

Rule 2: CUTTING UNSTRESSD VOWELS

The second cutting rule deals mainly with unpredictable and/or unnecessary vowel letters that occur in many unstressed syllables in English words. Two main categories of vowel letters are affected.

Category 1**(a) Unstressed vowels before L, M, N, R**

Unstressed vowel letters preceding the consonants L, M, N, R are often cut in CS if they do not have one of the standard sound-values of A, E, I, O, U, Y, but are instead pronounced with the 'obscure' central vowel sound known as shwa. Such letters are found in a very large number of TO spellings — for instance, well over a quarter of the pages in the *Penguin Rhyming Dictionary* are taken up by words containing shwa in their final syllable. A few examples of shwa in final syllables are the E before L in *chapel*, the O before M in *atom*, the AI before N in *certain*, and the OU before R in *glamour*. Shwa is the most commonly occurring sound in English, but it has no standard letter to represent it and is named after a symbol used to indicate a similar sound in the Hebrew writing system.

(b) Cutting post-, but not pre-accentual shwa

CS removes such unstressed vowel letters from English only when they occur in polysyllabic words after a stressed or accented syllable, the procedure therefore being called 'cutting post-accentual shwa'. This restriction that shwa is only cut after a stressed syllable is necessary because cutting unstressed vowel letters from initial (ie, pre-accentual) syllables has a particularly disturbing effect on the familiar appearance of words. It is true that a number of modern English word forms have arisen by precisely this process of apharesis (also called apharesis), by which an initial unstressed vowel has been lost (eg, *lone* from *alone*, *squire* from *esquire*), but it is not the task of CS to cut word structures as such, and so the reduction of, say, *along*, *among* to **long*, **mong* is not contemplated. Nevertheless, it has been repeatedly suggested that CS might usefully cut the vowel letter from initial, pre-accentual syllables when they are often misspelled in TO, for instance merging the first syllable *persuade/pursue* as in **prsuade/*prsue*; of *support/surprise* with **srprise/*sport*, or of *despair/disperit* with **dspair/*dspirit*; but the strangeness-effect and sometimes ambiguity of such forms is surely too strong to permit this.

(c) Problems of post-accentual shwa in TO

Th letters used to spell post-accentual shwa cause lerners and skilld riters alike perhaps mor difficulty than any other featur of TO. Evrybody ho is litrat in English nos how esy it is to confuse th endings of pairs of words like *principal/principle*, *assistant/consistent*, *stationary/stationery*, *adapter/adaptor* and th middl vowel of *complement/compliment*. Th reason is that, altho th unstressd vowels of such pairs ar pronounced identically, they differ often arbitrily in how th vowel befor th L, M, N, R is spelt. One of th spelling-variants for shwa occurring in TO, however, is that it is somtimes ritten without a vowel letter at all, relying insted on just th consonant L, M, N, R, hos pronunciation itself indicates th preceding shwa. We se this phenomenon, calld ‘syllabic’ L, M, N, R, in th last syllabl of such words as *apple*, *rhythm*, *hadn’t*, *centre*. This spelling pattern without a vowel letter befor L, M, N, R provides a simpl and economical solution to th problems of spelling post-accentual shwa befor those consonants, and it is therfor th model for CS Rule 2 (Category 1). A concrete exampl of its benefit is seen in th case of th grammar manual publishd in th 1970s wich, wen deliverd from th printer, was found, to its editor’s horror, to hav th form **Grammer* resplendent on its cover; this error, wich had to be corrected at considrabl expense, cud not hav arisen in CS, hos final form *gramr* subsumes th multifarius -AR, -ER, -OR, etc, endings that characterize TO.

(d) Clarifying stress patterns

It will be noticed that one of th consequences of Rule 2 is to clarify th stress pattern of many words wher it is ambiguus in TO. For instance, th differing pronunciations of such noun/verb pairs in TO as *a rebel/to rebel*, *a desert/to desert* ar not apparent from th TO spellings, wheras CS makes them plain with *a rebl/to rebel*, *a desrt/to desert*. These pairs also demonstrate a basic principl that riters of CS need to appreciate, namely that stressd vowels ar always spelt with vowel letters (with th marginal exeption of *yr* for TO *your*, as explaind in §O.4.1 of Rule 1, abov).

(e) Th power of consonant strings

As alredy observd in Chapter 2 (§1.2, §3.6), one effect of CS Rule 2 is to create many new consonant strings unfamiliar in TO (for instance -BLD in CS *trubld* or -DRN in CS *modrn*). By traditional concepts of sound-symbol correspondence in English, such strings may at first seem unpronounceabl, but as familiarity with th patterns of CS gros, so th logic becoms apparent by wich they do in fact represent th normal pronunciation of words less

ambiguously than *dos* TO. Perhaps the most difficult concept to master is the principle that if two successive consonant letters can only be pronounced with an intervening schwa, it is usually unnecessary to spell it if it does not have one of the standard values of A, E, I, O, U, Y. For instance, since one cannot pronounce the string -STN- in *instance* or -NTRL in *central* without an intervening schwa, no letter is needed to spell it. This principle of sound-symbol correspondence underlies many of the consonant strings created by CS Rule 2, and although its effects may seem odd at first, it turns out to be a powerful technique for representing the structure of the numerous unstressed syllables that are so characteristic of the English language.

(f) Coping with consonant strings

Nevertheless, such long consonant strings have aroused more uneasiness than perhaps any other feature of CS, especially among literacy teachers who feel that learners depend on the intervening schwa vowel letters to help them grasp the syllabic structure of longer words. How, such teachers wonder, can learners make head or tail of a form such as CS *implmntng* for TO *implementing*? A number of points need to be made in response.

1 The eight successive consonant letters of *implmntng* constitute probably the longest consonant string produced by CS, and are therefore an extreme case (indeed, CS users may prefer to keep an E and write *implmentng* if they feel the syllable -MENT carries secondary stress).

2 Many TO consonant strings are actually reduced in CS, as when GH disappears or (like PH) is replaced by F (the 6 letters of TO *though* become just 3 in CS *tho*, and the 2 consonant strings of TO *philosophy* cease to be strings at all in *filosofy*).

3 Consonant letters are in purely visual terms scarcely different from vowel letters (all letters are typically just marks on paper), and not inherently any more difficult to decode.

4 The variety of possible spellings for a given syllable is far less in CS than in TO; thus, regardless of consonant strings, it is easier to learn to read (and above all to spell) CS *vicr*, *teachr*, *authr*, *harbr*, *murmr*, *injr*, *martr* etc, with their regular, predictable -R endings, than their multifarious, unpredictable, more cumbersome TO equivalents with -AR, or -ER, or -OR, or -OUR, or -UR, or -URE, or -YR, etc; Rule 2 will be seen to introduce this kind of regularization across many of the most hazardous TO spelling patterns.

5 Although it is understandable that teachers should at first be concerned how they would teach such unfamiliar spelling patterns, they can be reassured that straightforward phonic techniques of practising fixed patterns of sound-symbol

correspondence will com into ther own with CS to a far greter degree than cud ever be possibl in TO; thus lerners can be taut to sound out th letters and to analyze *implmntng* into its standard morphemes *impl* + *mnt* + *ng*, and *conjr*rs (TO *conjurors*) into *conjr* + *r* + *s*.

6 Few of th mor complex CS consonant strings (eg, *implmntng*) ar likely to com th way of erly lernrs anyway, but mor advanced lerners will be able confidently to spell in CS many items of mor sophisticated vocabulary wich they may hav been afraid to rite in TO; for instance th variations of vowel spelling in th last two syllabls of *covenant* with shwa E, A, *dominant* with shwa I, A, *consonant* with shwa O, A, *permanent* with shwa A, E, and *continent* with shwa I, E, ar all reduced to simpl, predictabl -NNT in CS *covnnt*, *domnnt*, *consnnt*, *permnnt*, *contnnt*. (Th full range of such patterns of regularization is listed under §1.5 belo.)

7 If th new consonant strings of CS at first look difficult, we should compare them with th difficultis entailed by th equivalent consonant + vowel + consonant strings in TO, with constant misspellings of th typ **docter* (CS *doctr*) and **seperate* (CS *seprat[e]*).

Th few anomalis bound up with these consonant strings ar discussd under th relevant hedings belo.

Category 2: Vowels in suffixes.

Th other category of unstressd vowel letter removed by Rule 2 occurs in inflections and som other suffixes, notably -ED, -ING, -ER, -ES, -EST, -ABLE, -IBLE. Besides giving a markd gain in economy, these cuts help overcom som major points of difficulty in TO. A direct gain, for instance, is th regularization of most of th unpredictabl -ABLE/-IBLE endings by reducing them to a singl form; but an even mor important, if indirect, gain of th removal of E, I from most -ED, -ING endings, is that it clears th way for Rule 3 largely to resolv a further major bugber of TO, th unpredictabl dubling of consonants.

Rule 2, Category 1: post-accentual shwa befor L, M, N, R

1.1.L Syllabic L

Som non-English names such as German *Handl*, *Lendl* and th Tyrolean folk-dress *dirndl*, or th Aztec name *Popocatépetl*, end in a consonant follod by just L. Other languages too use this device: (Old) Icelandic for *sail*, *tile* was *segl*, *tigl*; Welsh rites TO *couple*, *possible*, *trestle* as *cwpl*, *posibl*, *trestl*,

wich ar close to CS *cupl*, *posbl*, *tresl*. We find a similar pattern in th abbreviated form of th phrase *it will*, wen that is ritten *it'll*: th shwa befor th L is here represented not by a letter, but, one might say, by th apostrophe. In fact th spelling of many English words represents shwa befor L without a vowel letter at all, altho th pattern is disguised by a final E. TO *apple*, for instance, ends in a redundant, silent final E, wich is alrely cut by CS Rule 1 (E.1.1.7); we may note that in Old English th word *apple* cud be ritten without this final E (in fact, as *æpl*), wile modern German *Apfel* inserts an E befor th L to spell th shwa (as did th alternativ Old English form *æppel*). Th spelling *appl*, wich represents th pronunciation quite adequatly, shos that we can also cut out th E from its rym *chapel*, giving CS *chapl*. Th form *chapl* in turn usefully distinguishes th pronunciation of parallel forms such as TO *chapel/lapel* (CS *chapl/lapel*), th latter not being cut, as th E is stressd and has its standard short valu (cf also CS *a rebl/to rebel*). In th process, th diffing stress patterns of these spellings becom explicit: *chapl* can only hav stressd A, wile th E of *lapel* cannot be an unstressd shwa. Similarly, th confusing distinction between TO *principal/principle* is overcom by cutting th discrepant vowel letters and riting *principl* for both words; and that in turn has a further advantage of distinguishing for th first time such endings as TO *principal/appal* (final CS *principl/apal*) — th -AL in th latter is not cut, as it is stressd with th A having one of its standard valus. Th unpredictably varid unstressd endings of TO *cymbal/symbol*, *counsel/consul*, *gerbil/garble* ar alignd in th same way, giving *cymbbl/symbbl*, *counsl/consl*, *gerbl/garbl*. Th final L in these spellings then has syllabic function, representing a syllabl in its own right, and dos not need a separat vowel letter to represent its sound.

Th folloing cutting patterns produce syllabic L:

1.1.L.1: *candle* > *candl* Final E cut by CS Rule 1, E.1.1.7, as in *marbl*, *icicl*, *candl*, *raffl*, *triangl*, *jungl*, *ankl*, *steepl*, *nesl*, *turtl*, *axl*, *bamboozl*.

1.1.L.A: *signal* > *signl* Preceding A cut as in *cymbbl*, *medicl*, *pedl*, *offl*, *fungl*, *mamml*, *signl*, *sepl*, *neutrl*, *dismissl*, *coastl*, *usul*, *larvl*, *renewl*, *royl*.

1.1.L.E: *camel* > *caml* Preceding E cut as in *rebl* (noun), *sachl*, *rondl*, *cudgl*, *snorkl*, *caml*, *panl*, *colnl*, *scalpl*, *mongrl*, *morsl*, *mussl*, *chisl*, *bushl*, *hostl*, *brothl*, *marvl*, *vowl*.

1.1.L.I: *fossil* > *fossil* Preceding I cut as in *gerbl*, *nostrl*, *tonsl*, *fossil*, *lentl*, *anvl*.

1.1.L.O: *symbol* > *sybl* Preceding O cut as in *sybl*, *petrl* (contrast *patrol*), *pistl*.

1.1.L.U: *consul* > *consl* Preceding U cut as in *peepl*, *consl*.

1.1.L.Y: *methyl* > *methl* Preceding Y cut.

1.1.L.2: *victuals* > *vitls* Two preceding vowel letters cut.

1.1.L.C: *difficult* > *diffictl* With a following consonant.

1.1.M Syllabic M

In TO a number of words end in a consonant followed by syllabic M, as in *chasm*, *prism*, *microcosm*, *paroxysm*, *rhythm*. At the same time, many words end in a consonant followed by unstressed -AM, -EM, -IM, -OM, -UM, -YM with the vowel letter pronounced more or less as shwa. Here too the M could equally well be given syllabic value by cutting the preceding vowel letter, as in the following examples:

1.1.M.A: *bantam* > *bantm* Preceding A cut as in *madm*, *amalgm*, *gingm*, *flotsm*, *Eveshm*, *bantm*, *Chatm*, *Granthm*.

1.1.M.E: *system* > *sysm* Preceding E cut as in *tandm*, *problm*, *sysm*.

1.1.M.I: *victim* > *victm* Preceding I cut as in *pilgrm*, *victm*, *maxm*. Some speakers may give the final -IM in these words the value of short I + M, as in stressed *him*. CS however takes the vowel to be sufficiently close to shwa (indeed, interchangeable with it) for the spelling with syllabic M to be the most convenient.

1.1.M.O: *atom* > *atm* Preceding O cut as in *randm*, *venm*, *maelstrm*, *ransm*, *blossm*, *atm*, *custm*, *fathm*, *buxm*.

1.1.M.U: *album* > *albm* Preceding U cut as in *albm*, *modicm*, *carborundm*, *maxmm*, *platinm*, *fulcrm*, *gypsm*, *autm*.

1.1.M.Y: *synonym* > *synonm* Preceding Y cut (see 1.1.M.1 above).

Note It will be noticed that the final CS form *maxmm* applies Rule 2, §1.M, twice, first cutting the I before the middle M (just as, under §1.1.M.I, TO *maxim* became CS *maxm*) and then the U before the final M. (Such patterns of double cutting are examined more generally in §1.5 below.) Writers who dislike the reduplicated M in CS *maxmm*, etc. may prefer to leave the final -MUM uncut (see §1.4 below regarding reduplicated consonants in general).

1.1.N Syllabic N

Syllabic N occurs in TO in the name of the composer *Haydn* and in such negative contractions as *couldn't*, *didn't*, *hadn't*, *isn't*, *hasn't*, *mightn't*, has final syllables rymes with that major problem of TO, the variable -ANT, -ENT endings. Other languages which use this device of syllabic N include Arabic (*ibn* 'son'), Welsh (*ofn* 'fear') and both Old English and Old Icelandic (*hræfn*, *hrafn* 'raven'). We may also note the phonetic parallel between TO *prism* with syllabic M and TO *prison*, which by analogy with *prism* could be more simply spelt *prisn* with syllabic N. Rule 2 as applied to N overcomes the anomaly of such variations as *dependant/dependent* (both *dependnt* in CS), *descendant* but *transcendent*, and either *ascendant* or *ascendent* (CS *asendnt*, *desendnt*, *transendnt*); likewise, CS removes the confusion faced by students of French and German, whose -ANT in French *assistant*, *consistant*, *persistant*, *resistant* and -ENT in German *Assistent*, *konsistent*, *persistent*, *resistent*, but in English have to remember -ANT in TO *assistant*, *resistant*, as against -ENT in *consistent*, *persistent*, etc. These are harmonized in CS as *assistnt*, *consistnt*, *persistnt*, *resistnt*. Cuts are made as follows:

1.1.N.A: *urban* > *urbn* Preceding A cut as in *urbn*, *republicn*, *Jordn*, *Vaun* (from TO *Vaughan*), *hoolign*, *womn*, *charlatn*, *Jonathn*, *silvn*. The plural *women* is distinguished by not being cut.

1.1.N.E: *garden* > *gardn* Preceding E cut as in *gardn*, *stiffn*, *ofn*, *sofn* (Rule 1 cuts T from TO *often*, *soften*), *oxyjn* (after G > J substitution — see Chapter 4, §5), *weakn*, *specimn*, *linn*, *deepn*, *lisn*, *risn*, *eatn*, *ovn*, *vixn*, *citizn*. Forms such as TO *coarsen*, *loosen*, *worsen* are cut to CS *corsn*, *loosn*, *worsn*, altho CS *corse*, *loose*, *worse* keep final E.

1.1.N.I: *cabin* > *cabn* Preceding I cut as in *cabn*, *orijn* (after G > J substitution), *jerkn*, *pipn*, *assassn*, *raisn*, *cusn*, *bulletn*, *Calvn*, *muezzn*. For identification of this unstressed I as shwa, see note on 1.1.M.I above.

1.1.N.O: *lemon* > *lemn* Preceding O cut as in *carbn*, *beacn*, *Londn*, *wagn*, *rekn*, *lemn*, *cann*, *wepn*, *prisn*, *reasn*, *buttn*, *marathn*, *Saxn*, *Amazn*.

1.1.N.U: *Whitsun* > *Witsn* Preceding U cut in *Injn*, *Witsn*.

1.1.N.2: *certain* > *certn* Two preceding vowels cut in *curtn*, *cushn*, *fashn*, *fountn*, *mountn*, *pijn* (from both TO *pigeon* and *pidgin*), *relijn* (these last three after G > J substitution). However, as explained under §1.6.2.X below, the unstressed ending -ION cannot normally be cut (*nation* cannot become **natn*); the exceptions for *cushion*, *fashion* are made possible by the preceding -SH-.

1.1.N.C: *important* > *importnt* With folloing consonant:
importnt, persistnt, secnd.

Notes

- It will be noticed that TO *consonant* (CS *consnt*) applies Rule 2, 1.N.C, twice, first cutting th O befor th middl N (cf *damsn*) and then th A befor th final -NT. Users ho dislike th reduplicated N in *consnt*, etc, may prefer to keep th final -ANT of th TO form. Similirly, users ho dislike reduplicated N in CS *linn, cann* for TO *linen, canon* may prefer to keep th TO forms (se §1.4.NN belo).
- For words in wich R precedes shwa + N (contrasting *patrn/patron, modrn/children*, etc), se §1.1.R.C belo.

1.1.R Syllabic R

Syllabic R occurs in British spelling in *Messrs* (plural of th title *Mr*) and in words like *centre, theatre*, in wich th final E is redundnt, indeed it was cut by Rule 1 (E.1.1.12.2) along with th E in *apple (theatr, appl)*. Other languages wich make use of this device of syllabic R include Welsh (also *theatr*), Arabic (*Nasr*), Russian (*Aleksandr*), as did Old English and Old Icelandic (*silfr* ‘silver’ in both languages).

If th cut form *centr* is compared with *enter*, it is clear that th secnd E in that word is redundnt too, and we can rite *entr*, so aligning th spelling of th ryms *centr/entr*, and distinguishing both th stress patterns and vowl valus of TO *enter/inter* (CS *entr/inter*). This in turn points th way to using syllabic R also for all other vowl letters that stand for shwa in that position, so regularizing one of th biggest sorces of uncertnty in TO. Furthermor, Americn and British discrepncis such as *center/centre* can be alignd by this procedur as *centr*. CS also distinguishes th sound-valus in th endings of *centred/hatred* by riting *centrd/hatred*. Rule 2 additionally resolvns uncertnty as to th TO ending in a number of cases: *adapter/adaptor, imposter/impostor, invester/investor* for instnce reduce to CS *adaptr, impostr, investr*. Cuts occur as follos:

1.1.R.A: *vicar* > *vicr* Preceding A cut as in *lumbr, vicr, calendr, vinegr, peculiar, poplr, nectr*.

1.1.R.E: *teacher* > *teachr* Preceding E cut as in *membr, soccr, teachr, buchr, bildr, conifr, angr, singr, prettir, speakr, travlr, farmr, joinr, keepr, lecturr, troursrs, fishr, neutr, watr, gathr, valur* (cf. Rule 1, E.1.1.12.5 *pictur, verdur, rivr, showr, boxr, lawyr*).

1.1.R.EU: *amateur* > *amatr* Preceding EU cut if pronounced shwa in *amatr, chauffr* (othrwise they can be left as *amatur, chauffer*).

1.1.R.I: *Cheshire* > *Cheshr* Preceding I cut if pronounced shwa in *Cheshr* and othr shire names.

1.1.R.O: *sailor* > *sailr* Preceding O cut as in *metafr* (aftr PH > F substitution), *sailr*, *superir*, *tremr*, *tenr*, *doctr*, *mayr*; TO *error*, *mirror*, *horror* also hav ther RR simplified by Rule 3, §4.3, to produce final CS *err*, *mirr*, *horr* (se Rule 2, §1.4.RR, belo for reduplicaton of R).

1.1.R.OU: *glamour* > *glamr* Rule 1, §U.3.3, cuts th British ending -OUR as in *labour* to th Americn ending -OR (*labor*). Unless th preceding vowel has long valu not othrwis indicated (as occurs in *labor*), Rule 2 now cuts th OR to syllabic R, giving CS *harbr*, *neibr*, *rancr*, *ardr*, *vigr*, *savir*, *valr*, *glamr*, *onr* (TO *honour*), *endevr*.

1.1.R.U: *murmur* > *murm* Preceding U cut in *sulfr* (aftr PH > F in British spelling), *injr*, *murm*, *Arthr*.

1.1.R.UO: *languor* > *langr* Preceding UO cut in *langr*, *liqr*.

1.1.R.Y: *martyr* > *martr* Preceding Y cut in *martr*, *satr*, *zefr* (aftr PH > F).

1.1.R.C: *standard* > *standrd* Preceding shwa cut wen a furthr consnt follos th R as in *monrc*, *standrd*, *comfrt*, *desrt*, *effrt*. Folloing th loss of P, A by Rule 1, TO *cupboard* is now reduced by Rule 2 to just *cubrd*. By this cutting pattern, TO forms ending in unstressd -ERN such as *cavern*, *cistern*, *eastern*, *govern*, *lantern*, *modern*, *pattern*, *Severn*, *tavern* ar likewise cut, giving *eastrn*, *pattrn*, etc (cf. *eastr*, *pattr* for TO *Easter*, *patter*). It shud be noted, howevr, that this is th same ending as wud be produced if Rule 2, §1.1.N, wer applied to *brethren*, *cauldron*, *chagrin*, *chevron*, *children*, *saffron*, *rhododendron*, *squadron*, giving **brethrn*, **cauldrn*, **chagrnr*, **childrn*, etc. Th ambiguity of spelling *modrn*/**childrn* with th same final syllabl is unsatisfactory, and a choice needs to be made between th two pattrns. Th advantage of cutting E from -ERN rather than from -REN is that CS then for th first time distinguishes *modrn*, etc from words with final stressd -ERN such as *concern*, *disern*, *intern*, and CS therfor recommends riting *modrn* but leving *children*, etc uncut (se also §1.6.4.XS belo).

Riters ho dislike th reduplicated R in *lecturr*, *terr* may prefer to keep th vowel lettrs befor th final R (se §1.4.RR belo).

1.2 Cutting shwa in non-final syllabls.

Th same cuts can ofn be made in non-final post-accentul syllabls, th case of *opra* having alrely been discussd in Chapter 2, §1.10. In th folloing cases th syllabic consonant, tho not in th final syllabl, coms aftr th main stress:

1.2.L: *family* > *famly* Befor syllabic L as in *famly*, *Itly*, *simle*, *ventlate*, and (from TO *catalogue*, *epilogue*, *monologue*) *catlog*, *eplog*, *monlog*, etc. This cut wil from now on be applied in this Handbook to adverbial -ALLY endings, so that *musically* becoms *musiclly* (final CS *musicly*; cf Rule 1 A.4, explaining th diffrent sequences of CS rules applying to TO *publicly*, *basically*, *musically*).

1.2.M: *enemy* > *enmy* Befor syllabic M as in *bigmy*, *econmy*, *enmy* (cf *enmity*), *epitme*, *ultmat*. Befor th suffix -MENT, th syllabic structur becoms ambiguus in a few pairs, such as CS *betrmnt/detrmnt* for TO *betterment/detriment* or *setlmnt/complmnt* for TO *settlement/complement/compliment* (th -LEMENT of *settlement/complement* is of corse alrely ambiguus in TO); simlr ambiguity is seen in RM, as between *infRMation/matRMny*; if it wer thot importnt to prevent such ambiguitis, CS cud keep th I in *detrimnt*, *complimnt*, *matrimny* and th E in *complemnt*, *implemnt*.

1.2.N: *ebony* > *ebny* Befor syllabic N as in *anemne*, *ebny*, *elimnate*, *litny*, *orgnize* (also, afr Rule 1 loss of final -E, *avnu*, *retnu*; and afr substituting J for soft G, *projny* for TO *progeny*). Th loss of E befor N from TO *messenger*, *passenger* (final CS *mesnjr*, *pasnjr*) removes th E > A anomly between *messenger/message*, *passenger/passage*. In 4-syllabl words ending in -MONY (*acrimony*, *alimony*, *antimony*, *ceremony*, *hegemony*, *matrimony*, *parsimony*, *testimony*, but not 3-syllabl *harmony*) this cut produces final CS *acrmny*, *alimny*, *antmny*, *ceremny*, *hegmny*, *matrmny*, *parsmny*, *testmny*; howevr, this may not suit Americn speech wich givs secndry stress and ful long valu to th O, with *ceremony* having th O of *ceremonial*.

1.2.R: *every* > *evry* Befor sylabic R as in *evry*, *histry*, *licrice*. Insofar as these medial vovls may be judgd entirely silent, ther omission was anticipated by Rule 1, §E.2.2.2. A particulr attraction of this cut is th regulrization of th secnd vowl in such TO forms as *separate*, *desperate*, *corporate*, giving CS *seprat*, *desprat*, *corprat*. Simlrly th varying penultmat vowl letter in TO *military*, *monastery*, *dormitory* (cf *ministry*) disappears to giv CS *militry*, *monastry*, *dormitry*; but th lattr cuts may not suit Americn pronunciation, in wich th cut vowl may hav full valu ('militairy', 'dormi-tory'). Othr exampls of this cut include *anrchy*, *monrchy*, *proprty*, *dictionry*.

1.3 Cutting shwa afr secndry stress: *cons(o)lation*

In certn circmstnces th post-accentul shwa may follo a secndry stress, wile preceding th main stress in a word. For instnce, TO *consider* is cut by th norml application of Rule 2 to CS *considr*, but if this form is taken as th base for th CS derivativ *considratiion*, that same cut of E is then found to

precede the main stress, which falls on the following A and no longer on the preceding I. Such a pattern may appear acceptable by analogy with TO *administer/administration*, but questionable when compared with the form *dehydration*, which has no hint of a schwa and has not undergone any cuts: can we accept a parallel spelling pattern in CS for the subtly different syllabic structure of such a pair as TO *consideration, dehydration*? Other cases, in which there is no base-word like *consider* to justify the derived cut form, may appear even more doubtful: with the syllabic L, M, N, R preceding the main stress but following the secondary stress, the CS rules, mechanically applied, result in forms such as final CS *consolation, inflammation, intonation, adoration* for TO *consolation, inflammation, intonation, adoration*. Such forms have a reduced resemblance both to their TO equivalents and to their base-words *console, inflame, intone, adore*, whose stressed vowel disappears in the CS form. This issue is perhaps seen at its most extreme in TO *confirmation/conformation*, which are merged as CS *confirmation*, although their base-words *confirm, conform* remain distinct. This Handbook nevertheless recommends such cut forms for their economy and their immunity to misspellings of the type **consulation, *aderation*.

1.4 Reduplicated consonants.

One of the consequences of applying Rule 2 is that when in TO a vowel letter pronounced schwa separates two Ms, Ns or Rs, its removal produces the effect of reduplication: two successive, identical consonants that are not simply doubled as in TO, when they are pronounced as the single (see Section 3 of this Chapter for the simplification of such doubled consonants), but pronounced separately. (Other examples of such reduplication occur under Category 2 — see for instance §2.D and §2.BL below.) The nearest that TO comes to this effect is when, sometimes, at morpheme boundaries the pronunciation of a repeated consonant (as LL in *soulless*, or NN in *unnecessary*) may be slightly lengthened (or ‘geminated’); for the possible simplification of such repeated consonants in CS, see Rule 3.

CS Rule 2, Category 1, produces reduplication of consonants in cases such as the following, many of them already referred to above:

1.4.MM: *maximum* > *maximm* MM in *maximm, minimm, optimm, cardamm, crysanthemm* (for final CS *maxmm*, etc, see §1.5 below).

1.4.NN: *linen* > *linn* NN in disyllabic forms such as (ie, counting the second N as syllabic) CS *linn, cann* (TO *linen, canon/cannon*), *remnnt* (formerly spelt *remanent*), and in trisyllabic *consonnt, continnt, covennt, dominnt, permannt* (for final CS forms *consnnt*, etc, see §1.5 below).

1.4.RR: error > err RR in disyllabic forms such as (ie, counting th secnd R as syllabic) CS *err*, *mirr*, *horr*, *terr* (TO *error*, *mirror*, *horror*, *terror*), and in trisyllabic *armourr*, *emperr*, *lecturr*, *wanderr* (for final CS *armrr*, etc, se §1.5 belo). Reduplicated R wud also arise if TO *arbitrary*, *contrary*, *February*, *funerary*, *honorary*, *itinerary*, *literary*, *temporary*, etc wer cut to *arbitrry*, *conrry*, *Febrry*, *funerrry*, *onrry*, *itinrry*, *litrry*, *temprry*, but Rule 1, §R.2, proposes th folloing CS forms with just singl R for these: *arbitry*, *contry*, *Febry*, *funery*, *onry*, *itinry*, *litry*, *tempy*. *Library* might also be cut (*libry*), or its long I might put it into th categry of exeptions (se §1.6 belo), so leving it uncut (cf *ivory* left uncut).

Such reduplication of M, N, R has an unfamilir appearance, and users may therfor prefer to keep th intrvening TO vowl lettr in CS. This Handbook howevr recmmends these cuts for th sake of ther predictability, consistncy and econmy.

1.5 Dubl cutting by Rule 2: *adamant* > *admnt*

As alredy shown by som of th preceding exampls, a numbr of words contain two post-accentul shwas befor a combnation of L, M, N, Rs, and in many cases both ar cut (exeptions ar described in 1.6.X belo). Th resulting lettr sequences ar highly caractristic of th extended consonnt strings occurring in CS, hos advantages (along with th unese they often initially provoke) wer outlined in th introduction to Rule 2 (Category 1, §f) abov. Th sweeping simplifications they entail will now be set out in mor detail. Wile in many cases ther is no question but that th vowl sounds in question ar shwas (eg, th O/E in *customer*), in othr cases th sound may be difficlt to define precisely (eg, do we pronounce th I in TO *animal* as shwa, or dos it retain at least a hint of a short I-sound? dos th secnd O of TO *cholesterol* rate as a short O, or as shwa?). For th sake of simplicity, CS deems th sounds in many such doutful cases to be pronounced shwa and cuts th lettr accordingly (eg, CS *anml*). At th same time, th alphabetic principl dictates that if th shwa lettr is stressd in related words, CS cannot cut that lettr in those related words; thus, tho TO *continent* is cut to CS *contnnt*, th ajectiv TO *continental* has stressd E, wich must therfor be retaind in CS *contnentl*.

It may be objected that som of th resulting dubl-cut lettr-strings suffr a loss of visul distinctivness, especially in th case of successions of Ms and Ns (eg, is CS *permnnt* as esy to read as TO *permanent*?). Ther may indeed be such losses, but CS claims that th gains of predictability outwei them.

We ar concernd here with two successiv post-accentul vowls pronounced mor or less as shwa, each preceding L or M or N or R. These consonnts can

occur in the following combinations (some reduplicated as described in §1.4 above), with the hyphens standing for unspecified vowel letters in TO: -L-M, -L-N, -L-R, -M-L, -M-M, -M-N, -M-R, -N-L, -N-M, -N-N, -N-R, -R-L, -R-M, -R-N, -R-R. In TO the preceding shwas are spelt with a bewildering variety of vowel letters, which CS regularizes by reducing the variations to the common consonant letters LM, LN, LR, ML, MM, MN, MR, NL, NM, NN, NR, RL, RM, RN, RR.

1.5.1.LM: *Jerusalem* > *Jeruslm* with A/E is the only clear example of this pattern, unless *curriculum*, *pendulum* with U/U are allowed, despite the I-glide preceding the first U.

1.5.2.LNT: *insolent* > *inslnt* Before unstressed -L-NT we see A/E in *equivalent*, E/E in *excellent*, I/A in TO *sibilant*, O/E in *insolent*; in CS these vowel letters all vanish, and the endings are reduced to a standard LNT, giving *equivlnt*, *exlnt*, *siblnt*, *inslnt*. Without the final T, there is a much stronger tendency for the last vowel letter to have its own clear, standard value, as in *Marilyn*, *Babylon*, *Catalan*; but at least the E/I of *javelin* and the O/A of *ortolan* might be cut in the same way, giving CS *javlnt*, *ortlnt*.

1.5.3.LR: *similar* > *simlr* Before unstressed -L-R we see E/E in several words in which the L is doubled in British but not American spelling; CS here naturally adopts the more economical American form with single L from *jeweler*, *leveler*, *traveler*, which without the vowel letters give CS *jewlr*, *levlr*, *travlr*; the same applies with the E/O of *counselor* and (with no L-doubling in Britain) *bachelor*, giving CS *counslr*, *bachlr*; in *similar* we see I/A (CS *simlr*), and in *tricolor* O/O, giving *triclrl*. Three categories of words with similar structures are exempted from these cuts: *teetotaler* keeps the A as in *total* to indicate the preceding long O (*total* does not rhyme with *bottle*), leaving CS *teetotalr*; *chancellor* and *councilor* keep the E or I after palatalized C, leaving CS *chancelr*, *councilr* (not **chanclr*, **councilr* — contrast *triclrl* with non-palatalized C); and nearly 3 dozen words ending in -ULAR keep the U to indicate the preceding I-glide, so that *particular*, *globular* become CS *particulr*, *globulr*, not **particlrl*, **globlrl*.

1.5.4.ML: *animal* > *anml* Words ending in unstressed -M-L normally have the vowel letters I/A, as also in *infinitesimal*, *maximal*, *minimal*, *optimal*, which become CS *infinitesml*, *maxml*, *minml*, *optml*. To indicate its palatalized C, *decimal* must keep its I, leaving CS *deciml*.

1.5.5.MM: *maximum* > *maxmm* Before unstressed -M-M we see A/U in *cardamum*, E/U in *chrysanthemum*, I/U in *maximum*, etc; in CS these vowel letters all vanish, and the endings are reduced to a standard MM, giving *cardmm*, *crysanthmm*, *maxmm*.

1.5.6.MN: *adamant* > *admnt* Befor unstressd -M-N we se A/A in TO *adamant*, A/E in *armament*, A/O in *cinnamon*, E/E in *complement*, I/E in *compliment*; in CS these vowl lettrs all vanish, and th endings ar reduced to a standrd MN, giving final CS *admnt*, *armmnt*, *cinmn*, *complmnt*, *complmnt* (so merging th trublsm TO homophones *complement/compliment*; howevr, se §1.2.M abov and Chaptr 6, §2.4.AMB (1), for argumnts in favor of keepng th vowl lettr befor th M in *complemnt*, *complimnt*, *detrimnt*, *implemnt*). It may also be argud that, if used as verbs, these words giv secndry stress to th syllabl -MENT, wich wud therfor need to keep its E, givng *to complment*, *to implment*. If both these resrvations wer acceptd, these verbs wud not be cut at all in CS.

1.5.7.MR: *customer* > *custmr* Ther ar few words with this structur: also with O/E is *astronomer*, CS *astronmr*; with A/E is *gossamer*, final CS *gosmr*, and with I/E th surname *Mortimer*, wich if cut wud becom *Mortmr*. For reasns explaiundr §1.6.4.XS belo, *polymer* keeps its Y and becoms CS *polymr*, not **polmr*.

1.5.8.NL: *criminal* > *crimnl* Befor unstressd -N-L we se E/A in *arsenal*, I/A in *criminal*, O/A in *personal*; in CS these vowl lettrs all vanish, and th endngs ar reduced to a standrd NL as in *arsnl*, *crimnl*, *persnl*. Howevr, by far th most commn TO spelling for this structur is as seen in *national*, wher th -IO-, as explaiundr §1.6.2.X belo, cannot be cut; CS therfor reduces th TO ending -IONAL just to -IONL, as in *nationl*, etc.

1.5.9.NM: *platinum* > *platnm* Befor unstressd -N-M we se A/U in *tympanum*, I/U in *platinum*, O/Y in *synonym*; in CS these vowl lettrs all vanish, and th endings ar reduced to a standrd NM, giving *tympnm*, *platnm*, *synnm*.

1.5.10.NN: *permanent* > *permnt* Befor unstressd -N-N we se A/E in *permanent*, E/A in *covenant*, I/A in *dominant*, I/E in *continent*, O/A in *consonant*; in CS these vowl lettrs all vanish, and th endings ar reduced to a standrd NNT, giving *covmnt*, *dommnt*, *consnt*, *permnt*, *contnt*.

1.5.11.NR: *gardener* > *gardnr* Befor unstressd -N-R we se E/E in *gardener*, I/E in *examiner*, O/E in *prisoner*, to wich we may add a few words with th string -RN-R, with E/E as in *westerner* and E/O in *governor*; in CS these vowl lettrs all vanish, and th endings ar reduced to a standrd (R)NR, giving *gardnr* (cf *Gardner* as an alternativ TO surname form; compare also TO *falconer*, CS *falcnr*, with th surname *Falkner*), *examnr*, *prisnr*, *westnr*, *govnr*. In certn circmstnces th vowl lettr befor th -N cannot be cut: TO *opener* keeps its first E, as in *open*, to indicate th preceding long O; nor can th vowl befor N be cut if th preceding lettr is R, thus *coroner*, *foreigner*, *mariner* must not align

with *corner*, *barn* (hence CS *coronr*, *forenr*, *marinr*); and words ending in TO -IONER must keep th -IO- (cf retention of -IO- in CS *nation*, *nationl*), so that TO *pensioner* becoms just *pensionr* in CS.

1.5.12.RL: *several* > *sevrl* Befor unstressd -R-L we se E/A in *several*, E/E in *mackerel*, E/I in *Goneril*, E/O in *cholesterol*, I/A in *admiral*, O/A in *corporal*, U/A in *guttural*; in CS these vowl lettrs all vanish, giving final CS *sevrl*, *makrl*, *Gonrl*, *colestrl*, *admrl*, *corprl*, *gutrl*. Words of th typ *natural*, hos base-word ends in TO -URE, CS -UR, ar deemd to be pronounced with th same ending as those endng in -ERAL (thus *natural*, *lateral* ar deemd to rym) and ar cut in th same way to -RL: *natrl*, *latrl*. Two words ending in -ERAL cannot lose E because it indicates a preceding long vowl: *funeral*, *numeral*, and TO *behavio(u)ral* becoms *behaviral*.

1.5.13.RLY: *satisfactorily* > *satisfactrly* This patrn arises partly from §1.5.RL abov (*lateral* > *latrl* produces th adverb *laterally* > *latrly*), but shud also be considrd in th context of th unstresd -LY endng genrly (*family* > *famly*, *Italy* > *Itly*) and adverbial suffix -LY in particulr. We must first ask wethr, if TO *family* is rittn as CS *famly*, any -LY adverb based on an ajectiv endng in Y can follo th same patrn: if *famly*, wy not **gloomly*, **giltly*, **hevly*, **noisly*? We shud hesitate first on acount of th morfology (**gloomly* surely must indicate a disyllabic base word *gloomy* + *ly*, contrasting with *glumly*, hos structur is *glum* + *ly*), and secnd on acount of varius exeptions, such is *esily*, *hastily* hos I is needed to sho th preceding long vowl. Othr factrs, howevr, arise in th case of polysyllabic base words, wher th two conn endngs -ARY, -ORY, with ther adverbial equivlnts -ARILY, -ORILY, ar esily confused in TO. Th merger of A and O in *ordinary/satisfactory* to giv *ordnry/satisfactry*, togethr with th E/A cut in *laterally* > *latrly*, strongly suest a merger of A/I in *ordinarily* with O/I in *satisfactorily* to giv CS *ordnrly/satisfactrly*. Such cuts, of corse, presume a British pronunciation with th lost vowls unstresd, and not, as ofn in Americn pronunciation, with, eg, stressd A in TO *militarily*; if th A wer kept, th I might need to stay too (**militarily* might seem syllabically inadequat). Final CS rites *necesrly*, *temprly*, *voluntrly*, *perfunctrly*, etc.

1.5.14.RM: *marjoram* > *marjrm* Very few othr words end in -R-M that do not hav clear valus for ther final vowl, th nearest being perhaps TO *interim*, wich might be cut to CS *intrm*.

1.5.15.RNT: *tolerant* > *tolrnt* Befor unstressd -R-N we se E/A in TO *tolerant*, E/E in *different*, O/A in *ignorant*; in CS these vowl lettrs can all vanish, and th endings reduce to standrd RNT, giving *tolrnt*, *ignrnt*, *diffrrnt*. Se §1.1.R.C abov and §1.6.4.XS belo for reasns wy simlr words without final T cannot lose th preceding vowl letter, so that TO *veteran* > CS *vetran*, not **vetrn*. (Se §1.6.4.XS also for th countr-suggestion that vowls shud nevr be cut between R-N, thus leving CS *tolrant*.)

1.5.16.RR: *emperor* > *empr* Befor unstressd -R-R we se E/E in TO *wanderer*, O(U)/E in *armo(u)rer*, E/O in *emperor*, U/O in *conjuror*; in CS these vowl letters all vanish, and th endings ar reduced to a standrd RR, giving *wandr*, *armr*, *empr*, *conjrr*.

Table 1 now shos wich combnations of syllabic consnts permit such dubl cuts.

Table 1: Structurs of combined syllabic l, m, n, r cuts

| | + L | + M | + N | + R |
|-----|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| L + | — | <i>Jeruslm</i> | <i>inslnt</i> | <i>simlr</i> |
| M + | <i>anml</i> | <i>maxmm</i> | <i>admnt</i> | <i>custmr</i> |
| N + | <i>crimnl</i> | <i>platnm</i> | <i>consnt</i> | <i>gardnr</i> |
| R + | <i>sevrl</i> | <i>marjrm</i> | <i>tolrnt</i> | <i>empr</i> |

1.6.X Exeptions to Rule 2 syllabic L, M, N, R spellings

Altho th abov cutting pattrns apply to a large numbr of words, ther ar certn circmstnces wher th unstressd vowl befor L, M, N, R cannot be cut. Som exeptions arise because of problms of TO wich th CS rules cannot resolv, wile othrs ar inherent in th phonology of th English language.

1.6.1.X Preceding long vowl + consnt: *even/sevn* In th sequence long vowl + consnt + shwa + L, M, N, R, th shwa-vowl lettr has ‘magic’ effect, that is to say, it shos th long valu of th preceding vowl. This is particulrly apparent wen th shwa-vowl is E, as in CS *even*, wher th secnd E has ‘magic’ function, indicating th long valu of th preceding vowl, and therfor cannot be cut. (We may alternativly anlyz *even* as consisting of th syllabls *eve* + syllabic N.) CS *even* contrasts with CS *sevn*, *hevn*, wher th secnd E of th TO form is lost because th preceding short vowl requires no folloing vowl and th syllabic function of th final N is clear. Th spelling contrast between CS *even/sevn* is altogethr an exllnt demnstration of th improved sound-symbll correspondnce created by CS. Howeivr, any vowl lettr can hav such ‘magic’ function in these post-accentul syllabls, and exampls (with contrasting short-vowl equivlnts, wich do lose ther shwa-lettr, givn in brackets) ar as follos:

1.6.1.XL: *oval* ≠ *grovl* No cut can be made afr th long vowl in *fatal* (*cattl*), *regal* (*haggl*), *medeval/primeval*, *evil* (*devl*), *final* (*fiddl*), *opal* (*toppl*), *oval* (*grovl*), *brutal* (*sutl* from TO *subtle*). Somtimes such words hav mor than two syllabls; thus th last A in TO

appraisal (final CS *aprasal*), *retrieval* (CS *retreval*), *reprisal*, *betrothal*, *tribunal* cannot be cut because it indicates the long value of the preceding A, E, I, O, U respectively. Similarly, certain words ending in consonant + L + ‘magic’ E must also remain uncut; such as *maple*, *rifle*, *scruple*, which then contrast with the stressed short vowels of *appl*, *piff*, *suppl*. It will be noted that *people* also falls into this category (see Rule 1, O.1, for the loss of O in TO *people*).

1.6.1.XM: *item* ≠ *atm* No cut after long vowel in *item*, *totem*, contrasting with cut after short vowel in *atm*, *bottom*.

1.6.1.XN: *pagan* ≠ *wagn* No cut after long vowel in *pagan* (*wagn*), *blatant*, *latent* (*combatnt*), *vacant*, *demon* (*lemn*), *even* (*sevn*, *hevn*), *omen* (*commn*), *open*, *potent* (*impotnt*), *prudent*. In the case of TO *nuisance* (cf *appraisal*, §1.6.1.XL above), CS can either cut the long vowel to give *nusance*, or cut the schwa to give **nuisnce*; as explained under Rule 1, I.1.6, the former cut giving CS *nusance* is preferred.

1.6.1.XR: *fever* ≠ *evr* No cut after long vowel in *favor*, *fever* (*evr*), *diver* (*rivr*), *rover* (*hovr*), *mover* (*lovr*), *paper* (*trappr*), *crater*, *later* (*fattr*), *motor* (*tottr*), *labor* (*glamr*), *tumor* (*summr*). An important group of exceptions of this type are the words rhyming with *dictator*, *regulator*. If a word with a long vowel can be spelled with alternative endings in TO, CS can help resolve the uncertainty: TO *adviser/advisor* reduce to just the one CS form *adviser*, since that is built on the predictable pattern of base-word *advise* + standard suffix R (despite the adjective *advisory* has O has ‘magic’ function indicating the long I). TO *lever*, it will be noted, is deemed to have American pronunciation rhyming with *ever*, and is cut accordingly to *levr*, alongside CS *evr*.

1.6.1.XX: *weevil* > *weevl* The above set (1.6.1.X) of exceptions to CS Rule 2 arises from the TO indication of long vowels by means of ‘magic’ letters following a subsequent consonant. However, when long vowels are represented by digraphs, the Rule 2 cut applies in the normal way, as in *weevl*, *eagl*, *steapl*, *beadl*, *needl*. If at some future date the spelling of these ‘magicked’ long vowels were rationalized, Rule 2 could apply to them too, for instance by maybe respelling *naval*, *evil*, *rival*, *oval*, *brutal* as **naevl*, **ievl*, **ryvl*, **ohvl*, **bruhtl*. However, such changes go far beyond the scope of CS.

1.6.2.X: Preceding palatized consonant: *lesion* ≠ *lessn* A vowel letter(s) representing schwa that also has the function of palatizing a preceding consonant cannot be cut. This arises typically after soft C or G, and in -IAL, -ION and similar endings. Some words appear as exceptions both under this rule (1.6.2.X) and under the preceding long-vowel rule (1.6.1.X): *racer*, *wager* must keep their E, because it shows both that the first vowel is long and

that th C, G is soft; and *occasion, station, completion, explosion, commotion, conclusion, ablution* must keep th -IO- befor final N, both because they indicate that th preceding vowel is long and because they demnstrate th palatization of th preceding S or T (contrast TO *lesson/lessen/lesion*, wich Rule 2 cuts to *lessn/lessn/lesion*, and TO *cushion, fashion*, wich becom CS *cushn, fashn*). Mor radicl changes wud be needed in ordr fully to rationlize those spellings, giving perhaps **raesr, *waejr, *ocaezhn, *staeshn*, but such forms hav no place in CS.

In th case of such words as *agent, cogent, regent, contagion, region*, th preceding long vowel requires th shwa-vowl to be kept even aftr soft G has been respelt J (se Chaptr 4, §4), giving CS *cojent, rejent, rejon*. Howevr, simlwr words without such a long vowel befor th G (eg, TO *pageant, sergeant, detergent, indigent, pigeon, dudgeon, dungeon, pidgin, religion*) can be cut in th norml way by Rule 2 aftr G > J substitution (CS *pajnt, serjnt, deterjnt, indijnt, pijn, dujn, dunjn, pijn, relijn*).

1.6.2.XC: *pencil* ≠ *uncl* Rule 2 cannot cut th post-accentul vowel from *chancel, pencil* (contrast *uncl*), *parcel, innocent* (contrast *applicnt*), *cancer* (contrast *ancr, bankr*), *grocer* (contrast *soccr*), *lancer* (contrast *ansr*). This set of exeptions to CS Rule 2 arises from th TO use of E, I to sho palatization of a preceding C; a subsequent reform cud remove this exeption by replacing soft C by S (cf Welsh *pensil, parsel*), giving **pensl, *chansl, *cansr, *lansr*; but this is not envisaged for CS.

1.6.2.XG: *merger* > *merjr* Rule 2 cannot by itself cut th E in *badger, cudgel, merger, lodger, Roger*, but once soft (D)G is rittn J (se Chaptr 4, §4), Rule 2 applies, to produce final CS *bajr, cujl, merjr, lojr, Rojr*.

1.6.2.XI TO spells many words with final -IAL, -IAN, -ION, etc, with th preceding consnt palatized (ie, its norml valu changed by assimilating folloing I). These endings cud only be cut undr two conditions: first th palatization wud hav to be othrwis indicated (as by substituting SH for TI), and secnd th preceding vowel wud hav to be shown as long by som othr means. A furthr objection to cutting these endings is that th process of palatization is in som cases not yet complete, and both palatized and non-palatized pronunciations ar herd; thus altho *nation* is today universlly pronounced with palatized T, th palatization of S in *Parisian* and of T in *negotiate* is variabl. Th folloing pattrns arise:

1.6.2.1.XIAL: *official* ≠ *musicl* Th palatized endings -CIAL, -SIAL, -TIAL, as in *racial, spatial, special, official, initial, social, crucial, financial, substantial, confidential, nuptial, controversial, partial*, cannot be cut by CS Rule 2.

1.6.2.2.XIAN: *Titian* ≠ *bittn* Th palatized endings -CIAN, -SIAN, -TIAN, as in *Grecian, musician, Confucian, Asian, artesian, Parisian, Persian, Russian, alsatian, Venetian, Titian, Laotian, Lilliputian, gentian, Egyptian, Martian, Christian*, cannot be cut.

1.6.2.3.XION: *suspicion* ≠ *republicn* By far th most commn of these palatized endings, occurring in over 1,000 words, is -ION. It is variously seen in *suspicion, coercion, contagion, region, occasion, adhesion, incision, explosion, exclusion, revulsion, expansion, extension, compassion, digression, admission, concussion, ration, discretion, ignition, extraction, direction, prediction, concoction, reduction, infarction, exemption, consumption, contraption, inception, option, interruption, condemnation, completion, commotion, ablution, crucifixion*. Th ending cannot be cut in any of these cases, somtimes because of th preceding long vowl (cf 1.6.1.X, abov), but always because th I is needed to indicate th palatized pronunciation (th endings of TO *republican/suspicion, lesson/lesion* must be kept distinct in CS as *republicn/suspicion, lessn/lesion*). But se 1.6.2.X abov for cutting *religion* to CS *relijn*, wher neithr of these constraining factrs applies.

1.6.3.XV: With a preceding pronounced vowl. If th post-accentul shwa is immediatly preceded by a pronounced vowl lettr rathr than by a consnt, it is for phonologicl reasns ofn impossibl to cut.

1.6.3.XV.1.L: *fuel* ≠ *full* For near-monosyllabic words of th form *pail, Gael, deal, feel, dial, coal* (cf Rule 1, §A.3.2), *dual, fuel*, CS cannot rite **pal, *Gal, *del, *fel, *dil, *col, *dul, *ful*, since th successiv vowl lettrs indicate both th gliding pronunciation as well as th long valu of th vowls. Cutting such forms wud in fact create total ambiguity, since, aftr Rule 3 has been applied, these ar also th CS forms of TO *pal, gal, dell, fell, dill, col, dull, full*, with ther short vowls.

For simlr reasns, polysyllabic words ending in -EAL, -IAL, such as *cereal, corporeal, adverbial, menial, special*, do not shortn ther endings in CS eithr. Th successiv vowl lettrs EA, IA indicate th glide that is pronounced with th shift from th first vowl to th secnd (or, in th patrn of *special*, th palatization of th preceding C — se §1.6.2.1.XIAL abov). If th final A wer cut, ambiguitis wud arise with othr spelling pattrns, as th endings in **cerel, *corporel, *adverbil, *menil, *specil* wud be indistinguishabl from th endings of words like *compel, fulfil*.

1.6.3.XV.2.UL: *equal, sequel* In words ending in U + shwa + L, cutting is usully impossibl for th same sorts of reasns. Wen a U pronounced as W, as aftr Q, precedes post-accentul shwa, no cut is made: CS *equal, sequel*.

1.6.3.XV.3.XUL: *actual* > *actul* An important cut is however made in the ending -UAL (cf *usul*, §1.1.L.A, above), by the following reasoning: first CS assumes that the vowel in the unstressed final syllable of TO *globule, ridicule, schedule, module, capsule*, etc is essentially pronounced as shwa with a preceding I-glide (ie, not with the full long-U value of *rule*, from which it is distinguished by the loss of final E already by Rule 1, E.1.1.8.3, giving CS *modul*, etc); next, a word like CS *modul* rhymes with *gradual* and other words ending in -UAL; and therefore the spelling of these two TO patterns can be aligned by cutting them both to just -UL, giving CS *schedul, modul, gradul, manul, actul, usu*, etc. The phonographic quality of this spelling pattern is most apparent in adverbial forms such as final CS *graduly* (the LL is simplified by Rule 3, §5.2.1.LL), which follows the model of *duly* in both sound and spelling. The tendency to palatize the previous consonant in some of these words (*gradul, usul, actul*) is still allowed for by the initial I-glide of the U in these endings.

A difficulty arises from the one polysyllabic word which in TO ends in stressed short-vowel -UL: the verb *to annul*. By the normal application of CS Rules 2 and 3 (simplification of doubled consonants), both TO *annul* and TO *annual* would be written **anul*, and the question arises whether the danger of ambiguity from this one TO pair *annul/annual* should prevent the cutting of -UAL, -ULE to -UL everywhere, or whether this pair can be dealt with as an exception. The Handbook, as usual, gives priority to economy of spelling here and shows the TO -UAL endings all cut to -UL in CS, but gives *annul** uncut and asterisked as a special case. (A better solution would be to respell the latter as **anull*, but CS rules do not allow for any such consonant-doubling.) See also Rule 3, §2.5.2.

1.6.3.XV.4.MN: *museum, median* Endings such as -EUM (*museum*), -IUM (*tedium*), -UUM (*vacuum*), -EAN (*herculean*), -IAN (*median, radiant*), -UANT (*gargantuan, truant, pursuant*), -UENT (*constituent, unguent*) must remain uncut, since a cut form would no longer represent the specific quality of the vowel, which is a diphthong with glide. When U has its full long value before -NT, no cut is made in near-monosyllables such as *truant, fluent*, since **trunt, *flunt* would appear to rhyme with *hunt*; nor are polysyllabic words such as *pursuant, constituent* cut, since TO offers no model for a spelling pattern such as **pursunt, *constitunt*, pronounced with glide-U (by contrast [see §1.6.3.XV.3.XVL above], TO did offer the model of *modul(e)* for cutting the A in *gradu(a)l*). Similarly, U after Q as in *consequent, sequence* is uncut. (TO *piquant*, with its silent U, is cut by Rule 1 to CS *piqant*).

1.6.3.XV.5.R: *seer, folloer, happier* > *happir* Base words ending in -E, -O which add the agentive suffix -ER cannot cut it to -R: the correct pronunciation would not be apparent if *seer, folloer* were cut to **ser, *follor*. But the endings -IAR, -IER, -IOR, -UER are reduced to -IR, -UR, since TO offers models such as *souvenir, picture* whose final syllable has

th same pronunciation. TO *peculiar, happier, superior, valuer* therfor becom *peculir, happir, superir, valur*. British pronunciation allows TO *jaguar* to be cut to CS *jagur*, altho Americn pronunciation articulates th final -AR.

1.6.4.XS: *barn, Karen, reverent* > *revrnt* For phonological reasns, certn sequences of L, M, N, R with an intrvning shwa do require a lettr to sho its presnce. *Table 2* belo sets out wich sequences (those in italics) ar permissibl without an intrvning lettr and wich wud create phonographic ambiguitis if th shwa lettr wer deleted (TO forms wich cannot be cut ar struck thru). If th struck-thru forms wer cut, they wud appear to be pronounced as tho with th final consnt string of th word(s) in brackets abov, ie, without syllabic valu for th post-accentul L, M, N, R. Non-struck-thru italicized spellings in th table ar acceptabl CS forms.

Table 2: Admissibl and inadmissibl *l, m, n, r* combnations

| | + L | + M | + N | + R |
|-----|--|---|--|----------------|
| L + | — | (calm, film) <i>alum</i> <i>Jeruslm</i> | (kiln) <i>woolen</i> <i>inslnt</i> | <i>sailr</i> |
| M + | <i>caml</i> | <i>maxmm</i> | <i>lemn</i> | <i>steamr</i> |
| N + | <i>panl</i> | <i>venm</i> | <i>lin(e)n</i> | <i>strainr</i> |
| R + | (girl) <i>squirrel</i> <i>scoundrl</i> | (form) <i>forum</i> <i>marjrm</i> | (barn) <i>Karen</i> <i>revrnt</i> | <i>wandr</i> |

Th table shos that, in th sequence vowel + consnt + shwa + consnt, th shwa must be represented by a vowel lettr between L-M and between R-M (as in *alum, woolen, forum, Karen*), as well as between R-L (as in *squirrel*) and R-N (but not R-NT — se belo for ke exampls); but no such intrvning vowel lettr is needed between othr pairings of L, M, N, R (eg, MR in *steamr*, NL in *panl*). Wen consnts precede and/or follo such sequences directly, som of th othwise inadmissibl sequences becom possibl (as also listed in th previus table). For instnce, altho *Karen* must keep its E to sho th presnce of th shwa between R-N (**Karn* wud appear to rym with *barn*), no lettr is needed between RN in *revrnt* (se Table 1, end of §1.5), with its preceding V and folloing T. But, as expland at §1.1.RC abov, th shwa vowel must be kept in th endings of such words as TO *brethren, cauldron, chagrin, chevron, children, rhododendron, squadron*, as well as CS *vetran*, wich hav no furthr

consnt afr th N, since ther final syllabl must be distinguishd from that of *eastrn*, *modrn*, *patrn*, etc. These variations ar complex wen thus explaind, but users shud find that, by sounding out th spellings concernd, they can detect wich represent th correct pronunciation and wich do not. (Som simplification of this CS rule cud be acheved by insisting that vowls can nevr be cut between R-N, so keeping th A in *entrance* and th E in *diffrent*, etc, but ther wud be a dubl price to pay: econmy wud suffr, and th trublsm -ANT/-ENT anomlis wud survive.)

Rule 2, Category 2: cutting vowls in suffixes and inflections.

Sevrl importnt advantages flo from this secnd category of Rule 2 cuts. Cutting E from th -ES and -ED inflections, th I from th -ING inflection, and th A, I from th -ABLE, -IBLE suffixes, not merely makes riting significantly mor economicl, but it aligns som unpredictabl variations in TO, and, abov all, allows Rule 3 to remove at a stroke nearly all th most trublsmlly unpredictabl patrn of consnt dubling in TO.

2.D: *needed* > *needd*, *waited* > *waitd* In CS, th regulr past tense of verbs is formd by adding just -D, and not normlly -ED; TO on th othr hand somtimes adds -ED (*wait+ed*) and somtimes -D (*hate+d*), depending on th base-form of th verb. CS Rule 1 alredy removed th E of final -ED wen it is not pronounced (se §E.3.1 for *tuggd*, *lookd*, *pulld*, *drummd*, *pinnd*, *missd*, *nursd*, etc), and Rule 2 removes it in nearly all th remaining cases, most notably afr D, T (*needd*, *waitd*). As far as th pronunciation of th resulting reduplicated -DD and phoneticly homorganic -TD endings is concernd, th principl here applied is that sounds wich, for phonologicl reasns, must be pronounced in a givn environmnt in English, do not require to be spelt: since one cannot pronounce reduplicated DD or th string TD without an intrvening shwa-like vowel, ther is no need to spell it. As alredy seen undr Category 1, this principl of sound-symbll correspondnce also undrlies many othr new consnt strings created by CS Rule 2; and as observd in Chaptr 2 abov, th consistnt adition of -D as a past tense inflection introduces an elemnt of morphophonemic stability to English spelling, th lak of wich causes frequent problms in TO.

Verbs hos base-form ends in ‘magic’ E do not lose it in ther past tense forms, so that for instnce *hoped*, *hated* remain uncut. Such forms ar not exeptions to th rule that th past tense inflection adds just -D, since th lettr D is all that is addd to th base-form of th verb here (*hope+d*, *hate+d*). It will be seen in Section 3 (Rule 3) of this chaptr how cutting E from th -ED suffix of TO is indispensabl for simplifying dubld consnts in forms like TO *hopped*, wich can be rittn as CS *hopd*, but obviusly not as **hoped*, wich in CS remains th past tense of *to hope*.

Exceptions to the general loss of E before the -D inflection occur in monosyllabic verbs ending in a vowel, since its normal long value in final position would appear to become short if only D were added (eg, without E, *ro* would become **rod*, so CS writes *roed*). The past tense of for instance TO *to key*, *to crow*, *to sue* (cut to CS *ke*, *cro*, *su*) must therefore add -ED, not just -D, and their past tense forms are CS *keed*, *croed*, *sued* (cf Rule 1, E.3.1, W.3.2.2). Polysyllabic verbs ending in a vowel on the other hand can lose this E without misleading (eg, *acted*, *taxid*, *embargod*, *argud*), because the resulting spelling does not so clearly imply a final short vowel. With verbs whose base-form ends in -Y, CS distinguishes two possible sound-values for the final vowel: *reply* (and rhyming words) add just -D giving CS *replyd* (see Chapter 4, §5, for letter-substitutions; this form is not used in the Handbook until Chapter 4), while *pity* (and rhyming words) change -Y to -ID, giving CS *pitid*.

2.NG: *hopping* > *hopng* vs *hoping* CS cuts the -ING ending of verbs to just -NG unless their base-form ends in a vowel. Thus from *sit*, *bar*, the TO -ING forms *sitting*, *barring* are cut to *sitng*, *barrng* (by Rule 3, final CS *sitng*, *barng*); but from *site*, *bare*, the TO -ING forms *siting*, *baring* are not cut. The retained I in these cases was described in Chapter 2, §3.3, as effectively having ‘magic’ function, ie, it indicates that the preceding vowel is long.

Just as cutting the E in TO *hopped* makes the doubled PP superfluous and allows CS to write *hopd*, so reducing the -ING inflection to -NG whenever possible enables another pattern of doubled consonants to be simplified by Rule 3: *hopping* avoids ambiguity with *hoping* by becoming *hopng* in final CS, though until Rule 3 is introduced, the Handbook will write *hopng*. Since in TO -NG is never preceded by a consonant, there is no restriction on which consonant can precede it in CS, and typical forms with a range of preceding consonants in unfamiliar strings are then as follows: *rubbng*, *picnicng*, *poachng*, *raidng*, *sniffng*, *loggng*, *singng*, *lodgng* (after G > J, *lojng*), *trekkng*, *lockng*, *spellng*, *feelng*, *battlng*, *tunnlng*, *roamng*, *rainng* (with reduplicated N), *soapng*, *fearng*, *warrng*, *hammrng*, *missng*, *rushng*, *coatng*, *mouthng*, *livng*, *sawng*, *mixng*, *playng*, *fizzng*. Just as Rule 1, E.3.1, cut the E from TO *pulsed*, *rinsed*, *lapsed*, *nursed* (CS *pulsd*, *rinsd*, *lapsd*, *nursd*), so the I can be cut from their -ING forms, giving CS *pulsng*, *rinsng*, *lapsng*, *nursng*. These cuts overcome the misleadingly parallel spelling of such TO pairs as *having/shaving*, *loving/moving/roving*, *coming/homing*, *living/driving* by writing CS *lovng*, *comng*, *livng* but leaving *shaving*, *homing*, *driving* uncut because their base-forms end in a vowel.

As with the other cut inflections discussed in this section, CS gives lower priority to explicit representation of the vowel sound in the ending than to economy and regularity. However even the sound-symbol correspondence of the -NG ending may be justified on the grounds that, in a word like TO *singing*, the vowel in the second -ING syllable is less distinct than in the initial *sing-*, and if, as in Australasian speech, the second -I- is pronounced as schwa, the difference is not distinctive.

Th only verbs that keep th -I- from TO -ING ar those hos CS form ends in a vowl: *seing, skiing, going, borroing, arguing*. Lernrs shud especially note how this exeption applies to verbs endng in ‘magic’ E (eg, as in *hate/hating, compare/comparing, heve/heving, complete/completing, file/filing, fire/firing, hope/hoping, tune/tuning, endure/enduring*) or in C-sofng E (eg, *fence/fencing*). Verbs endng in C-sofng -Y vary: those with anothr vowl preceding add -NG (*playng, surveyng, toyng*), as do those hos final Y has its long valu as in *by (tryng, denyng, qualifyng)*; but those hos final Y has th valu of short I add full -ING: *pityng, carryng*. (Anothr reasn wy -ING is not cut in words like *carryng* is that it is assumed such words will eventually hav final I like *taxi*, so givng *taxi/taxiing, *piti/pitiing, *carri/carriing*, and CS tries to avoid cutng lettrs that might hav to be restord later). Final W counts as a consnt: *saw/sawng, vow/vowng*.

If CS normlly cuts th post-accentul inflection -ING to just -NG, th question arises wethr th same cut shud be made wen -ING is not an inflection, but an ordnry unstressd syllabl, as in *morning*, or in intrmediat cases such as *wedding*, wich cud be described as th -ING-form of th verb *to wed*. Th simplest ansr is to treat all such unstressd -ING endngs in th same way, just as all post-accentul -ER endngs ar cut to -R, regardless of wethr they ar inflections (eg, both *lingr* and *longr* — se §2.R belo). This policy will therfor be adoptd for -ING, givng final CS *morng, evenng, ceilng, wedng*, and a place name such as TO *Birmingham* (UK) cud be shortnd to CS *Birmngm*. Words based on th noun *thing*, such as *evrything, somthing*, ar not cut in this way.

2.R: warmer > warmr Many simpl (especially monosyllabic) ajectivs form ther comparativ by addng -ER in TO. In CS they normlly add just -R, this endng folloing th same patrn as TO -ER in othr tys of word, as outlined in §1.1.R abov: *sickr, richr, oldr, biggr, strongr, darkr, tallr, warmr, clevrr* (reduplication of R), *lushr, bettr, brightr* (but se Chaptr 4 for IGH > Y substitution, wich produces final CS *brytr*), *newr, shyr*. Ajectivs endng in ‘magic’ E keep it in th comparativ form: *late/later, nice/nicer*; and ajectivs endng in O or U keep -ER: *lo/loer, yello/yelloer, tru/truer*. Ajectivs endng in -Y add just R, but change th Y to I if it is pronounced with short valu, as distinguishd in th contrastng pairs *hy/hyr, happy/happir*.

2.S: churches > churchs Wile th E in th -ED inflection must be cut to allow simplification of dubld consnts by Rule 3, removal of E in th -ES suffix dos not hav th same systemic advantage, and is recmmendd chiefly for its econmy (but note that th diffntly pronounced plurals of TO *ax(e)/axis* ar distinguishd as CS *axs/axes* respectivly). Wheras most TO past tense forms end in -ED, th TO endng -ES only arises afr certn (siblnt) consnts, as in *bus + es, fuss + es, bush + es, church + es, fox + es, fizz + es*; words with othr final consnts simply add S. If we accept such forms as *needd, fitd*, we shud hav no difficlty in acceptng at least CS *bushs, churchs*,

foxs, *fizzs* wich simlrly leve th shwa unspelt. Words endng in -S, howevr, retain th full -ES inflection in CS, as othrwise confusing patrn of S-dublng and -triplng wud arise: TO *buses* wud becom **buss*, wile TO *fusses* wud becom **fuss*. Furthrmor, th retention of full -ES afr final S enables Rule 3 (se §1.7.SS and §2.4.SS belo) widely to regulrize th use of SS across th English languaj. Ther ar howevr also disadvantages in retainng -ES afr final -S: th sound-symbbl correspondnce of th inflections in a pair such as CS *bushs*, *buses* now diffrs, wile th Greco-Latin -ES endng (as in TO) falsely parallels th inflection, suggestng that for instnce *compasses*, *Ulysses* hav th same endng.

2.VS: *potatoes* > *potatos* Wen th base-word ends in a vowel, ther is alredy gret variation with -S inflections in TO. Final A, E, I, U add just S (*sofas*, *recipes*, *continues*, *taxis*, *emus*), wile final O may ad -S or -ES or optionlly eithr (*potatoes*, *pianos*, *ghetto(e)s*; se Rule 1, §E.3.2.2 for discussion of problms), and final Y normlly changes to -IES (*pities*, *replies*). CS simplifies these variations in sevrل ways. It adds just -S to final O (*potatos*, *pianos*, *gettos*). It removes final E from words hos base-form ends in UE, and then just adds S for th inflection, so alignng *continuu/continuu* with *emu/emus*. And for words endng in -Y, CS introduces a new distinction (as with th inflection -D), accordng to ther sound-valu: *reply* ads just S givng CS *replys* (cf §2.D abov for CS *replyd*, and Chaptr 4, §5, for lettr-substitutions), wile *pity* substitutes I to giv *pitis* by Rule 1 (se §E.3.3 for discussion of problms).

2.ST: *warmest* > *warmst* Many simpl (especially monosyllabic) ajectivs form ther superlativ by addng -EST in TO. In CS they follo th patrn of th -S inflections and normlly add just -ST. Tho this may appear to represent th pronunciation inadequatly, th patrn is predictabl and economicl, it accord with th removal of th vowel from th othr inflections as described in this section, and abov all it enables th dubld consnts to be simplified in forms like TO *biggest* (final CS *bigst*). This cut givs *oddst*, *biggst*, *strongst*, *darkst*, *tallst*, *warmst*, *clevrst*, *lushst*, *brytst*, *newst*. Ajectivs endng in ‘magic’ E keep it for th superlativ form: *late/latest*, *nice/nicest*, and ajectivs hos base-form ends in a vowel add -EST: *lo/loest*, *yello/yelloest*, *blu/bluest*, *hy/hyest*, *happy/happiest*.

2.BL: *eatable* > *eatbl*, *edible* > *edbl* Among th most notorius uncertntis of TO ar th unstressd endngs -ABLE, -IBLE, pronounced identiclly, and with th choice between them therfor unpredictabl from th sound (compare th synnms TO *eatable*, *edible*). Rule 1 (E.1.1.7) alredy removed th final E, givng for instnce *eatabl*, *edibl*, and Rule 2 now removes th preceding vowel lettr too, producing th mostly invariabl suffix -BL (thus *eatbl*, *edbl*). As far as pronunciation is concernd, it is not difficult to accept that th suffix -BL effectivly consists of a syllabic B as well as syllabic L. In certn circmstnces, indeed, th preceding shwa is elided in speech, as wen th pronunciation of th suffixs of TO *valuable*, *voluble* is not clearly

distinguishd, so that a merger givng CS *valubl*, *volubl* directly improves sound-symbll correspondnce.

With a range of preceding consnts, this rule produces such forms as *probbl* (with reduplicated B), *explicbl*, *untuchbl*, *edbl*, *ineffbl*, *navigbl*, *bridgbl* (aftr G > J substitution *brijbl*; simlrly *elijbl*), *singbl*, *unthinkbl*, *availbl*, *redeembl*, *obtainbl*, *stoppbl*, *hearbl*, *possbl*, *unforgettbl*, *forgivbl*, *allowbl*, *playbl*. Final Y in words such as *deny*, *rely* can be kept, to giv such forms as *undenybl*, *relybl*. Preceding ‘magic’ E must be kept from th base word, or else restord, as in *debatebl*, *salebl*, *inconcevebl*, *indefinebl*, *excusebl*, *irrefutebl*; simlrly, a preceding E shoing a soft C or G is still needd: *noticebl*, *managebl* (aftr G > J substitution *manajbl*).

Difficltis arise with som words, howevr, notebly wen -ABL follos directly aftr a vowel lettr. CS then needs a way of distinguishng such pairs as TO *saleable/malleable*, *feeble/agreeable*, *liable* (or *pitiabl*)/*Bible*, *doable/noble*. In these particulr cases one can fairly esily make an exeption and keep th A befor BL, givng for these pairs final CS *salebl/maleabl*, *feebbl/agreeabl*, *liabl/pitiabl*/Bible, *doabl/noble*. A simlr problm can arise aftr L, M, N, R, as seen in th TO pairs *flammable/amble*, *arable/warble* *terrible/gerbil*, wher th usul cuttng rule wud produce th misleadng parallels **flambl/ambl*, **arbl/warbl*, **terbl/gerbl*. In these cases too it appears necessary to retain th A or I to giv *flammabl*, *arabl*, *terribl* (also *horribl*). (Se Rule 3 for simplifyng th dubld consnts in these words.) Somthing simlr, tho with less ambiguity, hapns in certn cases aftr L, N: for instnce if one wer to cut *gullible*, *tenable* to **gulbl*, **tenbl*, th inexperienced readr might be temtd to pronounce these without th necessary shwa befor th -BL. Howevr, wen ther is a clearly recognizebl base-word, th problm may be small: ther seems no reasn wy CS shud not rite *hearbl*, *obtainbl*, for instnce; but th strings ORB in **adorbl* for TO *adorable* and ERB in **berbl* for TO *bearable* may be felt too misleadng to be acceptbl.

Then ther ar words in wich a ‘magic’ E is difficlt to ‘restor’ befor BL because it was nevr proprly ther in th first place. Can one take *endure* as th base-word for CS **durebl*? Can one rite CS **mesurebl*, wen CS *mesur* has no final E? Can one rite CS **inscrutebl*, **invincebl*, wen ther ar no base-words **scrute* or **vince*? Can one rite final CS **gulbl*, **incalculbl*, **indelbl*, **tenbl*, **inumerbl*, **insuperbl*, with no indication of a shwa befor th -BL, or **gulebl*, **incalcullebl*, **indelebl*, **tenebl*, **inumerebl*, **insuperebl* with no TO base-word modl for th insertd E? Such forms wud seriously undrmine a basic principl of CS, namely that TO spellngs shud hav a predictbl and recognizebl relationship to ther CS equivlnts. Alternativly one may ask wethr it wud be best to spell all these problmatic words with -ABL, givng final CS **gulabl*, **indelabl* in addition to th forms that alredy end in -ABLE in TO; but this solution is spoild by words like *forcible*, *invincible*, hos C wud becom hard if they wer spelt **forcabl*, **invincabl*.

In short, ther appears littl alternativ to retainng th -ABLE, -IBLE endngs in these problm cases, untidy tho th result may be. Therfor, beside th very large numbr of words hos endngs can be cut to BL, we hav to allow for th

exceptional final CS forms *arabl*, *calculabl*, *durabl*, *falibl*, *flamabl*, *forcibl*, *gulibl*, *indelibl*, *inumerabl*, *inscrutabl*, *insuperabl*, *invincibl*, *inviolabl*, *mesurabl*, *plesurabl*, *tenabl*.

There are also a few words that end in TO -ABLE, -IBLE, in which these endings are not suffixes. Such are TO *constable*, *syllable*, *vegetable*, *crucible*. For the sake of predictability, CS writes *constbl* and (after G > J substitution) *vejtbl*, but for the reasons discussed above the intervening vowel is kept in *syllabl* (after applying Rule 3, then *sylabl*) and *crucibl*.

Table 3, below, gives an overview of CS inflections and suffixes.

Table 3: Pattrns of vowel cuttnng in inflections and suffixs

| Endng ∅ Patrn - | -D | -NG | -R | -S | -ST | -BL |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| Base-word endng in consnt (by Rule 3) | <i>fitd</i> <i>saild</i> <i>vowd</i> <i>playd</i> <i>pasd</i> | <i>fitng</i> <i>sailng</i> <i>vowng</i> <i>playng</i> <i>pasng</i> | <i>fitr</i> <i>sailr</i> <i>flowr</i> <i>playr</i> <i>pasr</i> | <i>fits</i> <i>sails</i> <i>vows</i> <i>plays</i> <i>passes</i> | <i>fitst</i> <i>gayst</i> | <i>fitbl</i> <i>sailbl</i> <i>plowbl</i> <i>playbl</i> <i>pasbl</i> |
| Magic E Soft C Soft G Consnt+ -SE | <i>stated</i> <i>spaced</i> <i>brijd</i> <i>rinsd</i> | <i>stating</i> <i>spacing</i> <i>brijng</i> <i>rinsng</i> | <i>later</i> <i>spacer</i> <i>brijr</i> <i>tensr</i> | <i>states</i> <i>spaces</i> <i>brijs</i> <i>tenses</i> | <i>latest</i> <i>nicest</i> <i>tensest</i> | <i>debatebl</i> <i>tracebl</i> <i>brijbl</i> <i>extensbl</i> |
| Final E | <i>freed</i> | <i>freing</i> | <i>freer</i> | <i>fres</i> | <i>freest</i> | <i>freabl</i> |
| Final I | <i>skied</i> | <i>skiing</i> | <i>skir</i> | <i>skis</i> | | <i>skiabl</i> |
| Final O in mono- syllabls | <i>sloed</i> | <i>sloing</i> | <i>sloer</i> | <i>slos</i> | <i>sloest</i> | <i>noabl</i> |
| Exeptions: <i>do</i> <i>go</i> <i>sho</i> <i>hoe</i> <i>tow</i> <i>toe</i> | <i>don</i> <i>gon</i> <i>showd</i> <i>hoed</i> <i>towd</i> <i>toed</i> | <i>doing</i> <i>going</i> <i>shoing</i> <i>hoing</i> <i>towing</i> <i>toing</i> | <i>doer</i> <i>goer</i> | <i>dos</i> <i>gos</i> <i>shos</i> <i>hoses</i> <i>tows</i> <i>toes</i> | | <i>doabl</i> <i>shoabl</i> <i>hoabl</i> <i>towabl</i> <i>toabl</i> |
| Final vowel in poly- syllabic word | <i>taxid</i> <i>holod</i> <i>argud</i> | <i>taxiing</i> <i>holoing</i> <i>arguing</i> | <i>sexir</i> <i>holoer</i> <i>argur</i> | <i>taxis</i> <i>holos</i> <i>argus</i> | <i>sexiest</i> <i>holoest</i> | <i>taxbl</i> <i>holoabl</i> <i>argubl</i> |
| Final U in mono- syllabls | <i>sued</i> | <i>suing</i> | <i>truer</i> | <i>sues</i> | <i>truest</i> | <i>suabl</i> |
| Long final Y | <i>tryd</i> <i>replyd</i> | <i>tryng</i> <i>replyng</i> | <i>hyr</i> <i>replyr</i> | <i>trys</i> <i>replys</i> | <i>hyest</i> | <i>trybl</i> <i>denybl</i> |
| Short final Y | <i>pitid</i> <i>vollid</i> | <i>pitying</i> <i>vollying</i> | <i>happir</i> <i>vollir</i> | <i>pitis</i> <i>vollis</i> | <i>happiest</i> | <i>pitiabl</i> |