

CUT SPELLING

PART I

THE SYSTEM
EXPLAINED

PART 1: CONTENTS & CATALOGUE

The following pages provide page references for the analysis of the detailed patterns of Cut Spelling. By giving an example for most patterns, they also present a skeleton catalogue of CS patterns and forms. NB: the examples given below only show cuts explained up to that point (eg *E.1.1.17* shows *brunette* cut to *brunett*, but Rule 3 later produces the final CS form *brunet*); if the final CS form of words listed below is required, it should be checked in the dictionary in Part III.

<i>Chapter/Section</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Page</i>
CHAPTER 1 CUT SPELLING: AIM & CONTEXT		16
1	Definition, origin and evolution of Cut Spelling	16
1.1	A new approach to English spelling	16
1.2	Definition of CS and purposes of the Handbook	16
1.3	Historic tendency to economy in writing	17
1.4	Origins of CS	18
1.5	Development and consolidation of CS	19
1.6	Definitions of redundancy	21
2	CS and the principles of alphabetic spelling	22
2.1	Historical and psychological foundations	22
2.2	CS and the reform of English spelling	23
2.3	Advantages of CS	25
2.3.1	Practical advantages	25
2.3.2	Advantages for implementation	26
2.3.3	Wider linguistic advantages	28
3	Some questions of implementation	30
3.1	Spreading the idea	30
3.2	Levels and machinery for implementation	31
3.3	The social psychology of implementation	33
4	Future development	35
CHAPTER 2 CUT SPELLING: FORM & CONTENT		38
1	On first approaching CS	38
1.1	CS is easy to read	38
1.2	Degrees of strangeness	39
1.3	Homophones and homographs	40
1.4	Writing CS	41
1.5	If in doubt, don't cut out	43
1.6	Flexibility needed for transitional period	44
1.7	Full CS cuts nevertheless preferable	45

1.8	Avoiding ambiguity, ensuring compatibility	46
1.9	Coming to terms with shorter CS forms.....	46
1.10	Different needs of adults, beginners, professionals	47
2	The letters and their sounds	49
2.1	The function of letters	49
2.2	Standard sound-values of letters in English.....	49
2.2.1	Consonants	50
2.2.2	Vowels	50
2.3	Letters in combination (digraphs)	51
2.3.1	Consonant digraphs	51
2.3.2	Vowel digraphs.....	51
2.4	Simplifying doubled spellings for long e.....	52
2.5	Keeping non-standard sound-values of letters.....	52
2.6	Morphemic variation	53
2.7	Alternative TO spellings.....	53
3	Learning processes.....	54
3.1	Three categories: rules and exercises	54
3.2	Identifying short vowels.....	54
3.3	'Magic' long vowel indicators beside e	54
3.4	Matching against shorter TO forms.....	55
3.5	Too much to learn?	55
3.6	How difficult would CS be for initial learners?.....	56
3.7	Assessing backwards compatibility	57
CHAPTER 3 WHICH LETTERS ARE CUT?.....		59
1	Cutting as far as possible.....	59
2	Illustration by progressive use of CS spellings.....	59
3	The Cutting Rules	59
4	Presentation.....	60
RULE 1: LETTERS IRRELEVANT TO PRONUNCIATION		60
Redundant A.....		61
A.1	AE > E.....	61
A.1.1	AE > E: <i>anaemia</i> > <i>anemia</i>	61
A.1.2	AER- > AR-, ER-?.....	61
A.2	EA > E.....	61
A.2.1	Final -EA > -E in monosyllables: <i>tea</i> > <i>te</i>	61
A.2.2	-EA-E > -E-E: long E doubly indicated	61
A.2.2.1	<i>peace</i> > <i>pece</i>	61
A.2.2.2	-EASE > -ESE: <i>ease</i> > <i>ese</i>	61
A.2.2.3	-EATHE > -ETHE: <i>breathe</i> > <i>brethe</i>	62
A.2.2.4	-EAVE > -EVE: <i>leave</i> > <i>leve</i>	62
A.2.3	-EA- > -E- pronounced as short E	62

4 CUT SPELLING Part I: the system explained

A.2.3.1	-EA- > -E-: <i>head</i> > <i>hed</i>	62
A.2.3.2	-EAR- > -ER-: <i>earn</i> > <i>ern</i>	63
A.2.4	EA > E pronounced as long A	63
A.2.4.1	-Ea- > -E-: <i>break</i> > <i>brek</i>	63
A.2.4.2	-EAR > -ER: <i>pear</i> > <i>per</i>	64
A.3	-OA- > -O-	64
A.3.1	<i>broad</i> > <i>brod</i>	64
A.3.2	-OAL > -OL?	64
A.3.3	-OAR > -OR: <i>coarse</i> > <i>corse</i>	65
A.3.4	LOATH > LOTH: <i>loathe</i> > <i>lothe</i>	65
A.4	-ICALLY > -ICLY: <i>basically</i> > <i>basicly</i>	65
A.5	Miscellaneous: <i>cocoa</i> > <i>coco</i>	65
Redundant B	66
B.1	Short vowel + -MB > -M: <i>dumb</i> > <i>dum</i>	66
B.2	-BT > -T: <i>debt</i> > <i>det</i>	66
B.3	No cut in long vowel + -MB: <i>comb</i>	66
Redundant C	66
C.1	-CK > -K: see Rule 3	66
C.2	-CQ > -Q: <i>acquit</i> > <i>aquit</i>	66
C.3	SC- > S-: <i>descend</i> > <i>desend</i>	66
C.4	SCH- > SH-: <i>schist</i> > <i>shist</i>	67
C.5	-XC- > -X-: <i>except</i> > <i>exept</i>	67
C.6	Silent C	67
C.7	Retaining C for the sound of SH: <i>conscience</i> > <i>concience</i>	67
C.8	S preferred to C: <i>defence</i> > <i>defense</i>	68
C.9	K preferred to C: <i>disc</i> > <i>disk</i>	68
C.10	-CTI- or -XI-: <i>connection</i> or <i>connexion</i> ?	68
C.11	Silent 'magic' C retained: <i>indict</i>	68
Redundant D	68
D.1	-DG- > -J- see Chapter 4	68
D.2	ADJ- > AJ-: <i>adjust</i> > <i>ajust</i>	68
D.3	-D- beside -N-: <i>handkerchief</i> > <i>hankerchief</i>	69
Redundant E	69
E.1	Redundant final E	69
E.1.1	After consonants	69
E.1.1.1	<i>the</i> > <i>th</i>	69
E.1.1.2	TO alternatives: <i>axe</i> > <i>ax</i>	69
E.1.1.3	O with short U-value : <i>come</i> > <i>com</i>	69
E.1.1.4	-FE > -F: <i>carafe</i> > <i>caraf</i>	69
E.1.1.5.1	-DGE > -Dj or > -J: see Chapter 4	69
E.1.1.5.2	-GE > -J: see Chapter 4	69
E.1.1.6	-GUE > -G: <i>league</i> > <i>leag</i> (cf E.1.1.11)	70

E.1.1.7	Consonant +LE > consonant +L: <i>little</i> > <i>littl</i>	70
E.1.1.8	Vowel +LE > vowel +L	70
E.1.1.8.1	-ILE > American -IL: <i>virile</i> > <i>viril</i>	70
E.1.1.8.2	-OLE not cut to -OL: <i>pole</i>	70
E.1.1.8.3	-ULE > -UL: <i>module</i> > <i>modul</i>	71
E.1.1.9	-NE > -N: <i>destine</i> > <i>destin</i>	71
E.1.1.10	<i>Europe</i> > <i>Europ</i>	71
E.1.1.11	-QUE > -Q: <i>plaque</i> > <i>plaq</i> (cf E.1.1.6).....	71
E.1.1.12	-RE > -R	71
E.1.1.12.1	<i>ar, wer, wher</i>	71
E.1.1.12.2	Consonant +-RE > +-R: <i>centre</i> > <i>centr</i>	72
E.1.1.12.3	-IRE > -IR: <i>Cheshire</i> > <i>Cheshir</i>	72
E.1.1.12.4	-ORE > -OR: <i>before</i> > <i>befor</i>	72
E.1.1.12.5	-URE > -UR: <i>nature</i> > <i>natur</i>	72
E.1.1.13	Retaining or cutting -SE: <i>tense, practis</i>	72
E.1.1.14	-TE > -T: <i>opposite</i> > <i>opposit</i>	73
E.1.1.15	-VE > -V: <i>give</i> > <i>giv</i>	73
E.1.1.16	-WE > -W: <i>ewe</i> > <i>ew</i>	73
E.1.1.17	French final -E: <i>brunette</i> > <i>brunett</i>	73
E.1.2	Redundant final -E after vowels	74
E.1.2.1	Monosyllabic -EE > -E: <i>fee</i> > <i>fe</i>	74
E.1.2.2	Final -IE remains -IE: <i>die</i>	74
E.1.2.3	-OE > -O: <i>foe</i> > <i>fo</i>	74
E.1.2.4	-UE > -U: <i>argue</i> > <i>argu</i>	74
E.1.2.5	-YE > -Y: <i>rye</i> > <i>ry</i>	75
E.1.2.6	-Y-E > -Y-: <i>type</i> > <i>typ</i>	75
E.2	Redundant medial (or initial) E.....	75
E.2.1	In vowel digraphs.....	75
E.2.1.1	HEAR- > HAR-: <i>hearth</i> > <i>harth</i>	75
E.2.1.2	-EAU > -AU: <i>bureau</i> > <i>burau</i>	75
E.2.1.3	-EE-E > E-E: <i>sleeve</i> > <i>sleve</i>	76
E.2.1.4	EI, IE > I: <i>fiery</i> > <i>firy, frontier</i> > <i>frontir</i>	76
E.2.1.5	<i>Yeoman</i> > <i>yoman</i>	76
E.2.1.6	EU > U: <i>adieu</i> > <i>adiu</i>	76
E.2.1.7	-EW > *W: <i>brew</i> > * <i>brw</i>	77
E.2.1.8	-EY > -Y: <i>donkey</i> > <i>donky</i>	77
E.2.1.9	<i>manoeuvre</i> > <i>maneuivr</i>	77
E.2.2	Adjacent to consonants	77
E.2.2.1	-GE > -J: see Chapter 4.....	77
E.2.2.2	Medial -E- > -: <i>every</i> > <i>evry</i>	78
E.3	Redundant inflectional E.....	78
E.3.1	Consonant +-ED > -D: <i>washed</i> > <i>washd</i>	78
E.3.2.1	Vowel +-ED > -D: <i>taxied</i> > <i>taxid</i>	79
E.3.2.2	Vowel +-ES > -S: <i>potatoes</i> > <i>potatos</i>	79

6 CUT SPELLING Part I: the system explained

E.3.3 -Y, -EY+ -D, -S inflections: <i>replied</i> > <i>replyd</i> , <i>pitied</i> > <i>pitid</i>	79
Redundant F	80
Redundant G	80
G.1 Silent G	80
G.1.1 -GM > -M: <i>diaphragm</i> > <i>diaphram</i>	80
G.1.2 Initial GN- > N-: <i>gnaw</i> > <i>naw</i>	81
G.1.3 Final -GN > -N.....	81
G.1.3.1 Spurious -GN > -N: <i>foreign</i> > <i>forein</i>	81
G.1.3.2 Long vowel + -GN > -N: <i>deign</i> > <i>dein</i>	81
G.1.3.3 -GN > -YN: see Chapter 4.....	81
G.2 gh.....	81
G.2.1 -AIGH- > -AI-: <i>straight</i> > <i>strait</i>	81
G.2.2 -AUGHT > -AUT: <i>caught</i> > <i>caut</i>	82
G.2.3 -EIGH > -EI: <i>eight</i> > <i>eit</i>	82
G.2.4 -IGH > -Y: see Chapter 4	82
G.2.5 OUGH, the most irregular use of irregular GH.....	82
G.2.5.1 -OUGH > -O: <i>though</i> > <i>tho</i>	82
G.2.5.2 -OUGH > -U: <i>through</i> > <i>thru</i>	82
G.2.5.3 -OUGH > -OU: <i>drought</i> > <i>drou</i>	82
G.2.5.4 OUGHT > OT: <i>ought</i> > <i>ot</i>	82
G.2.6 GH > F: see Chapter 4	83
G.2.7 GH > K: <i>hough</i> > <i>hok</i>	83
G.2.8 GH > P: <i>hiccough</i> > <i>hiccup</i>	83
G.2.9 GH in proper names.....	83
Redundant H	83
H.1 Silent H	83
H.1.1 H- > -: <i>honest</i> > <i>onest</i>	83
H.1.2 Consonant +H > consonant + -: <i>exhaust</i> > <i>exaust</i>	83
H.1.3 -AH > -A: <i>cheetah</i> > <i>cheeta</i>	84
H.2 Redundant H in digraphs	84
H.2.1 ‘Greek’ CH > often C: <i>chaos</i> > <i>caos</i>	84
H.2.2 Other CHs: <i>yacht</i> > <i>yat</i>	85
H.2.3 GH > G: <i>ghost</i> > <i>gost</i>	85
H.2.4 PH > F: see Chapter 4.....	85
H.2.5 RH > R: <i>rhythm</i> > <i>rythm</i>	85
H.2.6 TH > T: <i>thyme</i> > <i>tym</i>	86
H.2.7 WH- > W-: <i>which</i> > <i>wich</i>	86
H.2.8 Exotic aspiration: <i>khaki</i> > <i>kaki</i>	86
H.3 Exceptions.....	87
Redundant I	87
I.1 Medial I.....	87
I.1.1 Misleading digraphs: <i>friend</i> > <i>frend</i>	87

I.1.2	AI-E > A-E: <i>praise</i> > <i>prase</i>	87
I.1.3	EI-E, IE-E > E-E: <i>receive</i> > <i>receve</i> , <i>believe</i> > <i>beleve</i>	87
I.1.4	-EIR > -ER: <i>their</i> > <i>ther</i>	88
I.1.5	-OI usually retained.....	88
I.1.6	-UI > U: <i>juice</i> > <i>juce</i>	88
I.1.7	Elision of I: <i>business</i> > <i>busness</i>	88
I.2	Listed under Rule 2.....	88
I.2.1	<i>fertile</i> > <i>fertl</i>	88
I.2.2	Representing post-accentual shwa.....	88
I.3	After G > J substitution: see Chapter 4.....	89
I.4	Y/I preferences.....	89
	Redundant J <i>marijuana</i> > <i>mariuana</i>	89
	Redundant K	89
K.1	KN- > K-: <i>knob</i> > <i>nob</i>	89
K.2	-CK- > -: <i>blackguard</i> > <i>blagard</i>	89
	Redundant L	89
L.1	-OULD > -(O)UD: <i>could</i> > <i>cud</i>	89
L.2	AL- > A: <i>salmon</i> > <i>samon</i>	90
L.3	Silent L retained.....	90
L.3.1	-ALF, -ALV not cut: <i>half</i> , <i>halv</i>	90
L.3.2	-ALK not cut: <i>talk</i>	90
L.3.3	-ALM not cut: <i>calm</i>	90
L.3.4	-OLK not cut: <i>folk</i>	90
L.3.5	<i>colonel</i>	90
	Redundant M: mnemonic > <i>nemonic</i>	91
	Redundant N: condemn > <i>condem</i>	91
	Redundant O	91
O.1	-EO- > -E-: <i>people</i> > <i>peple</i>	91
O.2	OE- > E-: <i>foetus</i> > <i>fetus</i>	91
O.3	-OO- > -O-: <i>blood</i> > <i>blod</i>	91
O.4	OU > U.....	92
O.4.1	<i>you</i> > <i>u</i> , <i>your</i> > <i>yr</i>	92
O.4.2	TO OU for long U: <i>through</i> > <i>thru</i>	92
O.4.3	TO OU for short U: <i>touch</i> > <i>tuch</i>	92
O.4.4	-OULD > -UD: <i>could</i> > <i>cud</i>	92
O.4.5	-OUR- > -UR-: <i>scourge</i> > <i>scurge</i>	92
O.4.6	-OUS > -US: <i>enormous</i> > <i>enormus</i>	92
O.5	<i>moustache</i> > <i>mustach</i>	93
O.6	<i>colonel</i> > <i>colnel</i>	93
O.7	Loss of post-accentual shwa spelt O by Rule 2.....	93
O.8	<i>word</i> and <i>two</i> not cut.....	93

8 CUT SPELLING Part I: the system explained

Redundant P	93
P.1 Silent initial P-: <i>psalm</i> > <i>salm</i>	93
P.2 -MP + consonant > -M + consonant: <i>empty</i> > <i>emty</i>	93
P.3 receipt > receit	93
P.4 sapphire > saphire.....	94
P.5 Elided P before consonant: <i>cupboard</i> > <i>cubord</i>	94
P.6 Silent French -P: <i>coup</i> > <i>c(o)u</i>	94
P.7 PH > F: see Chapter 4.....	94
Redundant Q	94
Redundant R	94
R.1 R not normally cut.....	94
R.2 -R + shwa + R: <i>literary</i> > <i>litry</i>	95
Redundant S	95
S.1 Traditional silent S: <i>isle</i> > <i>ile</i>	95
S.2 Final silent French S: <i>debris</i> > <i>debri</i>	95
S.3 -SE > -ZE: <i>organise</i> > <i>organize</i>	95
S.4 'S > S: see Chapter 5	95
S.5 -SC- > -C-: <i>conscious</i> > <i>concius</i>	95
Redundant T	95
T.1 -TCH > -CH: <i>pitch</i> > <i>pich</i>	95
T.2 -FT- > -F-: <i>often</i> > <i>ofn</i>	96
T.3 -ST- > -S-: <i>whistle</i> > <i>wisl</i>	96
T.4 Final silent French T: <i>depot</i> > <i>depo</i>	96
Redundant U	96
U.1 Aberrant values not cut.....	96
U.2 U cut after consonants	96
U.2.1 After G	96
U.2.1.1 Hard GU + A, O > sometimes GA, GO: <i>guard</i> > <i>gard</i>	96
U.2.1.2 Hard GU + E, I, Y > GE, GI, GY: <i>guest</i> > <i>gest</i>	97
U.2.1.3 Final -GUE > -GE: <i>vague</i> > <i>vage</i>	97
U.2.2 Silent U cut after Q: <i>plaque</i> > <i>plaq</i>	97
U.2.3 -CU- not cut: <i>biscuit</i>	97
U.3 Redundant U with other vowels	97
U.3.1 AU- > A-: <i>fault</i> > <i>falt</i>	97
U.3.2 -UI- > -I-: <i>build</i> > <i>bild</i>	98
U.3.3 -OU > O: <i>shoulder</i> > <i>sholder</i>	98
U.3.4 <i>buoy</i> > <i>boy</i>	98
U.3.5 <i>buy</i> > <i>by</i>	98

Redundant V	98
Redundant W	98
W.1 Initial silent W.....	98
W.1.1 WH- > H-: <i>whole</i> > <i>hole</i>	98
W.1.2 WR- > R-: <i>wrist</i> > <i>rist</i>	98
W.2 Medial silent W: <i>sword</i> > <i>sord</i>	99
W.3 Final -OW > -O.....	99
W.3.1 Monosyllabic -OW > -O: <i>blow</i> > <i>blo</i>	99
W.3.2 Problems of cutting -OW + suffix	99
W.3.2.1 -OWN uncut.....	100
W.3.2.2 -OWED > -OED: <i>crowed</i> > <i>croed</i>	100
W.3.2.3 -OWY.....	100
W.3.2.4 <i>owing</i> > <i>oing</i> , <i>ows</i> > <i>os</i>	100
W.3.3 Disyllabic -OW > -O: <i>follow</i> > <i>follo</i>	101
Redundant X	101
X.1 Final silent French -X.....	101
X.2 -X- or -CT?	101
X.3 <i>ecstasy</i> or <i>extasy</i> ?.....	101
Redundant Y	101
Y.1 <i>you</i> > U.....	101
Y.2 Redundant post-vocalic -Y: <i>key</i> > <i>ke</i>	102
Y.3 I for short value, Y for long value: <i>gipsy/tyro</i> (cf. I.4)	102
Y.4 -EY > -Y: <i>donkey</i> > <i>donky</i>	102
Y.5 Miscellaneous alternatives to Y	103
Redundant Z	103
RULE 2: CUTTING UNSTRESSED VOWELS	104
Category 1: (a) Unstressed vowels before L, M, N, R.....	104
(b) Cutting post-, but not pre-accentual shwa.....	104
(c) Problems of post-accentual shwa in TO	105
(d) Clarifying stress patterns	105
(e) The power of consonant strings.....	105
(f) Coping with consonant strings.....	106
Category 2: Vowels in suffixes	107

10 CUT SPELLING Part I: the system explained

Category 1: Before L, M, N, R.....	107
1.1.L Syllabic L.....	107
1.1.L.1 <i>candle</i> > <i>candl</i>	108
1.1.L.A <i>signal</i> > <i>signl</i>	108
1.1.L.E <i>camel</i> > <i>caml</i>	108
1.1.L.I <i>fossil</i> > <i>fossil</i>	108
1.1.L.O <i>symbol</i> > <i>symbl</i>	109
1.1.L.U <i>consul</i> > <i>consl</i>	109
1.1.L.Y <i>methyl</i> > <i>methl</i>	109
1.1.L.2 <i>victuals</i> > <i>vitls</i>	109
1.1.L.C <i>difficult</i> > <i>difficlt</i>	109
1.1.M Syllabic M	109
1.1.M.A <i>bantam</i> > <i>bantm</i>	109
1.1.M.E <i>system</i> > <i>system</i>	109
1.1.M.I <i>victim</i> > <i>victm</i>	109
1.1.M.O <i>atom</i> > <i>atm</i>	109
1.1.M.U <i>album</i> > <i>albm</i>	109
1.1.M.Y <i>synonym</i> > <i>synonm</i>	109
1.1.N Syllabic N.....	110
1.1.N.A <i>urban</i> > <i>urbn</i>	110
1.1.N.E <i>garden</i> > <i>gardn</i>	110
1.1.N.I <i>cabin</i> > <i>cabn</i>	110
1.1.N.O <i>lemon</i> > <i>lemn</i>	110
1.1.N.U <i>Whitsun</i> > <i>Witsn</i>	110
1.1.N.2 <i>certain</i> > <i>certn</i> , <i>fashion</i> > <i>fashn</i>	110
1.1.N.C <i>instant</i> > <i>instnt</i> , <i>insistent</i> > <i>insistnt</i> , <i>second</i> > <i>secnd</i> ..	111
1.1.R Syllabic R.....	111
1.1.R.A <i>vicar</i> > <i>vicr</i>	111
1.1.R.E <i>teacher</i> > <i>teachr</i>	111
1.1.R.EU <i>amateur</i> > <i>amatr</i>	111
1.1.R.I <i>Cheshire</i> > <i>Cheshr</i>	112
1.1.R.O <i>sailor</i> > <i>sailr</i>	112
1.1.R.OU <i>glamour</i> > <i>glamr</i>	112
1.1.R.U <i>murmur</i> > <i>murm</i>	112
1.1.R.UO <i>languor</i> > <i>langr</i>	112
1.1.R.Y <i>martyr</i> > <i>martr</i>	112
1.1.R.C <i>standard</i> > <i>standrd</i>	112
1.2 Cutting shwa in non-final syllables	112
1.2.L <i>family</i> > <i>famly</i>	113
1.2.M <i>enemy</i> > <i>enmy</i>	113
1.2.N <i>ebony</i> > <i>ebny</i>	113
1.2.R <i>every</i> > <i>evry</i>	113
1.3 Cutting shwa after secondary stress: <i>cons(o)lation</i>	113

1.4	Reduplicated consonants	114
1.4.MM	<i>maximum</i> > <i>maximm</i>	114
1.4.NN	<i>linen</i> > <i>linn</i>	114
1.4.RR	<i>error</i> > <i>err</i>	115
1.5	Double cutting by Rule 2: <i>excellent</i> > <i>exlnt</i>	115
1.5.1.LM	<i>Jerusalem</i> > <i>Jersuslm</i>	116
1.5.2.LNT	<i>insolent</i> > <i>inslnt</i>	116
1.5.3.LR	<i>similar</i> > <i>simlr</i>	116
1.5.4.ML	<i>animal</i> > <i>anml</i>	116
1.5.5.MM	<i>maximum</i> > <i>maxmm</i>	116
1.5.6.MN	<i>adamant</i> > <i>admnt</i>	117
1.5.7.MR	<i>customer</i> > <i>custmr</i>	117
1.5.8.NL	<i>criminal</i> > <i>crimnl</i>	117
1.5.9.NM	<i>platinum</i> > <i>platnm</i>	117
1.5.10.NN	<i>permanent</i> > <i>permnnt</i>	117
1.5.11.NR	<i>gardener</i> > <i>gardnr</i>	117
1.5.12.RL	<i>several</i> > <i>sevrl</i>	118
1.5.13.RM	<i>marjoram</i> > <i>marjrm</i>	118
1.5.14.RN	<i>tolerant</i> > <i>tolrnt</i>	118
1.5.15.RR	<i>emperor</i> > <i>empr</i>	119
1.5.16.RLY	<i>satisfactorily</i> > <i>satisfacrly</i>	119

TABLE 1 Structures of combined L, M, N, R cuts..... 119

1.6.X	Exceptions to Rule 2 syllabic L, M, N, R spellings	119
1.6.1.X	Preceding long vowel + consonant: <i>even</i> ≠ <i>sevn</i>	119
1.6.1.XL	<i>oval</i> ≠ <i>grovl</i>	119
1.6.1.XM	<i>item</i> ≠ <i>atm</i>	120
1.6.1.XN	<i>pagan</i> ≠ <i>wagn</i>	120
1.6.1.XR	<i>fever</i> ≠ <i>evr</i>	120
1.6.1.XX	<i>weevil</i> > <i>weevl</i>	120
1.6.2.X	Preceding palatized consonant <i>lesion</i> ≠ <i>lessn</i>	120
1.6.2.XC	<i>pencil</i> ≠ <i>uncl</i>	121
1.6.2.XG	<i>merger</i> > <i>merjr</i>	121
1.6.2.XI	Palatized consonant modified by following I	121
1.6.2.1.XIAL	<i>official</i> ≠ <i>musicl</i>	121
1.6.2.2.XIAN	<i>Titian</i> ≠ <i>bittn</i>	122
1.6.2.3.XION	<i>suspicion</i> ≠ <i>republicn</i>	122
1.6.3.XV	With a preceding pronounced vowel	122
1.6.3.XV.1.L	<i>fuel</i> ≠ <i>full</i>	122
1.6.3.XV.2.UL	<i>equal</i> , <i>sequel</i>	122
1.6.3.XV.3.XUL	<i>actual</i> > <i>actul</i>	123
1.6.3.XV.4.MN	<i>museum</i> , <i>median</i>	123
1.6.3.V.5.R	<i>seer</i> , <i>folloer</i> , <i>happier</i> > <i>happir</i>	123
1.6.4.XS	<i>barn</i> , <i>Karen</i> , <i>reverent</i> > <i>revrnt</i>	124

TABLE 2 Admissible and inadmissible L, M, N, R combinations..... 124

RULE 2, Category 2: Vowels in suffixes 125

2.D	<i>needed > needd, waited > waitd</i>	125
2.NG	<i>hopping > hopng vs hoping</i>	126
2.R	<i>warmer > warmr</i>	127
2.S	<i>churches > churchs</i>	127
2.VS	<i>potatoes > potatos</i>	128
2.ST	<i>warmest > warmst</i>	128
2.BL	<i>eatable > eatbl, edible > edbl</i>	128

TABLE 3 Patterns of vowel cutting in inflections and suffixes 131

RULE 3: SIMPLIFYING DOUBLED CONSONANTS 132

Introduction.....	132
-------------------	-----

1 Simplifying doubled final consonants..... 133

1.1.MV	Monosyllables beginning with a vowel: <i>ebb > eb</i>	133
1.2.CK	Words ending in CK: <i>lock > lok</i>	134
1.3.FF	Words ending in FF: <i>staff > staf</i>	134
1.4.LL	Words ending in LL	135
1.4.1.LL	Monosyllabic words ending in LL: <i>all > al</i>	135
1.4.2.LL	Polysyllabic words ending in LL: <i>enroll > enrol</i>	135
1.5.MM	<i>-gramme > -gram</i>	135
1.6.RR	Words ending in RR: <i>purr > pur</i>	135
1.7.SS	Final SS not cut: <i>pass</i>	136
1.8.TT	Words ending in TT: <i>matt > mat, brunette > brunet</i>	137
1.9.ZZ	Words ending in ZZ: <i>jazz > jaz</i>	137

2 Doubled medial consonants 137

2.1	Before syllabic L, M, N, R	137
2.1.1.L	<i>apple > apl</i>	137
2.1.2.M	<i>bottom > botm</i>	138
2.1.3.N	<i>sudden > sudn</i>	138
2.1.4.R	<i>copper > copr</i>	138
2.2	Before other endings.....	138
2.2.1.ET	Before final -ET: <i>bonnet > bonet</i>	138
2.2.2.GE	Mainly before final -AGE: <i>cabbage > cabage</i>	139
2.2.3.O	Before final -OW: <i>follow > folo</i>	139
2.2.4.OK	Before final -OCK: <i>haddock > hadok</i>	140
2.2.5.OP	LL before final -OP: <i>gallop > galop</i>	140

2.2.6.SH	Before final -ISH: <i>snobbish</i> > <i>snobish</i>	140
2.2.7.IT	In Italian loan words: <i>spaghetti</i> > <i>spageti</i>	141
2.2.8	Miscellaneous doubled consonants.....	141
2.3.LG	Various doubled consonants from Latin and Greek	141
2.4.SS	Medial SS selectively cut.....	142
2.4.1	Final SS uncut	142
2.4.2	Final SS + suffixes: <i>pasd</i> , <i>pasng</i> , <i>passes</i>	143
2.4.3	SS cut at prefix boundaries: <i>assent</i> > <i>asent</i>	143
2.4.4	Voiced SS > S: <i>possess</i> > <i>posess</i>	144
2.4.5	Miscellaneous medial SS cut to S.....	144
2.4.6	Intervocalic SS uncut after stressed short vowel.....	144
2.5	Medial doubled consonants kept in disyllabic words	145
2.5.1	Before -Y or I(E): <i>holly</i> ≠ <i>holy</i>	145
2.5.2	Miscellaneous cases: <i>comma</i> ≠ <i>coma</i>	146

3	Before suffixes	146
3.1	Before -D:	<i>hopped</i> > <i>hopd</i> 146
3.2	Before -NG:	<i>hopping</i> > <i>hopng</i> 147
3.3	Before -R:	<i>thinner</i> > <i>thinr</i> 147
3.4	Before -ST:	<i>thinnest</i> > <i>thinst</i> 147
3.5	Before -BL:	<i>unstoppable</i> > <i>unstopbl</i> 148

4	Consonant doubling by prefix-assimilation in TO.....	148
4.1	Latin: <i>affect</i> > <i>afect</i>	149

TABLE 4 Patterns of consonant doubling after Latin-derived prefixes 149

4.2	Greek SY(N)-: <i>syllable</i> > <i>sylabl</i>	151
-----	---	-----

5	Doubled consonants at morpheme boundaries.....	151
5.1	TO doubling by prefixation.....	151
5.1.1	IN	<i>innate</i> > <i>inate</i> 151
5.1.2	UN.....	<i>unnecessary</i> > <i>unecesry</i> 151
5.1.3	DS	<i>dissuade</i> > <i>disuade</i> 152
5.1.4	MS.....	<i>misspell</i> > <i>mispel</i> 152
5.1.5	RR.....	<i>overrun</i> , <i>underrun</i> > <i>over(-r)un</i> , <i>undr(-r)un</i> 153
5.2	TO doubling by suffixation	153
5.2.1	LL.....	<i>recoilless</i> > <i>recoilless</i> , <i>beautifully</i> > <i>butifuly</i> 153
5.2.2	NN.....	<i>openness</i> > <i>openess</i> 154
5.3	Hyphenation of compound words: pen-nife but canot.....	154

CHAPTER 4 WHICH LETTERS ARE SUBSTITUTED?	155
1 Pros and cons of letter-substitution	155
2 Three patterns of letter-substitution	155
3 Spelling /f/ as F, not GH, PH.....	156
3.1 F for GH: <i>laugh</i> > <i>laf</i>	156
3.2 F for PH: <i>philosophy</i> > <i>filosofy</i>	156
4 Spelling soft G as J	157
4.1 Problems of G/J confusion in TO.....	157
4.1.1 Systemic problems.....	157
4.1.2 Practical problems	158
4.2 The CS solution with J: <i>judge</i> > <i>juj</i>	158
5 Substituting Y for IG and elsewhere	159
5.1 Y for IGH: <i>flight</i> > <i>flyt</i>	159
5.1.1 The problem of IGH	159
5.1.2 Historical perspective.....	160
5.1.3 Part of a larger strategy.....	160
5.2 Substituting -YN for -IGN: <i>sign</i> > <i>syn</i>	161
5.3 Inflecting Y-endings: <i>replied</i> > <i>replyd</i> , <i>replies</i> > <i>replys</i>	161
CHAPTER 5 CAPITAL LETTERS & APOSTROPHES	163
1 Capital letters	163
1.1 Forms and conventions.....	163
1.2 Capitals for proper names.....	163
1.3 Uncertainty in use of capitals	164
1.4 Capitalization in other languages	164
1.5 Capitalization unergonomic.....	165
1.6 Recommendation for CS.....	165
2 Apostrophes	165
2.1 Punctuation marks	165
2.2 Non-alphabetic marks on words.....	165
2.3 Apostrophes redundant because problematic?.....	166
2.4 Apostrophes indicating omission	167
2.4.1 Confusing patterns of apostrophe: <i>hadn't</i> , <i>he'd</i>	167
2.4.2 Cutting apostrophe from the <i>hadn't</i> pattern	168
2.4.3 Joined pronoun + verb keep apostrophe: <i>he'd</i>	168
2.4.4 Should TO <i>it's</i> be cut to <i>its</i> ?.....	169
2.5 The possessive apostrophe	169
2.5.1 Confusion over the possessive apostrophe	170
2.5.2 Cutting the possessive apostrophe	170
TABLE 5 Cutting apostrophes in CS	172
3 Writing numbers as numerals	173

CHAPTER 6 GOING BEYOND CS—& STOPPING SHORT..... 174

1	Going beyond CS.....	174
1.1	Historical evolution.....	174
1.2	Looking beyond CS.....	174
1.3	Substitutions that save letters.....	175
1.3.1	CH > CH: <i>chemist</i> > <i>kemist</i>	175
1.3.2	Yod-assimilation: -TION > -SHN, etc.....	176
1.3.3	I > Y: <i>climb</i> > <i>clym</i>	179
1.4	The sibilant syndrome.....	180
1.5	Regularizing long vowels beside I > Y.....	181
2	Stopping short of CS.....	184
2.1	Accommodating public reactions.....	184
2.2	Judging what is essential.....	185
2.3	Reducing visual disturbance.....	186
2.3.1	Initial letters.....	186
2.3.2	Multiple cuts.....	187
2.3.3	Doubtful correspondences.....	187
2.3.4	Reduplicated consonants.....	187
2.3.5	Simplified consonants.....	188
2.3.6	Post-accentual shwa in medial syllables.....	188
2.3.7	Substituted letters.....	188
2.4	Ambiguous forms.....	189
2.4.1	X <i>holly, two, four</i>	189
2.4.2	SYM <i>peace/piece</i> > <i>pece</i>	189
2.4.3	ASYM <i>plaice</i> > <i>place</i>	190
2.4.4	HH <i>statues</i> > <i>status</i>	191
2.4.5	LT <i>cities</i> > <i>citis, follow</i> > <i>folo</i>	191
2.4.6	AMB.....	192
	(1) <i>advocate/advocat, leavs/leves, place, their/there</i>	192
	(2) <i>betterment/detriment</i>	193
	(3) <i>added</i> > <i>add</i>	193
	(4) <i>error/heir</i> > <i>er</i>	194
	(5) <i>hallow</i> > <i>halo</i>	194
	(6) <i>showd/vowd</i>	194
2.4	The integrity of the system.....	195

PART II of the Handbook :

The System Demonstrated.....	197
------------------------------	-----