe th Greek letter *chi* (ϰ), is pronounced as K in English, and for this purpos dos not in itself require th H. So TO *chaos*, *character*, *chorus*, *chrysalis*, *ochre*, *psychology*, *school*, *scholar*, *stomach*, *technical* etc, becom *caos* (Italian/Spanish *caos*), *caracter* (French *caractère*), *corus*, *crysalis*, *ocre* (French *ocre*), *psycology*, *scool*, *scolar*, *stomac*, *tecnical*. Ambiguity arises with *coir*, as th CS form of *choir* (historically spelt *quire*), tho TO *coir* is rare enuf for this perhaps not to matter. It will be noticed that CS cuts th spurious H from th musical term *chord*, so restoring th link with th related *concord*, *discord* etc. However, since befor E, I, Y th letter C is normally pronounced as S in English, CS dos not cut th H befor those front vowels. For instance, altho th H in TO *architect*, *monarchical* appears misleading when set beside *archbishop*, cut forms such as **arcitect*, **monarcical* appear misleading without H (**monarcical* appears to rhym with *farcical*). And while H in TO *bacchanal*, *monarch*, *stomach* can be cut to giv *baccanal*, *monarc*, *stomac*, an awkward inconsistency arises from th need to retain H in derivativs such as *bacchic*, *monarchy*, *stomachic*. Likewise, altho TO *psychology* can be lose H to becom *psycology*, TO *psychiatry* must keep its H. Similar considerations apply to Italian loans, since Italian uses H after C specifcly to show its valu as K befor front vowels; for this reason CS cannot cut H in, for instance, *chiaroscuro*, *chianti*

(even if it were that justifiable to flout the international spelling standards such words represent). On the other hand, in both ‘Greek’ and ‘Italian’ words, the combination SCH is less subject to the above restriction. Since CS has already cut redundant C from TO forms like *scent*, *scene*, *sceptre*, *science*, *scythe* (see C.3), but keeps it in *sceptic* (though preferring American *skeptic*), such forms as CS *sceme*, *scerzo*, *scizoid* from TO *scheme*, *scherzo*, *schizoid* appear acceptable. In the long term, the only simple, global solution to the problems of CH pronounced as K is wholesale respelling, using the letter S always for soft C, and K for hard C, so producing contrasts like *farsikal/monarkikal*. However, such changes go well beyond what is envisaged for CS, though their potential is discussed in Chapter 6.

H.2.2 Other CHs: *yacht* > *yat* The sixteenth century spelling *ake* was respelled *ache* (as explained in Samuel Johnson’s *Dictionary*) in the mistaken belief it should contain a ‘Greek’ CH. Clearly CS cannot cut this H if confusion with TO *ace* is to be avoided, and the long-term solution to this unique anomaly would be to restore traditional English *ake*. By contrast, *dachshund*, *fuchsia* are of German origin, but since English pronunciation so distorts the sound value of the consonant strings involving C (CHSH, CHS), the Hs have become redundant, and final CS can write *dacsnd*, *fucia*. Dutch-derived *yacht* loses both C (cf C.5) and H, giving CS *yat*, which ceases to be a unique spelling and matches the symbol-sound correspondence of *what*, *squat*, *swat*.

H.2.3 GH > G: *ghost* > *gost* As a native English digraph, the GH in words such as *weigh*, *through*, *cough* is removed in CS; see G.2 above for simple omission, and Chapter 4, §3, for substitution by F. However, GH also occurs initially in a small group of spellings which it is believed Caxton’s Dutch compositors imported from their own language in the 15th century: *ghastly*, *gherkin*, *ghost*; these all lose H in CS, to give *gastly*, *gerkin*, *gost*. Italian uses H after G before E, I to indicate the hard value of the G, a device found occasionally in loan words in English such as *ghetto*, *spaghetti*; but since H does not have this hardening function in English and the hard-soft ambiguity of G is removed in final CS by G > J substitution anyway (see Chapter 4, §4), this Italian H can also be cut in CS, giving *getto*, *spagetti*. (See H.2.1 above for the reason why the same cut of hardening H cannot be made in ‘Italian’ CH in words like *chianti*.)

H.2.4 PH > F ‘Greek’ PH can be replaced by F in CS. See also P.7 and Chapter 4, §3.

H.2.5 RH > R: *rhythm* > *rythm* ‘Greek’ RH is cut to R, producing *rapsody*, *retoric*, *rumatism*, *rinoceros*, *rododendron*, *rubarb*, *rym*, *rythm*, *hemorrhage*, *catarr*, *myrr* (cf Italian *rapsodia*, *retorica*, *reumatico*, *rinoceronte*, *rima*, *ritmo* etc; similarly in Spanish, Portuguese and the Scandinavian languages).

H.2.6 TH > T: *thyme* > *tym* CS cuts H from *Thames*, *thyme*, giving *Tames* (cf French *Tamise*; final CS *Tams*), *tym*.

H.2.7 WH- > W-: *which* > *wich* Many learners find it hard to distinguish initial WH- and W- (typical misspellings are **whent*, **wether*, **whorthwile*), altho in som accents a distinction is herd, with WH- voiceless and aspirated as /hw/, but W- voiced and non-aspirated. In view of this confusion, and applying its customary principl of opting for th most economical spelling that represents a common pronunciation, CS ceses to distinguish WH-, W-, and normally cuts th H wherever th preceding W is pronounced. (Th H is of course kept wen pronounced as in *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *whole*, *whooping*, *whore*. In these words it is th W that is cut, giving *ho*, *hos*, *hom*, *hole*, *hooping*, *hor*. Se W.1.1.) Cutting H in WH givs th following spellings for th characteristic grammatical words: *wat*, *wen*, *wence*, *wether*, *wich*, *wile*, *wy*. Users may, however, hesitate about reducing TO *were/where* to th same CS form *wer* (giving rise to such phrases as *wer wer you?*), altho in som accents TO *where/were* are homophones. In this Handbook and th CS dictionary th H will be kept in th unique CS form *wher* (se E.1.1.12.1 for further discussion of this point). Other forms resulting from th loss of this H include *wack*, *wale*, *warf*, *weat*, *weedl*, *weel*, *welk*, *welp*, *werry*, *wet*, *wey*, *weze*, *wiff*, *Wig*, *wilst*, *wim*, *wimper*, *wip*, *wir(r)* (but se E.2.1.4 for th danger of ambiguity arising from a merger with *weir*, if that lost its E), *wirl*, *wisk*, *wisker*, *wisky*, *wisper*, *wist*, *wistl*, *wite*, *wither*, *wittl*, *wiz(z)*, *worl*. A few words spelt differently in TO hav th same form in CS following this loss of H: *whet/wet*, *whether/weather/wether* (final CS *wethr*), *which/witch* (CS *wich*), *Whig/wig*, *while/wile*. We may incidentally here note that Swedish has made a parallel cut of H, writing *val* ‘wale’, *vete* ‘weat’, *vit* ‘wite’ wher Danish/Norwegian still hav H in their corresponding *hval*, *hvede/hvete*, *hvid/hvit*.

H.2.8 Exotic aspiration: *khaki* > *kaki* Th letter H also occurs after various consonants to transcribe words borrowd from other languages, often to represent a phonetic aspiration that dos not occur in English. It may then be difficult to decide wether th H can be cut or not. Clearly H is necessary in th ZH digraph to transcribe Russian ; (*Brezhnev*, *Zhivago*), but it is not clear that H is needed in KH to transcribe Russian X when spelling *Khrushchov*, since English speakers usually pronounce th KH simply as K. Similarly many Asian and African names may be spelt with H that is not pronounced by nativ English speakers. If we consider *jodhpurs*, *khaki* as fully assimilated into th vocabulary of English, we can write *jodpurs*, *kaki* (cf also French *kaki*); but names such as *Marathi*, *Luthuli*, *Thai* should perhaps keep th H to reflect their pronunciation in th language of origin, altho English speakers often mispronounce them as tho they containd th common English digraph TH.

H.3 Exeptions

For a variety of reasons, medial H before a vowel has sometimes fallen silent, although the effect of cutting it may occasionally be undesirable. In TO *forehead*, for instance, pronunciation with and without H is heard, but CS writes *forhed* to preserve the link with *hed*. Similarly, silent H should probably not be cut from *vehement*, *vehicl* (although Italian offers the models of *veemente*, *veicolo*), as a misleading vowel digraph would otherwise result (**veement*, **veicl*); furthermore, some speakers sound the H in *vehicl*. The alternative of replacing this H by an apostrophe (*ve'ement*, *ve'icl*) would introduce a novel element into the writing system, which CS generally tries to avoid (indeed, CS otherwise greatly reduces the TO use of apostrophes, as explained in Chapter 5, §2).

Redundant I

I.1 Medial I

I.1.1 Misleading digraphs: *friend* > *frend* The uniquely anomalous forms *friend*, *foreign*, *sovereign* lose I to become *frend*, *foren*, *soveren*. If TO *leisure* is deemed to rhyme with CS *plesur*, its CS form will be *lesur*; and for American pronunciation rhyming with TO *seizure*, CS *sezur* provides a good parallel for CS *lesur*. TO *heifer* becomes final CS *hefr*. The forms *dew*, *new*, *pew* etc show I in TO *view* is redundant (CS *vew*). TO *species/faeces* align as CS *speces/feces*. Although British and American pronunciations of the first syllable of TO *lieutenant* differ radically, the I is redundant in both accents and therefore cut, giving *leutenant* (cf German *Leutnant*).

I.1.2 AI-E > A-E: *praise* > *prase* TO *appraise*, *baize*, *maize*, *malaise*, *migraine*, *moraine*, *plaice*, *praise*, *raise*, *waive* indicate the long value of A twice, once with the digraph AI and again with the ‘magic’ E. In some cases the E could be cut (*maiz*, *waiv*), but elsewhere this is not possible (**plaic*, **rais*), and for the sake of consistency all lose I instead (although the non-obvious cognate *waif* does provide an argument for cutting TO *waive* to **waiv*). In this way CS aligns these forms with a commoner TO pattern (as in *face*, *phase*, *gave*, *gaze*), giving *apprase*, *baze*, *malase*, *maze*, *migrane*, *morane*, *place*, *prase*, *rased* (*raze*, also *rased* in TO, is only *rased* in CS), *waved*. However, the recent French loan *aide* loses final E, to align with *aid*.

I.1.3 EI-E, IE-E > E-E: *receive* > *receve*, *believe* > *beleve* These common TO patterns also indicate the long vowel twice, with the digraph EI or IE as well as ‘magic’ E, and the I can again usually be cut. TO *niece*, *piece*, *besiege*, *liege*, *hygiene*, *receive*, *achieve*, *believe*, *seize*, *frieze* then become CS *nece*, *pece*, *besege*, *lege*, *hygene*, *receve* (cf French *recevoir*), *acheve* (cf French *achever*), *beleve*, *seze*, *freze* (cf *eve*, *trapeze*, and see A.2.2.1 for TO *peace* also cut to CS *pece*, A.2.2.3 for *brethe*,

A.2.2.4 for *leve*, E.2.1.3 for *flece*, *Grece*, *sleve*, *sethe*, *breze*, *freze*). It will be noted that, despite th cut of -EIVE and -IEVE to -EVE, th related nouns *conceit*, *deceit*, *receipt* (CS *receit*), *belief* cannot lose their corresponding I, since **recet*, **belef* would be misred with a short E. In th case of TO *besiege*, *liege*, *hygiene* th substitution of J for soft G (se Chapter 4, §4) givs *beseje*, *leje*, *hyjene*. If proper names ar cut, th TO alternativs *Sheila/Shelagh* align as CS *Shela*. Because of their alternativ pronunciations, *either*, *neither* keep th EI digraph intact (but lose their second E by Rule 2); and CS *ceiling* similarly keeps its EI in order to cut its -ING by Rule 2. TO *medieval* (CS *medeval*) loses I to align with its cognate ryms *coeval*, *primeval*, unless th word is analyzd as having four syllabls with I-E in hiatus, thus *medi-eval*.

I.1.4 -EIR > -ER: *their* > *ther* Cutting I in *heir*, *their* givs CS *er*, *ther* (se A.2.4.2 *pear* — *per*, E.1.3 *there* — *ther* for parallel cuts).

I.1.5 -OI- usually retaind Th digraph OI as in *join* has a standard sound valu and is not normally cut. However, *porpoise*, *tortoise* ar deemd to rym with *purpos* rather than with *noise* and ar cut to CS *porpos*, *tortos* (final E here being expectionally cut after S — se E.1.1.13 abov; cf *rinoceros*). TO *choir* dos not lose I, being deemd to rym with ‘French’ OI in th last syllabl of *reservoir* (CS *coir*; but se H.2.1 for comment on ambiguity of TO *choir/coir*).

I.1.6 -IU > U: *juice* > *juce* Wen UI has th valu of long U and th syllabl ends in ‘magic’ E, th I is cut. TO *juice*, *sluice*, *bruise*, *cruise* thus becom CS *juce* (cf French *jus*), *sluce*, *bruse*, *cruse* (cf *truce*, *ruse*). *Nuisance* similrly becoms *nusance*; applying Rule 2 rather than Rule 1 would produce th alternativ **nuisnce*, but (as confirmd undr Rule 2, §1.6.1.XN) th I is felt to be mor anomalous and mor troublesom than th A, and is therfor th preferrd cut. Th I must be kept in *fruit*, *recruit*, *suit* in order to distinguish ther long U from th short U in *but*.

I.1.7 Elision of I: *business* > *business* Wen I is elided, it is cut, giving CS *business* (cf Welsh *busnes*), *medcin*, *parlamnt*.

I.2 Listed under Rule 2. Th following I-cuts ar made by Rule 2, rather than by Rule 1.

I.2.1 Fertile — *fertl* American pronunciation suggests cutting I in *fertile* (CS *fertl*) and in similar words listed at E.1.1.8.1.

I.2.2 Representing post-accentual shwa In unstressd syllabls occurring after th main stress, as in *fossil*, *victim*, *raisin*, *cushion*, *fashion*, *parishioner*, *Yorkshire*, *admiral*. Som of these might alternativly be considerd as falling under I.1.7 abov.

I.3 After G > J substitution: se Chapter 4, §4 If soft G is respelt J, then I is cut wher it previously chiefly servd to show preceding soft G, as in *contagion, contagious, legion, region, religion, religious*, wich then becom *contajon, contajous, lejon, rejon, relijon, relijous*.

I.4 Y/I preferences A number of words hav alternativ TO spellings with I or Y. CS then recommends I wen th vowel has short valu (*gipsy* rather than **gypsy*), and Y wen th vowel has long valu (*tyro* rather than **tiro*); for full discussion of these preferences, se Y.3. For respelling I by Y in inflections and in -IGH, se Chapter 4, §5, and in this chapter E.3.2, E.3.3 and G.2.4.

Redundant J

Th letter J is almost never redundant in TO, so is scarcely cut. However, CS prefers th spelling *alleluia* without J to *hallelujah* with J (se also H.1.3), and *marijuana* can becom *mariuana*. For th potential of J for regularizing th spelling of soft G, DG by letter substitution, se Chapter 4, §4.

Redundant K

K.1 KN- > N-: knob > nob Words written with initial silent K-befor N in TO lose th K in CS. Th TO forms *knack, knacker, knapsack, knave, knead, knee, knell, knew, knickers, knife, knight, knit, knob, knock, knot, knout, know, knowledge, known, knuckle* ar then written *nack, napsack, nave, nead, ne, nell, new, nickers, nife, night, nit, nob, nock, not, nout, nown, nuckl*. In th process, mergers occur with TO *nave, new, nife, night, nit, not*, and th loss of redundant W produces further shortening to *no* for *know, noledge* for *knowledge* (final CS *nolej*; but that K is naturally kept in *aknolej*, wher it is still pronounced). Users may hesitate at som of these new homographs, but th advantages of regularity and economy ar regarded as paramount for CS.

K.2 -CK > -: blackguard > blagard Silent medial -CK- can be cut from *blackguard, Cockburn*, giving final CS *blagrd, Coburn*.

Redundant L

L.1 -OULD > -UD: could > cud Th L is redundant in *could, should, would*, but CS also cuts th O, giving *cud, shud, wud* (se O.4.4). Despite th apparent rym with TO *cud, mud* etc, it is felt these short forms ar th best. Th letter U is inherently ambiguous in CS as well as in TO, but th patterns of sound-symbol correspondence for th vowel letters in such TO forms as *put, pudding, cloud, shroud, shoulder, gourd* suggest a basis of regularity for preferring *cud, shud, wud* to, say, *coud, woud, shoud* (indeed, in TO,

OULD never has th valu of -OULD in *would*, etc). Th L in *could* has no etymological basis anyway, and th TO spelling tends to be confused with *cloud* by som beginning readers. A mor radical reform than CS might prefer to write *cwd*, *hwd*, *wwd* (se Chapter 6 §??? for discussion of this idea) for these words, but such a substitution is not contemplated for CS.

L.2 AL- > A-: *salmon* > *samon* Insofar as th L in *almond*, *salmon* is silent, it is cut, giving *amond*, *samon* (cf French *amande*, *saumon*), altho som speakers pronounce L in *almond*. In final CS, th name *Malcolm* becoms *Malcm*.

L.3 Silent L retaind Sevral groups of common words, exemplified by *half*, *talk*, *calm*, *folk*, contain silent L, but it is doubtful wether th pronunciation of th preceding vowel is adequatly represented if th L is cut, and in som cases actual ambiguity results. Pending mor radical respelling of such words (eg, as *haaf*, *tauk*, *caam*, *foak* or *fohk*), th L is therfor kept. Insofar as it indicates a non-standard valu for th preceding vowel, it may be considerd to hav a kind of ‘magic’ function.

L.3.1 -ALF, -ALVE not cut *Calf*, *half* might be cut to **caf*, **haf*, but ambiguity arises if L is omitted from *calve*, *halve*, producing **cave*, **have*. It is tru that TO *have* is written *hav* in CS, but th -ING form *havng* wud still be ambiguous if *halving* wer also cut to **havng*.

L.3.2 -ALK not cut If L wer cut from *chalk*, *stalk*, *talk*, *walk*, th special valu of th A wud not be shown. This valu is often found with following L, as in *all*, *stall*, *tall*, *wall*, *salt*, *alter*, but in *chalk*, *stalk*, *talk*, *walk* th L has fallen silent. Furthermor, actual ambiguity wud arise without this L (**chak*, **stak*, **tak*, **wak*), since by Rule 3 (simplifying doubld consonants) CS cuts *stack*, *tack*, *whack* to *stak*, *tak*, *wak*.

L.3.3 -ALM not cut Less serious ambiguity wud arise from cutting L in *alms*, *balm*, *calm*, *palm*, *psalm*; but th contrast with *am*, *cam*, *Pam*, *Sam* wud be lost. Without L, ther is no longer any indication that th preceding A may hav a special, lengthend valu. It is therfor recommended that L be kept in these words.

L.3.4 -OLK not cut Th L is needed in *folk*, *yolk* if th long O is to be distinguishd from th short O in words like TO *dock*, *lock*, wich Rule 3 cuts to CS *dok*, *lok*.

L.3.5 *Colonel* Th L in *colonel* (formerly *coronel*) may be taken to indicate th special valu of th preceding O, and is not cut. (Se O.6 below and Rule 2 for full CS *colnl*.)

Redundant M:

mnemonic > nemonic

Initial M- in th Greek root for memory (*mnemonic*, *Mnemosyne*) is silent, and can be cut. After th prefix A- wher this M is pronounced (*amnesia*, *amnesty*), it cannot be cut.

Redundant N:

condemn > condem

CS cuts silent word-final N after M, giving *autum*, *colum*, *condem*, *dam*, *hym*, with inflected forms such as *columns*, *condemd*. Th N is not cut wen pronounced in derivativs such as *autumnal*, *columnar*, *condemnation*, *damnation*, *hymnal*. Wether th N is cut in *columnnist* must depend on pronunciation.

Redundant O

occurs especially in vowel digraphs.

O.1 EO > E: *people* > *peple* Th following TO forms contain redundant O after short E: *jeopardy*, *Leonard*, *leopard*; and after long E: *people*. Without O they becom *jepardy*, *Lenard*, *lepard*, *peple*, all of wich mor clearly represent th appropriat valu of E. (Se Rule 2, 1.6.1.XL for th long E in *peple*.) Th verb *enfeoff* cannot be cut in this way, since th O is needed to indicate th long valu of th preceding E; but it might ideally be respelt to match its noun *fief*, giving *enfief*.

O.2 OE > E: *foetus* > *fetus* British spellings (especially medical terms) such as *foetus*, *oedema*, *oesophagus* (similarly *oecumenical*) lose ther O to match th American spellings *fetus*, *edema*, *esophagus*, *ecumenical*. Similarly, British *manoeuvre* is cut to *manevr* to align mor closely with American *maneuver*, wich itself is cut to *manevr* by Rule 2 (se also E.1.1.12.2 and E.2.1.9). CS makes th same cut even wen American spelling dos not alredy do so: TO *oedipal*, *Oedipus* becom *edipal*, *Edipus*. Th particular anomaly of soft C befor O in TO *coelacanth* is overcom by removal of this O, giving CS *celacanth*.

O.3 OO > O: *blood* > *blod* If th standard valu of OO ar considered to be as in *good* and *food*, ther ar clear anomalis in TO *brooch*, *blood*, *flood*. If *brooch* is not merged with its cognate *broach*, it might be cut to *broch* by analogy with long O in *gross*, *roll*. *Blood*, *flood* can be cut to CS *blod*, *flod*, by analogy with th short O in *son*, *com*, *mother* etc. Th disadvantage of such cuts is that they suggest ryms with CS *boch*, *rod* etc, but they ar nevertheless recommended for CS as they remove a blatant irregularity of TO and ar mor economical. Less controversial ar CS *dor*, *flor*, whos spelling is therby distinguishd from *moor*, *poor*.

CS prefers th TO alternativ *tabu* to *taboo*, both for its economy and because of th internationally accepted valu of U, as opposed to th uniquely English and phoneticly anomalous valu of OO.

O.4 OU > U

O.4.1 *you > u, your > yr* TO *you* does not rym with *thou* and can be cut to *yu* (se Y.1 for th further cut to CS *u*). Th possessivs *your, yours* do not rym with *our, ours*, and wud benefit from being cut; but ther is no standard pronunciation to show wich letters ar redundant: som speakers pronounce *your* as a homophone of *yore*, others as a homophone of *ewer*, a variation wich makes both th possibl cut forms *yor, yur* problematic. CS therfor prefers th commonly used abbreviations *yr, yrs*, wich can be distinguishd from th abbreviations for *year, years* by giving th latter full stops (*1 yr., 2 yrs.*). It has been objected that CS shud keep th visual link between *you/your*, but since *I/my, she/her* and *we/our* show even less of a link, it is judgd to be unimportant.

O.4.2 TO OU for long U: *through > thru* *Souvenir, troupe* ar cut to *suvenir, trupe* (cf *superior, dupe*) and *through* to *thru* (cf TO *true* — CS *tru*). However, reducing OU to U is often impossibl if th long valu of U is not otherwise indicated: CS can hardly giv *coup, ghoul, group, soup, tour, wound* (noun) th same vowel spelling as in *cup, full/gull, sup, fur, fund*. But since th ending -UTH always has long valu for U in TO (*truth, Ruth*), TO *youth* can be cut to CS *yuth* (se also E.2.5 for TO *sleuth* — CS *sluth*). TO *route* poses a similar dilemma as TO *schedule* (se C.4), with diffrent accents implying diffrent cuts: for Americans it is often a homophone of *rout* and as such shud lose its final -E, wile for British speakers it ryms with *brute*, and shud lose its O (British TO therfor tends to keep th final E in th form *routeing*). If a standard spelling is to be kept for all accents, it may seem that th full original French spelling with both O and E should be retained. Either way, CS Rule 2 produces distinctions not found in th inflected forms in TO: TO inflects *rout* as *routs, routing, routed*, and *route* as *routes, rout(e)ing, routed*; CS, by th abov proposal, wud inflect *rout* as *routs, routng, routd*, and *route* as *routes, routing, routed*.

O.4.3 TO OU for short U: *touch > tuch* *Couple, courage, double, nourish, southern, touch, trouble, young* lose O, becoming *cupl, curage, dubl, nurish, suthern, tuch, trubl, yung* (cf TO *much, lung*, and full CS *supl, bubl* for TO *supple, bubble*); similarly *rough, tough* becom *ruf, tuf*. Se Chapter 4, §4, for GE > J and §3 for GH > F substitution.

O.4.4 -OULD > -UD: *could > cud* *Could, should, would* becom CS *cud, shud, wud* (se L.1 for discussion).

O.4.5 -OUR- > -UR-: *scourge > scurge* *Courtesy, scourge* becom *curtesy, scurge* (final CS *scurj*; cf TO *curtsy, urge*).

O.4.6 -OUS > -US: *enormous > enormus* Th common ajectiv ending -OUS is pronounced exactly as final -US (TO *callous/callus* ar homophones), and it always loses its O in CS: *ambiguus, callus, curius, enormus, monstrus*. A number of words ar therby restord to ther exact Latin forms: *anxius, dubius, exiguus, pius, nefarius, obnoxius, vacuus, varius*.

O.5 *moustache* > *mustach* British *moustache* is cut to American *mustache*; for th further cut to CS *mustach*, se E.1.1.17.

O.6 *colonel* > *colnel* TO *colonel* loses its second O (se also L.3.5 and Rule 2, wich givs final CS *colnl*).

O.7 **Loss of post-accentual shwa O by Rule 2** For omission of O in unstressd endings such as *petrol*, *atom*, *button*, *doctor*, *glamour*, se Rule 2.

O.8 *Word and two not cut* It has been suggested that th anomalus valu of O in TO *word*, *work*, *world*, *worm*, *worse*, *worship*, *worst*, *wort*, *worth*, *whorl* cud be overcom by cutting th O, giving **wrd* etc. In unstressd position similar cuts ar made by Rule 2, as wen TO *foreword*, *forward* ar distinguishd as CS *forword*, *forwrd*. However, to cut a stressd vowel letter is a far mor drastic procedur (th case of CS *yr* for TO *your* being exeptional, acceptabl partly because th word is often unstressd), and it is not recommended for CS. It has also been suggested that th numeral *two* cud be cut to just *tw* (th letter W having originated as UU); but this also seems too drastic, being at variance with all other English spelling patterns, and so is not adopted in CS either. Further discussion of th potential of W for use as a vowel letter will be found in Chapter 6, §1.5.

Redundant P

P.1 **Silent initial P:** *psalm* > *salm* Silent initial P occurs mainly in words of Greek origin befor N, S, T, as in TO *pneumatic*, *psalm*, *psalter*, *pseudo-*, *psittacosis*, *psoriasis*, *psychology*, *Ptolemy*, *ptomaine*, but also in one word of Gaelic origin, *ptarmigan*. In all these cases initial P is cut, giving *numatic*, *salm*, *salter*, *sudo-*, *sittacosis*, *soriasis*, *sycology*, *Tolemy*, *tomain*, *tarmigan* (th latter restoring th initial T of th original Gaelic *tarmachan*).

P.2 **MP + consonant > M + consonant:** *empty* > *emty* Wen P occurs between M and another consonant, it can be cut, since it adds nothing to th pronunciation, hence th TO alternatives for th homophones *Hampstead/Hamstead*, *Thompson/Thomson*, *Tompkins/Tomkins*, *sempstress/seamstress*; likewise, *dremt* is pronounced with as much (or as littl) of a P as *empty* (for wich Old English *æmtig* had no P). CS therfor writes *consumtion*, *emty*, *exemt*, *redemption*, *semstress*, *sumtuus*, *temt* etc (cf Welsh *temtio* ‘to temt’).

P.3 *receipt* > *receit* Dr Johnson inconsistently decided on grounds of usage that P shud be kept in *receipt*, but not in *conceit*, *deceit*. CS harmonizes all thre by cutting th P and writing *receit* (cf French *recette*).

P.4 *sapphire* > *saphire* Th first P in *sapphire* is cut, giving *saphire* (cf French *saphir*), and with PH respelt as F (se Chapter 4, §3), th final CS form *safire*.

P.5 Elided P befor consonant: *cupboard* > *cubord* In a few words P is silent befor a consonant (or assimilated by it), as in *raspberry*, *cupboard*. Cutting givs *rasberry*, *cubord* (final CS *rasbry*, *cubrd*).

P.6 Silent French -P: *coup* > *c(o)u* In a few French loans P is silent: *corps*, *coup*. Unless it is felt important to preserv international compatibility, cutting immediatly givs *cors* (se S.2 for cutting final S as well), *cou* — and if P is cut from *coup*, th O can also be cut, but not otherwise (CS *cou* or *cu*, but not *cup*).

P.7 PH > F: se Chapter 4, §3 for th substitution of F for PH wen pronounced as F. This change applies mainly to words of Greek derivation, but to a few others too, such as *nephew*, *sulphur* (alredy American *sulfur*), *typhoon*, but not to words in wich th P and H hav ther own standard valu, such as *uphold*, and TO *shepherd* (by Rule 2, full CS *sheprd*). Som PH words wer alredy written with F in Middl English (TO *pheasant* was Middl English *fesant*; cf Welsh *ffasant*), and TO *fantasy* has in th 20th century reverted to its erlier F after som centuris as *phantasy*.

Redundant Q

Alphabetically th letter Q is superfluous, since its sound can be represented by standard K. A few words alredy hav alternativ forms with C or K, such as American *bark*, *check*, *licorice* for British *barque*, *cheque*, *liquorice*, and *lackey*, *racket* for *lacquey*, *racquet*. CS recommends forms without Q: *bark*, *check*, *licorice*, *lacky*, *racket* (final CS *chek*, *licrice*, *raket*).

In som words Q is followd by silent U (eg, *lacquer*, *conquer*, *quay*, *technique*), wich CS cuts (se U 2.2). Another group of words loses final -UE (*masq*, *baroq*, *mosq* — se E.1.1.11 for loss of this final E).

Redundant R

R.1 R not normally cut Th letter R is rarely entirely omitted wher it occurs in TO, altho RR may be simplified to R. It is tru that most speakers in England and th suthern hemisphere normally only pronounce R if it precedes a vowel (they ar th so-calld ‘non-rotic’ speakers). However, because of th probably mor numerus (rotic) speakers who normally do pronounce R wherever it occurs, and because even non-rotic speakers vary in ther practis (in th phrase *mother and father*, they mostly pronounce R in *mother* but not in *father*, because th former precedes a vowel but th latter dos not), CS dos not normally cut single R.

R.2 R + shwa + R It might nevertheless be helpful to cut one R from words in which an unstressed vowel between two Rs is cut by Rule 2, §1.4.RR, since these patterns cause considerable spelling difficulty in TO. Examples are *arbitrary, contrary, February, funerary, honorary, itinerary, literary, temporary* which could be cut to *arbitry, contry, Febry, funery, onry, itinry, litry, temptry*. The long I in *library* makes cutting any letters in that word rather more dubious: although *libry* represents a common pronunciation, the visual parallel with *litry* with its short I would be anomalous; the form *libry* is nevertheless recommended for its economy.

Redundant S

S.1 Traditional silent S: *isle* > *ile* The letter S is redundant in a few long-established words: *aisle, isle, island, demesne* (the S in *island, demesne* is unetymological). In CS these are written *ile* (cf French *île*), *iland, demene*.

S.2 Final silent French S: *debris* > *debri* Several modern French loans end in silent S: *chamois, chassis, corps, debris, fracas*. CS can write *chamoi* (the goat) or *chami* (the leather), *chassi, cor, debri, fraca*, unless a decision of principle were taken to respect international spelling forms.

S.3 -SE > -ZE: *organise* > *organize* Whenever TO offers a choice between the endings -SE and -ZE (often contrasting British and American conventions), CS prefers the latter: *raze, organize, analyz, cozy*. It would be tempting to take this regularization to its limit, and respell with -IZE all words rhyming with *prize* (eg, **advize, *advertize, *compromize, *surprize, *wize* — cf TO *wizard*), but the CS rules do not provide for this.

S.4 -'S > -S: see Chapter 5 for the simplified rule for the use of apostrophe before S in CS.

S.5 SC- > C-: *conscious* > *concius* If, as suggested in C.7, SC representing the sound of SH can be considered for cutting to C, we find S can be cut to give CS *conciense, concius* and similarly from *fuchsia* to give *fucia*. Elsewhere SC appears to have the function of a double consonant, indicating a preceding short vowel, and the S is therefore kept in *fascist* (contrast the long A in *racist*), *acquiesce* (despite *acquiesd*), final CS *remnisce* (despite *remnisng*), and *luscius* (the Roman name *Lucius*, with its long U and its C pronounced as S, provides a counter-pattern here).

Redundant T

T.1 -TCH > -CH: *pitch* > *pich* The letter T is redundant before CH and cut so that *pitch, witch, hutch* parallel *rich, which, much, duchess*. This cut produces *thach, hachet* (cf French *hachette*), *fech, dich, boch, cluch, bucher* (cf French *boucher*), *picher* (by Rule 2 then CS *buchr, pichr*) etc.

T.2 -FT- > -F-: *often* > *ofn* After F in *often*, *soften* th T is normally silent (tho somtimes pronounced in *often*), but can only be cut after applying Rule 2, to giv *ofn*, *sofn* (th forms **ofen*, **sofen* wud hav th long vowel of *open*).

T.3 -ST- > -S-: *whistle* > *wisl* In som words T is redundant after S. Thus *whistle* can be written parallel to *missal*, without T (final CS *misl*, *wisl*), and not like *pistol*, whos T is pronounced. Writing -SL insted of -STL- givs *casl*, *nesl*, *pesl*, *tresl*, *wresl*, *brisl*, *episl*, *grisl*, *thisl*, *mislto*, *wisl*, *aposl*, *josl*, *throsl*, *busl*, *husl*, *rusl*; and similarly befor -EN: *chasen*, *hasen*, *fasen*, *crisen*, *glisen*, *lisen*, *moisen* (but Rule 2 cuts th last 5 further to *fasn*, *crisn*, *glisn*, *lisn*, *moisn*). Ambiguity arises between TO *bristling* with voiceless S and *brisling* with voiced S (final CS *brislng* for both; spelling th fish *brizlng* wud preserv th distinction). It wud be possibl to cut th genrally elided T in **Crismas*, **posman*, **waiscoat* etc if it wer thot unnecessary to preserv th morphemes *Christ*, *post*, *waist*. CS prefers th form *bosun* to *boatswain*. Modern German writes *Quarz*, *Walzer* for erlier *Quartz*, *Waltzer* wich enterd English with T (*quartz*, *waltz*), but to cut th T here wud produce wat is for English a non-standard symbol-sound correspondence.

T.4 Final silent French T: *depot* > *depo* Silent T occurs after vowels in French loans and can be cut to giv th following forms: *depo*, *morgage*, *popourri*, *traï*. It cannot, however, be cut in final -ET as in *ballet*, *beret*, *bouquet*, *buffet*, *cabaret*, *chalet*, *crochet*, *croquet*, *parquet*, *ricochet*, *valet* because it here effectivly indicates th sound valu of th preceding E. A 'reformd' French spelling, such as *ballé* etc, wud resolv th uncertainty of symbol-sound correspondence in these words, but th T of *valet* at least is often pronounced in English.

Redundant U

U.1 Aberrant valus not cut Th letter U has aberrant valus in a few words, such as th noun *minut* (valu modified to short I), th verb *bury* (pronounced as short E), and th ajectiv *busy* (and its derivativ *busness*), wher U also has th valu of short I. Th U is not redundant in these words and not cut in CS.

U.2 U with consonant > - Th letter U may be cut wen used with th following consonants in TO:

U.2.1 After G

U.2.1.1 Hard GU+A, O > GA, GO: *guard* > *gard* In *guard*, *guarantee* (cf French *garde*, *garantie*), *languor* U is cut, giving CS *gard*, *garantee*, *langor* (by Rule 2, CS *langr*). However, wen U has th valu of W after G, as in *guano*, *guava*, *languid*, *languish*, it is of course kept.

U.2.1.2 Hard GU+E, I, Y > GE, GI, GY: *guest* > *gest*
 Befor th front vowels E, I, Y in TO *guelder*, *guer(r)illa*, *guess*, *guest*, *guide*, *guile*, *guillotine*, *guilt*, *guinea*, (*dis*)*guise*, *guitar*, *guy*, th U servs to show th hard valu of preceding G. However, *guild*, *guilder* alrely hav alternativ forms without U in *gild*, *gilder*, and *guilt* has a homophone in TO *gilt*. By analogy, therfor, th other words can shed ther silent U after G, giving *gelder*, *gerilla*, *gess*, *gest*, *gide*, *gile*, *gillotine*, *gilt*, *ginea*, (*dis*)*gise*, *gitar*, *gy*. Any long-term ambiguity vis-à-vis TO forms beginning with soft G (*gem*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gymnast*) is removed (as explaind in Chapter 4, §4) by respelling all soft Gs as J; so for instance, if *guest* lost U, th CS form *gest* wud no longer appear as th first syllabl of TO *gesture*, since that wud be written *jestur*. But in th short term th loss of U in these words may appear somwat disturbing by comparison with TO patterns.

U.2.1.3 Final -GUE > -GE: *vague* > *vage* Similar factors apply to final -GUE in TO forms like *vague*, *fatigue*, *vogue*, *fugue*. If th soft valu of G is respelt J (se Chapter 4, §4) and words like TO *page*, *prestige*, *huge* ar written *paje*, *prestije*, *huje*, then U is no longer needed in final -GUE, nor in *Portuguese*, and CS can write *vage*, *fatige*, *voge*, *fuge*, *Portugese*. For CS *tong* from TO *tongue*, se E.1.1.6.

U.2.2 Silent U in QU > Q: *plaque* > *plaq* CS drops U after Q wen QU is pronounced as K rather than as KW. This givs *opaque*, *clique*, *critique*, *tecnique*, *brusque*, *mosquito*, *qy* (for TO *quay*; cf A.5), *qu* (for TO *queue*), *conquer* (despite *conquest*). Th QU- in *quarter* is assumed pronounced as KW and is not cut. E.1.1.11 explains how -UE is lost after Q from *masque*, *plaque*, *arabesque*, *burlesque*, *cheque*, *grotesque*, *picaresque*, *picturesque*, *baroque*, *torque*, *mosque*, wich becom *masq*, *plaq*, *arabesq*, *burlesq*, *cheq*, *grotesq*, *picaresq*, *picturesq*, *baroq*, *mosq*.

U.2.3 -CU- not cut: *biscuit* Befor -IT in *biscuit*, *circuit*, U servs to indicate th hard valu of preceding C, and is needed to distinguish it from soft C as in *tacit*. A mor radical reform than CS wud be able to cut this U by writing *biskit*, *cirkit*. If it is assumed th U in *conduit* is pronounced, it will not be cut.

U.3 Redundant U with other vowels

U.3.1 AU- > A-: *fault* > *falt* Th letter U is redundant after A in *gauge* (*gage* is alrely a variant in American spelling), *aunt*, *laugh*, *draught* (CS adopts th American form *draft*). After substituting F, J wher appropriat for GH, G (se Chapter 4, §3 & 4), CS writes *gaje*, *ant* (assuming TO *aunt/ant* do not need to be distinguishd), *laf*, *draft*. Altho AU in *assault*, *fault* has its standard valu, these words rym with *salt* and ar cut to *assalt*, *falt*, so giving th latter th same vowel spelling as its related ajectiv *false*.

U.3.2 -UI- > -I-: *build* > *bild* CS cuts *build*, *building*, *built* to *bild*, *bilding*, *bilt*.

U.3.3 -OU- > -O-: *shoulder* > *sholder* When OU has the value of O, whether long or short, CS normally cuts the U. *Although*, *cough*, *trough*, *though*, *mould*, *moult*, *smoulder*, *labour* (cf American spellings *mold*, *molt*, *smolder*, *labor*), *boulder*, *shoulder*, *soul* then become *altho*, *cof*, *trof* (these last two by GH > F substitution — see Chapter 4, §3), *tho*, *mold*, *molt*, *smolder*, *labor*, *bolder*, *sholder*, *sol* (see A.3.2 for reasons for not cutting TO *goal* etc to CS **gol*, and W.2 for TO *bowl* cut to CS *bol*). For TO *borough*, *thorough* the abbreviated forms *boro*, *thoro* are already widely used, and are adopted by CS. The number *four* is pronounced as the first syllable in *forty*, and might therefore be written without U; however, it is felt that ambiguity between the numerals *four*, *fourth* and the words *for*, *forth* would be dangerous, so *four*, *fourth* are kept in CS. On the other hand there is no reason why *fourteen* should not be cut (as it already is in TO *fortnight*) to match *forty*, giving CS *forteen*.

U.3.4 *buoy* > *boy* *Buoy*, *boy* are deemed homophones (though in some American accents they are not) and are both written *boy* in CS. The American pronunciation rhyming with *phooey* is ignored here, as it would lead to a CS form *buy*, which clashes with the TO verb *to buy*.

U.3.5 *buy* > *by* The homophones *buy*, *by* merge as CS *by*.

Redundant V

Although itself often associated with redundant letters in TO (especially before final E as in *have*, *sleeve*, *serve* — see E.1.1.15), V itself is never redundant, and never cut in CS. In an ideal spelling system TO *of* would be written *ov*, and *off* as just *of*, but this switch would have to be made in two stages and is not contemplated for CS.

Redundant W

W.1 Initial silent W

W.1.1 WH > H: *whole* > *hole* Initial W is redundant in TO *who*, *whose*, *whom*, *whole*, *whooping* (-*cough*), *whore*; indeed the W in the last three is historically spurious, *whole* for instance being related to *hail*, *hale*, *heal*, while *whoop*, *whore* are cognate with German *hupen*, *Hure*. CS therefore writes *ho*, *hos*, *hom*, *hole*, *hoping*, *hor*, and is never tempted to write *holistic* as *wholistic*, as sometimes occurs in TO.

W.1.2 WR- > R-: *wrist* > *rist* Initial W- is silent before -R- in TO *wrack*, *wraith*, *wrangle*, *wrap*, *wrath*, *wreak*, *wreath*, *wreck*, *wren*, *wrench*, *wrest*, *wrestle*, *wretch*, *wriggle*, *wright*, *wring*, *wrinkle*, *wrist*,

writ, write, writhe, written, wrong, wrote, wroth, wrung, wry; th form *awry* derives from *wry*. Cutting W givs *rack, raith, rangl, rap, rath, reak, reath, reck, ren, rench, rest, resl, rech, riggl, right* (spelt *ryt* after -IGH > Y substitution as explaind in Chapter 4, §5), *ring, rinkl, rist, rit, rite, rithe, ritten, rong, rote, roth, rung, ry, ary*. Normal application of CS rules wud reduce *wrought* to *rot*; for possibl solutions to this ambiguity, se G.2.5.6.

W.2 Medial silent W: *sword* > *sord* Medial W is silent after S in *answer, sword* and after varius consonants wen initiating unstressd final syllabls in som place-names (eg, *Chiswick, Norwich, Southwark, Southwell, Welwyn*). Cutting givs *anser, sord*, and *Chisick, Norich, Suthark, Suthell, Welyn*. TO *boatswain, gunwale* lose W by adopting alternativ TO forms *bosun, gunnel* (final CS *gunl*). *Housewife* in th sense of *needlecase* has th TO alternativ *hussif*. Just as TO *soul* is cut to *sol* (U.3.3), so TO *bowl* is cut to CS *bol* (cf French *bol*), so removing th ambiguity with *fowl, howl, owl* etc (Rule 2 cuts TO *bowel* to CS *bowl*, wich entails confusion with TO *bowl*, but no confusion within CS itself). TO *knowledge, acknowledge* hav short O and ar cut to *noledg, acknoledg* (and then, by DG > J substitution, to final CS *nolej, aknolej* — se Chapter 4).

Th numeral *two* cud in theory be cut to *to*, but th danger of confusion with th preposition *to* is serius, and th spelling of such a common word is soon lernt, however irregular; *two* therfor remains uncut. Se Chapter 6 §1.5 for further discussion of th potential of W in such spellings.

W.3 Final -OW > -O Final OW pronounced as in *low* loses W, to align with *go*. This valu of -OW occurs in many monosyllabic and disyllabic words, and is prone to confusion with th standard valu of OW as in *how* (non-nativ speakers in particular tend to confuse th two valus of -OW). Cutting this W also enables th two pronunciations of *bow, row, sow* to be distinguishd as in *rainbo/bow of a ship, roing boat/to hav a furius row, to so seeds/a sow with piglets*.

W.3.1 Monosyllabic -OW > -O: *blow* > *blo* Exampels include *bow, blow, crow, flow, glow, grow, know, low, mow, ow(e), row, show, sow, slow, snow, stow, throw*, wich CS rites as *bo, blo, cro, flo, glo, gro, no, lo, mo, o, ro, sho, so, slo* (cf *sloth*), *sno, sto, thro*. Just as an exeption had to be made with th final E of *toe* (se E.1.2.3) to avoid ambiguity with TO *to*, so th W needs to be kept in *tow*. Only th long term solution of respelling *do, to, who* in accordance with ther pronunciation can overcom this difficulty, but such changes ar not envisaged within th CS rules.

W.3.2 Problems of cutting OW + suffix Special provisions ar needed to prevent misleading, occasionally ambiguous forms wen som inflections ar added to monosyllabic verbs ending in TO -OW. Th problem arises from th fact that English words can end in a singl vowel letter with long valu (*me, ski, go, flu*), but wen som regular CS suffixes ar added, th vowel letter may seem to hav a short valu, as wen, by th simpl addition of th past tense suffix -D, *ski* wud becom **skid*.

W.3.2.1 -OWN uncut For that reason, a preceding W cannot be cut from past participles ending in N: *sown* cannot be cut to *son*, any more than *own* can be cut to *on*. CS therefore keeps the W in TO *blown, grown, nown, mown, shown, sown, thrown*, despite the confusing parallel with *brown, gown, town* etc. More radical respelling (eg, *sohn, mohn*, etc) would overcome this problem, but is not envisaged for CS.

W.3.2.2 Cutting -OWED: *crowed* > *croed* Past tense forms ending in -D on the other hand do cut the W in CS (*crowed* must not become *crowd*), but have to keep the silent E instead (*rowed* cannot be cut to *rod*). This gives CS forms *boed, croed, floed, gloed, loed, moed, oed, roed, sloed, snoed, stoed*. By CS patterns, this ending is morphemically regular, since the normal CS past tense suffix of just -D is extended to -ED after a vowel in monosyllables, as after E in CS *ke/keed* (TO *key/keyed*), after I in *ski/skied*, and after U in *glu/glued*. The TO forms *show, tow* are, however, awkward because of the danger of ambiguity with forms of *shine* (CS *shon*), *shoe* (TO *shod, shoed*), the preposition *to* and the past tense of *to toe* (*toed*). It is therefore suggested that TO *showed, towed*, which follow the above pattern would reduce to **shoed, *toed* should, exceptionally, be spelt *showd, towd* in CS, despite the ambiguity of sound-symbol correspondence with *crowd, vowd*.

W.3.2.3 -OWY The formation of adjectives by addition of the suffix -Y likewise causes problems in the case of TO forms ending in -OW rhyming with *low* (TO *showy, snowy*). The simple omission of W produces apparent rhymes with *boy* (**shoy, *snoy*), and to prevent this the W is retained in CS. This may be additionally justified because a /w/ glide is in fact pronounced between the O and the Y. Alternatively an E could be inserted (as before the past tense suffix -D), giving *shoey, snoey*; such forms would be supported by the analogy of TO *goeey* or a potential TO adjective such as *potatoey* (not *potatoy* or *potatowy*). However, the retention of W in CS *showd* is a further argument in favor of *showy* rather than *shoey*, and the derivation *sho-showy* is then a model for *sno-snowy*. The decisive factor must, however, be the fact that *showy* is also the TO form.

W.3.2.4 *owing* > *oing, ows* > *os* There is no problem in cutting the W from any of the above words (except *tow*) before -ING (cf *going*), giving CS *boing, bloing, croing, oing, roing, soing, shoing, snoing* etc. Although there is no direct model in TO for adding a simple S to form the plural of monosyllables ending in O (cf TO monosyllabic *goes*, but polysyllabic *pianos*), CS can do so (CS *pianos, gos, bos, blos, cros, os, shos, snos* etc), provided of course that CS retains final SS after short O (cf TO *crow/crows, cross*, final CS *cro/cros, cross*).

If these complications are felt to outweigh the advantages of the cuts, the misleading final W and/or the E of the TO inflections -ED, -ES could be kept in these monosyllables, leaving *showed, goes, shows*, etc. It goes without saying that if English spelling unambiguously represented pronunciation (with forms such as *shohd, gohz, shohz*, etc), none of these problems would arise.

W.3.3 Disyllabic -OW > -O: follow > follo This ending occurs in *meadow, shadow, widow; callow, fallow, gallows, hallow, mallow, sallow, shallow, swallow, tallow, wallow, bellow, fellow, yellow, billow, pillow, willow, follow, hollow; minnow, winnow; arrow, barrow, farrow, harrow, marrow, narrow, yarrow, borrow, morrow, sorrow, burrow, furrow; window*; there is also one trisyllabic word with this ending, *bungalow*. Final W is cut from all these words, giving *medo, shado, wido; callo, fallo, gallos, hallo, mallo, sallo, shallo, swallo, tallo, wallo, bello, fello, yello, billo, pillo, willo, follo, hollo; minno, winno; arro, barro, farro, harro, marro, narro, yarro, morro, sorro; windo; bungalo*. (See under Rule 3, §2.2.3.O, for discussion of possible ambiguity between the CS forms of such words as TO *hallow/hallo/halo* and *borough/borrow*.)

Suffixes cause few problems. The addition of past-tense -D (*follod, borrod*) will hardly be confused with the few words ending in -OD in TO (*method, period, synod, tripod*), whose structure is otherwise fairly distinct. The -S inflections simply align with the pattern of TO *piano+s*. A difficulty does arise, however, with TO *shadowy, yellowy*, which need to follow the pattern of TO *showy, snowy* as discussed in W.3.2.3 and so keep the W (alternatively they might be written with -EY as *shadoey, yelloey*, but since this involves letter substitution it is not recommended for CS).

Redundant X

X.1 Final silent French X Although the letter X has several pronunciations in English, it is only silent in a few French loans. CS could write TO *choux, prix, Sioux* as *ch(o)u, pri, Su* if international compatibility were not paramount.

X.2 -X- or -CT-? Faced with alternatives such as *connexion/connection* etc, CS has to choose between the more economical -XION, or the more usual -CTION ending. *Complexion, crucifixion* are the only words always spelt with -XION in TO, while many words always have CT (eg, *attraction, direction, depiction, concoction, reduction*). Those with alternative forms are *connection, inflection, fluctuation*, and it is felt to be more helpful for them to follow the dominant pattern with CT, and not X. The words *reflectiv, reflexiv* would in any event remain distinct.

X.3 ecstasy or extasy? Despite the more economical earlier forms such as *extasy* and French *extase*, CS rules do not provide for a change to TO *ecstasy*.

Redundant Y

Y.1 you > u The personal pronoun TO *you* misleadingly suggests a rhyme with *thou*, and is cut to CS *u*. O.4.1 mentioned *yu* as a possible cut form, but initial *yu* is uncommon in TO, *yule* being a rare native English example.

It is true that CS cuts TO *youth* to *yuth*, and *young* to *yung*, but these forms reinforce standard letter values by removing the parallel between *youth/south*, and by establishing parallels between *yuth/truth* (cf E.2.1.6 for CS *sluth* from TO *sleuth*), *yung/lung*. On the other hand *yu* does not easily fall into line with existing patterns of English spelling, rather resembling a Chinese name. The one-letter form *u* is preferred to *yu* for its economy and distinctiveness, and because it is commonly used as a short form of *you* already. For several reasons *u* immediately suggests the correct pronunciation: it is a homophone of the name of the letter concerned, which means it has the same pronunciation in acronyms like *IOU* (*I o u* being the full CS spelling for *I owe you*); and it is the shortest existing spelling of the sound (as in *use*, *emu*). Although U has some 5 standard values in English, only one pronunciation is possible when it occurs in isolation as *u*: initial U can have the value in *up* or in *unit*, final U can have the value in *unit* or in *tru*; but as the word *u* has the letter both in initial and in final position, only the value in *unit* can arise. (As it happens, *u* is one of the words used in Dutch for *you*, so, visually at least, it strengthens the international links of English.)

Y.2 Redundant post-vocalic Y: *key* > *ke* Cases of redundant Y occur after E in TO *geyser*, *key* and the names *Seymour*, *Reynard*, *Reynolds*. These are cut, giving *geser*, *ke* (see also A.2.1, E.1.2), and in final CS *Semor*, *Renrd*, *Renlds*.

Y.3 I for short value, Y for long value: *gipsy/tyro* Some words have alternative spellings with I and Y, as previously mentioned under I.4, above. CS makes a deliberate choice in the direction of regularity, using I for the short I value, and Y for the long value. Thus CS prefers the I spelling for *bogi*, *caddi* (from TO *bogie*, *caddie*), *gipsy*, *laniard*, *lichgate*, *pigmy*, *pixi* (from TO *pixie*), *sillabub*, *silvan*. On the other hand, the Y spelling is preferred for the long vowel value in *cyder*, *cypher*, *dyke*, *gybe*, *gyro*, *syphon*, *tyre*, *tyro*; we note *tyre* as a rare case where a British form is preferred to its American alternative (*tire*). Other words are cut to emphasize the same long value for Y: *ay*, *aye*, *eye* all become CS *y*, and *bye*, *buy* both become CS *by*. Similarly *dye*, *rye* become *dy*, *ry*, and *analyze*, *dyke*, *gybe*, *pyre*, *rhyme*, *style*, *type*, *tyre* can be reduced to *analyz*, *dyk*, *gyb* (or *jyb* after G > J substitution), *pyr*, *rym*, *styl*, *typ*, *tyr* (cf E.1.2.5, E.1.2.6). The Scottish place names *Argyll*, *Rosyth* and the surname *Forsyth* provide models for this use of Y. Chapter 6, §1.3.2, discusses the advantages of using Y more systematically to represent long I, and Chapter 4, §5, discusses how Y may also serve to replace IGH (cf also G.2.4) in *high*, *sight* etc and IE in TO *simplified* (giving *hy*, *syt*, *simplifyd*).

Y.4 -EY > -Y: *donkey* > *donky* Words ending in -EY pronounced /i/ are normally cut to just -Y: *abby*, *donky*, *chimny*. It may be noted that in many cases there is no historical reason why a word ends in -EY and another in just -Y: *countrey* could equally well have followed the pattern of *chimney*, or *chimny* the pattern of *country*. The TO pair *alley/ally* are kept distinct in CS

by Rule 3 as *ally/aly* respectively, but create some confusion between TO and CS. (See Rule 3 for further details of *alley/ally*, and E.2.3, E.3.2, E.3.3 for further details of treatment of th I, IE, Y, EY, IS, IES, YS, EYS endings.)

Y.5 Miscellaneous alternatives to Y The alternative TO forms *pajamas*, *scalawag* are preferred in CS to *pyjamas*, *scallywag* for reasons of sound-symbol correspondence and economy respectively.

Redundant Z

The letter Z is not normally omitted, though Rule 3 simplifies ZZ in CS. In two special cases Z combines with C to form the digraph CZ: in *Czech* we may say that the Z is needed to show that the initial C is pronounced as CH and not as a normal C (by this argument **Cech* would be inadequate, unless, as has been suggested, the Italian spelling *cello* is taken as a model, reinforced by the Czech form of the word itself, *Čech*); the form *czar* is discarded in favor of *tsar*, as the latter better represents a possible English pronunciation, which is incidentally also the Russian value; see also C.8. Although silent in French words like *laissez-faire* and *rendezvous*, the Z is needed to show the special pronunciation of the preceding E (**laisse-fair*, **rendevu* would be inadequate, even if the loss of international validity were acceptable). Many other letters used with Z can, however, be omitted: *baize*, *gauze*, *freeze*, *seize*, *bronze* are cut to *baze*, *gauz*, *freze*, *seze*, *bronz* in CS. American spellings of voiced S with Z are preferred to traditional British forms with S, thus CS *brazier*, *cognizant*, *cozy*, *organize*, *analyze*.