

SPELLING • SOCIETY

Personal View

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LOGICAL ENGLISH SPELLING

By

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The Author

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**A phonetic spelling system based on only
the standard lower case keyboard, in
which any word of which the sound is
known can be written, and any word
which is written can correctly be read.**

The Spelling Society

The object of the Society is to raise awareness of the problems caused by the irregularity of English spelling; and to promote remedies to improve literacy, including spelling reform.

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LI (LOGICAL ENGLISH SPELLING) [Lojikl Inglish Speling]

A. Preface – Why LI?

At home I have three sons who are dyslexic. They are bright, can learn rules, but cannot recognise or remember words. In my office life, as we export to many countries, I have to deal with people who do not have English as their first language. They, too, struggle to read and write in English. I was unaware of any other spelling systems, so I decided to write one, with a logical set of rules, and called it 'Lojikl Inglish, LI'. There were several factors: 1. Only to use the lower case key board. 2. Only to use letter combinations that are already in use. 3. As far as possible, only to have one sound per letter or digraph, so that anyone could read any word without ever having to hear it; and anyone could write any word if they know what it sounds like. 4. No big benefit was given to brevity, but all unsounded letters to be omitted, and letters that can be implied are also to be omitted. 5. Where UK and US sounds differ, 2 spellings can be used, UKLI and USLI; and where possible, one of these is chosen as the universal LI, ULI; the basis for this choice is usually the 'least diminished'. In some rare cases, a third spelling is needed, because UK and US speakers diminish different parts of the word.

B. Answers to Specific Questions

- 1. Is this a new original idea or is it adapted from one developed by the writer or someone else?** It is a new original idea.
- 2. Is it an initial scheme for learning literacy, as a step to TS or is it for permanent adult use?** It is intended to be a full replacement of TS.
- 3. Are there any supplementary rules?** All guidance is contained in 'th roolz.']
- 4. Does your system cater for schwa and stress?** The change is not great; every letter or digraph is already in use in TS; they are simply limited to one sound. Yes
- 5. If this is a phonemic system, which accent of English is it based on?** Would you cater for other accents of English? How? Variants for US and South UK; but any set of sounds can be written in LI.
- 6. Is the scheme based on an assumed knowledge of English / TS or is it independent, that is could people who had learned the spelling rules pronounce a test correctly even though they had no knowledge of English?** It is independent: just learn the rules and any word can be read or written.
- 7. How does the running text in the scheme compare in length with TS?** The text is almost always shorter by about 10% than TS; though this is not an aim in itself: clarity is more of a factor.
- 8. Would you suggest that all publications be produced in your system? What are your suggestions for dealing with material previously published?** That which still sells should be transliterated.
- 9. Do you envisage your system and TS co-existing until agreement is reached on dropping TS?** It should be permitted everywhere to run alongside TS, and would soon replace it.
- 10 Do you regard homophones as a problem and does our system indicate them in any way?** Homophones will just exist and will be understood in the context. Some homophones

can have different spellings, for example some 'yoo, yoorz (you, yours)' , and ue (ewe) and yauz (yaws), where the logic of the meaning takes precedence over the shortest spelling.

11. Could your system be used easily on most computers and word processors? The system is designed to work on standard keyboards so no problem.

12. Is the system used in everyday life by yourself or anyone else? I use it in the office, and on face-book, and on texts. No-one who wants to read it has ever had a problem.

C. The Rules

With much help from various members of the Saundspel group, especially Mr Alan Beale, who has given plenty of his time to improve the rules, and has programmed the 30,000 word dictionary. 17 July 2006

1. Introduction

The aim of LI is to spell words so that the sound is clear from the spelling, and the spelling is clear from the sound. Only the standard lower case key board is needed. (except where capitals are used in TS).

2. Conventions

Whenever traditional English words are spelled, they are shown in parentheses (). Examples in LI are shown between square brackets []. When TS and LI spellings are the same, only one spelling, between square brackets, is shown.

3. Consonants

Consonants only have the sounds below, never as a vowel and seldom modifying the sound of a vowel.

B b	B [But]
C c	not needed as a plain consonant, replaced by [k] or [s].
Ch ch	Ch[Chair]
D d	D [Dad]
F f	F [Fox] - never as [v]
G g	G [Gap] -never as [j]
Gh gh	gh[Logh]
H h	H [Hat] Also to form the sounds: Ch [Chair], Gh [Logh], Sh [Shed], Th [This], Th [Thing], Zh [Vizhn] (vision). Also, if you like, Wh, [Whair] (Where) and Kh [Khaan] (Khan).
J j	J [Jet]
K k	K and ck in [Kik] (kick). Replaces the [k] sound of (c).
Kh kh	Kh [Khaalid] (Khalid)
L l	L [Let]
M m	M [Met]
N n	N [Net] Also the digraphs [ng] in [ring], [singing], [anggr] (anger), [singr] (singer) and nk in [ink] etc.
P p	P [Pet] .
Q q	Q [Qeen] (Queen) - not with [U] in LI.
R r	R [Rat]. [r] in some words is sounded by rhotics, and although many do not sound them, the [r] is retained: [weurd](word). [r] is added to infinitives to define whatever carries out the action; and is added to adjectives to form the comparative: [driev:drievr](drive:driver), [big:bigr](bigger). An [r] at word ends is a weak [-eur] if not preceded by another vowel, or is preceded by a long vowel: ae, ee, ie, oe, ue, ou: [paer] (payer), [skeer] (skier), [bier] (buyer), [loer] (lower), [suer] (sewer), [flour] (flour aur flower).
S s	S [Sit] -never as z. The plural after c, f, k, p, t, th, the unvoiced [th] baths , compared to [baethz](bathes).
Sh sh	Sh[Shed]
T t	T [Tot]
Th th	th[this] and [thing] There are 2 different sounds: people might say [this thing] as [dis ting]. [This] has the voiced [th]; [thing] the unvoiced [th].
V v	V [Vat].
W w	W [Wet]
Wh wh	wh[Whair] (Where).
X x	X [Sex] The [ks] sound, not the [gz] sound of [egzam] (exam).

Y y Y [Yet]. Only a vowel at the end of words where the sound is [i] or [ee]. See Y under vowels below.

Z z Z [Zebra] . And marks plurals - not after k,f,p,t,and th unvoiced [th].

Zh zh zh[vizhn] (vision)

LI does not really need Q, which could be [kw]; or X, which could be [ks]; but we have them so why not use them?

4. MULTIPLE CONSONANTS

All are sounded. For example, [apl] (apple), [simpl] (simple), [unneedid] (unneeded), hump, [litl] (little) etc; [r] at th end ov weurdz: [nevr] (never), [smaulr] (smaller), [bruthr] (brother), [kikr] (kicker), [mienr] (minor, miner).

The letters [nk] have a nasal sound from the back of the nose, followed by [k]: [think], [thinkr] (thinker), [inkeur] (incur).

The word endings: ang, eng, ing, ong, ung have a nasal [n] sound but the [g] is not heard.

[Sang sing song sung]

[ng] within a word gives the same nasal sound, and when the [g] followed by an [r] iz heard after the [ng] it must be written: [finggr] (finger), [anggr] (anger); in words containing [ang] and [ing] where the g iz not heard, only one g is written: [pingr, ringr, singr, wingr] (pinger, ringer or wringer, singer, winger); [hangr, bangr, gangr] (Hanger aur hangar, banger, ganger).

2 of the same consonants together are always both sounded and always a sheva is implied between them. [kkoon] (Cocoon).

When two adjacent consonants at the start of words do not occur in English, there is an implied sheva between them: [vnila] (vanilla).

5. VOWELS

Vowels and the following pairs of vowels have the sounds described below. The short sound is the vowel alone. The acute long vowel is always the vowel followed by [e]. There are thirteen other vowels, spelled with digraphs as shown below. When there are more than one vowel sounds in a row, if the first sound is a recognised digraph, it will be spoken as the digraph. If the two vowels are not a recognised digraph they will be spoken separately. There are some recognised combinations for double sounds. Thus:

6. SHORT VOWELS

A [bat] An [a] at the start and end of a word can have the soft [eu] sound: [Amerika] (America)- see **EU** below. Some English speakers say [aa] for [a] in some places, but the ULI spelling stays [a].

E [bed] Also used as the endings of those wordz taken from Latin based languages ending in -e; variously sounding as -e, -ee, -ae in US aur UK: [faurte, divaurse] (forte, divorcè, divorcée)

I [sit] There are times when [i] soundz like a short, unstrest [ee]: [raedioe, India].

O [pot] Note: in US, some people say [aa] aur [au] faur this [o] simbl: haat daug. ULI keeps the [o]; USLI ueziz [au] aur [aa]

U [hut]

7. ACUTE VOWELS (As the long alphabet soundz, A,E,I,O,U)

AE as in [faet, baet, graet, aet] (fate, bait, great, eight).

EE as in [bee, eet, need, reed, yeeld, riseed, qeer] (be, eat, need, read, yield, recede, queer).

IE as in [siet, siet, flie, ie, sliet, tiefoid, wier] (site, sight, fly, eye, sleight, typhoid, wire). (the long [ie] replaces the [y] in (fly)= [flie]; (modify)= [modifie].

OE as in [boet, doet, foetoe, doe, floe, thoe] (boat, dote, photo, dough, flow, though).

UE as in [kuet, nue, ueniet, fue] (cute, new, unite, few). Use [yoo] for (you). Some Americans will say [oo] for [ue] in some cases, but the [ue] iz ritaend in ULI: [nuez], (news).

Note: [ae, ee and ie] finish with a [y] sound and [oe and ue] finish with a [w] sound, if followed by another vowel. Ue starts with a [y] sound, thoe this iz ofn mist out in speech.

8. COMPOUND VOWELS

AA as in [aar, kaar, faathr, kaam, spaa] (are, car, father, calm, spa) Note: many UK people say [aa] for (a) in some words, but there are more English speakers who say [a] as in [kat]. The spelling will stay [bath, path, kasl (castle)] etc, and any one can say [baath, paath] if they like.

AI as in [air, kair, bair, wair, whair] (air, care, bear, wear, where). [ai] is a longer form of the [e] sound. This [ai] sound is a vowel like [e] in [mery] (merry) but longer: [Mairy] (Mary).

OU as in [kou, flour, ouch! sound, bou] (cow, flower, ouch! sound, bough).

AU as in [aur, baur, aut, jaun, auning, dautr, thaut, faur, faur] (or, aur, born, ought, jaun, awning, daughter, thought, for, four).

OI as in [point, joi] (point, joy).

OO as in [boot, rool, throo] (boot, rule, through) (but not foot, wood).

UU as in [fuut, kuud, wuud, puuding, fuul] (foot, could, wood and would, pudding, full).

THE ODD [EU] vowel: the most common vowel in English, with no name in TS. It is spelled [eu] when stressed. However when not stressed, it is a sheva, mostly implied. The position of the implied sheva can be indicated by an apostrophe if it is not clear.

EU as in [weurd peurfekt] (word perfect).

Wherever this [eu] sound within a word is stressed, it is spelled [eu]; [amateur].

When [-eu-] is unstressed, it is a sheva (from the Hebrew 'nothing'). The sheva is often implied, but its position may be shown by an apostrophe, if this is needed to show where the sheva occurs.

When there are two consonants at the ends of words, there is usually an implied sheva between them: [abandn](abandon) [abdeumn](abdomen) [abdukshn](abduction) [aqitl](acquittal) [adaptr](adaptor) [adr](adder) and so on.

In the sequences [l'm], [l'n], [r'l], [r'm], [r'n], the apostrophe must be used: [Faur'm] (forum) to avoid confusion with [faurm] (form), [vil'n] (villain) which does not rhyme with [kiln], [rifeur'l] which does not rhyme with [feur'l] (furl). The apostrophe may be left out in sequences where the sound is obvious, or is difficult to say without an intervening [eu] sound: [methd] (method), [butks] (buttocks).

If the trigraph consonant-r-consonant occurs, then there is always an implied sheva between the first consonant and the [r]: [bidrz] (bidders), [prfaurm] (perform) [thundrd](thundered). But where the sheva is sound between the -r- and the second consonant, its position is shown by the apostrophe: [hundr'd] (hundred). Likewise, with any trigraph consonant-n-consonant, there is always an implied sheva before the -n. [preznt](present) [konsnt](consonant).

Double consonant are only used where both are sounded, and there is always an unstressed implied sheva between them: [kkoon](cocoon), [ssieuty](society). Note that an apostrophe ['] can always be used to show the position of an implied sheva: [vnila,v'nila] (vanilla), [bnana, b'nana] (banana), [knsenss, knsens's] (consensus), [komn, kom'n] (common); but only if wanted for ease of explaining the position.

There are a large number of standard endings where a sheva sound occurs but with no apostrophe. See **ENDINGS** below.

Many words start with the [eu] sound spelled with an (a) in TS: [Amerika(America) a, an, agoe(ago), agenst(against), Florida, soefa(sofa), India]: and the a- and -a may remain as the [eu] sound, only as first and last letters.

9. THE -Y vowel

Where TS has a -y at the ends of words, which have an (i) or an (ee) sound, the -y can remain. Plurals retain the -y: [sityz] (cities). In most other derivatives from the words ending in -y, the y is replaced by -i-: [Prity, pritiur, pritiist, pritines] (Pretty, prettier, prettiest, prettiness) [Hapy, hapiur, hapiist, hapines] (Happy, happier, happiest, happiness), [Sity, sitizn] (City, citizen).

10. DOUBLE AND MULTIPLE VOWELS

If the first pair of vowels in any sequence is one of the 13 digraphs above, then it is only spoken as above. If followed by 1 or 2 more other vowels, the first pair is spoken first. For example [poeit] (poet), [dueet] (duet). But if the first 2 vowels are not one of these 13 digraphs, then the first vowel is spoken separately. Here are some common multiple vowels:

AEI: the [ae-i] sound in [paeing] (paying).

AEO: the [ae-o] sound in [kraeon] (crayon).

AEU: the [ae-eu] sound in [Bitraeul] (betrayal)

E EI: the [ee-i] sound in [beeing] (being).

EEU: the [ee-eu] sound in [Uer'peeun] (European)

IA: Normally the [i-a] sound, [pianoe](piano). At the ends of words, [-ia] has the [i-eu] sound: [India] [iedia] (idea)

IAE: the [i-ae] sound in [deeviaet] (deviate).

IEA: the [ie-a] sound in [trieangl] (triangle).

IAI : the [i-ai] sound in [premiair] (premiere)

IEI: the [ie-i] sound in [bieing] (buying), [hieist] (highest).

IEO: the [ie-o] sound in [bieopsi] (biopsy).

IEOE: th [io-oe] sound in bieoekemist (biochemist).

IEU: the [ie-eu] sound in jieunt (giant), [dieumnd] (diamond).

II: the [i-i] sound in [hapiist] (happiest)

IOE: the [i-oe] sound in [foelioe]

IU: the [i-eu] sound in [glaurius] (glorious), [duebius] (dubious), [eeziur] (easier), [Klaudius] (Claudius), [teedium] (tedium), [peeriud] (period), [miliun] (million), [riul] (real), [iediul] (ideal), [kariur] (carrier), [greesiur] (greasier), [teriur] (terrier), [champiun] (champion). At the ends of words, the [-iu] sound is written [-ia]. In US, the [iu] is often spoken as [y']: [mily'n](million).

IYE: the [ee-e] aur i-e sound in [Kiyev] (Kiev)

OEI: the oe-i sound in [goeing] (going), Boeing, [poeit] (poet).

OEU: the [oe-eu] sound in [koeulishn] (Coalition)

OII: the [oi-i] sound in [voij] (voyage).

OIU: the [oi-eu] sound in [roiul] (royal).

O OI: the [oo-i] sound in [dooing] (doing).

OOOE: the [oo-oe] sound in [veurchooezoe] (virtuoso).

OOU: the [oo-eu] sound in [floount] (fluent).

OOU: the [ou-eu] sound in [alouuns] (allowance), [vouul] (vowel)

UEAE: the [ue-ae] sound in [situeaeshn] (situation) - no short form. Note [peurswaezhn] (persuasion)).

UEE: the [ue-e] sound in [dueet] (duet), [Janueery] (January).

UEI: the [ue-i] sound in [spueing] (spewing), [sueij] (sewage), [ruein] (ruin), [ambigueity] (ambiguity).

UEU: the [ue-eu] sound in [ambigueus] (ambiguous).

UEOE: the [oo-oe] or [ue-oe] sound in [dueoe] (duo)

These combinations are rules.

Note that where **AE, EE, IE, OE, UE** come first, they remain the acute **A,E,I,O,U** sounds. [Ao], [ei], [eo], [oa], [ua], [ui], and [uo] would be sounded as 2 vowels, if they should ever occur.

11. PLURALS

These follow the sound: after k, f, p, t and unvoiced [th] the sound is an [s] and [s] is added. Most other plurals sound like [z] so [z] is added. Aftr s, z, ch or sh, [-iz] is adid [houziz, dishiz]. LI prefers [staediumz](stadiums), [arenaz](arenas), to the ancient Greek or Roman spelling. Established English irregulars stay as they sound: [fuut] (foot), [feet], [mous] (mouse), [mies] (mice).

12. POSSESSIVES

Possession is marked with ['z] after most letters, including s,z,sh,ch [Tom'z, Jaemz'z](Tom's, James's), ['s] aftr k, f, p, t, [Dik's](Dick's). There is an apostrophy following the [s] or [z]d of plurals to mark possession: [laedy'z](lady's) belonging to a lady; [laedyz'](ladies'), belong to several ladies.

13. SILENT LETTERS

LI leaves them out, except the silent (r) where it occurs in TS, even though non-rhotics may not sound them: [weurd] (word). But this (r) is optional for poor spellers.

14. ACCENTS

There are no accents, cedillas, circumflexes, strokes or other devices. Apostrophies (which are on the lower case keyboard) are used as above to denote the position of the implied sheva; and letters left out [i'm](I'm), and possession.

15. PAST TENSE

After d and t, LI spells the sound [id] as in [needid] (needed). After b, e, g, j, l, m, n, r, v, w, y, z, [d] with no vowel is used, as in [teurnd] (turned). After k, f, p, s, x, sh, ch, th, [t] is used, as in [pakt, snift, krept, past, basht, macht, moutht, sext] (packed, sniffed, crept, passed, bashed, matched, sexed). Note the odd case of [beurnd/beurnt] where either d or t may be used.

16. EXCEPTIONS

Some of the common short words are 'sight words': a, an, [bt] (but), [i] (I), [t] (to), [th] (the), [wz] (was). Many words start or end with a short [a] sound which should be [eu]; but common usage lets the [a] rimaen: a, [Amerika] (America), an, [ago] (ago), [agenst] (against), [soefa] (sofa), Florida. (Onto) becomes [on t] and (into) becomes [in t]. Note (I) is replaced with lower case [i].

17. PROPER NAMES

Generally these will not change though they may in time evolve to [Lojiki English Speling](Logical English Spelling).

18. NUMBERS

Where possible, the numeral should be used. When one means a person, [wun] is used. But all the numbers do have spellings: [Wun, too, three, faur, fiev, six, sevn, aet, nien, ten, ilevn, twelv, theurteen, faurteen, fifteen, sixteen, sevnteen, aeteen, nienteen, twenty, theurty, faurty, fifty, sixty, sevnty, aety, nienty, hundr'd, thouznd].

19. SOME SPECIAL DIFFICULT ENDINGS, MADE EASY IN LI

a. **-CEAN, -CIAN, -CION, -SSION, -TION** endings: {Not -stion, see c. below}, {and not equation = iqaezhn, irregular}

Replace all of these with [-shn]: [akshn] (action); [adishn] (addition); [adopshn] (adoption); [atenshn] (attention); [kapshn] (caption); [dikshn] (diction); [ditenshn] (detention); [imoeshn] (emotion); [ixepshn] (exception); [fishn] (fission); [frakshn] (fraction); [indukshn] (induction); [ilaeshn] (elation); [invenshn] (invention); [instituteshn] (institution); [loeshn] (lotion); [mjishn] (magician); [menshn] (mention); [mishn] (mission); [moeshn] (motion); [naeshn] (nation); [noeshn] (notion); [oeshn] (ocean); [opshn] (option); [oevaeshn] (ovation); [paartishn] (partition); [pashn] (passion); [paurshn] (portion); [ptishn] (petition); [poeshn] (potion); [politishn] (politician); [p'looshn] (pollution); [prep'raeshn] (preparation); [popuelaeshn]

(population); [prop'zishn] (proposition); [rashn] (ration); [ritenshn] (retention); [sekshn] (section); [sankshn] (sanction); [seshn] (session); [staeshn] (station); [sukshn] (suction); [taktishn] (tactician); [trakshn] (traction); etc.

b. **-CIOUS, -SIOUS, -TIOUS, -XIOUS** endings: All become [shs] [ankshs] (anxious); [audaeshns] (audacious); [auspishs] (auspicious); [bumpshs] (bumptious); [konshs] (conscious); [kaushs] (cautious); [dilishs] (delicious); [graeshs] (gracious); [f'laeshs] (fallacious); [lushs] (luscious); [nokshs] (noxious); [obnokshs] (obnoxious); [preshs] (precious); [pritenshs] (pretentious); [spaeshs] (spacious); [sspishs] (suspicious); [vivaeshs] (vivacious); [vishs] (vicious).

c. **-STIAN, -STION** endings: all become [-sch]: [Krischn] (Christian); [qeschn] (question); [sjeschn] (suggestion).

d. **-SIAN, -SION** endings: {not -ssion see a. above}. Mostly replaced with [-zhn]: [Disizhn] (Decision); [divizhn] (division); [inkloozhn] (inclusion); [insizhn] (incision); [invaezhn] (invasion); [invrzhn] (inversion); [Peurzhn] (Persian); [prisizhn] (precision); [prvrzhn] (perversion); [rivizhn] (revision); [veurzhn] (version); [vizhn] (vision). Noet: ireg [iqaezhn] (equation). But some **-SION** endings are replaced with [-shn] as in a. above: [aveurshn] (aversion); [manshn] (mansion); [penshn] (pension); [tenshn] (tension) etc.

e. **-CTION, -XION** endings: All become [-kshn]: [Sukshn] (suction); [kmplekshn] (complexion).

f. **-CTIOUS, -XIOUS** endings: All become [-kshs]: [Infekshs] (infectious); [nokshs] (noxious).

g. **-CIAL, -SIAL, -TIAL**: All become [-shl]: [Faeshl] (facial); [maارشl] (martial); [paارشl] (partial); [ptenshl] (potential); [soeshl] (social); [spaeshl] (spatial); [speshl] (special); etc.

h. **-AGE, -EDGE, -EGE** ending: Mostly replaced with [-ij] aur [-ej]: [Bondij] (Bondage); [ej] (edge); [privilij] (privilege); [nolij] (knowledge). Note the single syllable -age words: [aej, kaej, paej, raej, saej, waej] (age, cage, page, rage, sage, wage).

i. **-ANT, -ENT**: (not single syllable words). Where the vowel in these endings is unstressed, use just [-nt]. If there is another vowel or an accented [-eunt] sound, use the correct vowel: [preznt] (present), adjective or adverb or noun; [prizent] (present), verb. Other wise, just [-nt]: [Pendnt] (Pendant); [thouznd] (thousand); [korespondnt] (correspondent); [sielnt] (silent). (Note after [r] best to put the apostrophe to show the position of the sheva: [kur'nt](current); (it is never wrong to add the apostrophe, but it is usually not needed). Any word ending in consonant-n-consonant implies [-eun-].

j. **-ANCE, -ENCE**: All become [-ns]: [aplieuns] (appliance){note here that there is a double vowel [ieu] see IEU above}; [eleuqns] (eloquence).

k. **-LESS**: When a noun is changed to an adjective - meaning without the property of the noun, change to [-les]; [thautles] (thoughtless).

l. **-NESS**: When an adjective is changed to a noun - something with the property of the adjective: use [nes]: [thautlesnes] (Thoughtlessness)

m. **-ATE**: Can be [-eut] or [-aet]: [aulteurneut] (Alternate-adj); [aultrnaet] (Alternate-v).

n. **-ABLE, -IBLE**: Replaced by [-eubl]: [probeubl] (probable); [poseubl] (possible).

o. **-AR, -ER, -OR** – Usually the agency which carries out the action of the verb; or a comparative: replaced with [-r]: [betr] (better); [voetr] (voter); [Mienr] (miner, minor); [kariur] (carrier); [kilr] (killer); [plaer] (player); [ditektr] (detector); [lier] (liar); [beurglr] (burglar). Note the comparative of adjectives ending in -y changes to [-iur]: [prity, pritiur] (pretty, prettier)

p. **-ARY, -ORY:** In UKLI replaced with [-ry]: [Komntry] (commentary); [pred'try] (predatory); [intr'duktry] (introductory). But in USLI, and ULI, replaced with [-ery]

q. **-FUL:** when meaning full of something, replaced by [-fuul]: [cheerfuul, kairfuul, spoonfuul] (cheerful, careful, spoonful).

r. **-MAN:** This is usually pronounced [m'n]: But where the meaning is man, [Inlishman](Englishman) it will stay [-man].

s. **-TEOUS:** Replaced by [-chs] in [riechs] (righteous).

t. **-GEOUS:** Replaced by [-js], [rilijs] (religious); [gaurjs] (gorgeous).

u. **USLI, UKLI and ULI**

There is an obvious problem, in that US and UK and other pronunciations are not all the same. USLI and UKLI spellings therefore differ. For this reason there is another option, Universal LI, ULI. ULI is then the standard form and uses the compromise most acceptable to all English users. The choice of ULI spellings has some rules: Where USLI and UKLI are the same, no problem. There is a tendency to diminish vowel sounds, and ULI uses the 'least diminished' form. Where the English word comes from another language, the UKLI or USLI which most closely resembles the original is chosen. The Universal [LI Dictionary] gives ULI spellings, and offers up to 3 spellings for each word, UKLI first, USLI second if it differs; an asterisk, *, shows which one is the ULI, except in the rare cases when the ULI is different from either, and is written third. The [LI dictionary] is available for free download.

(a) Standard Texts:

1. The Star (H G Wells)

It woz on th feurst dae ov th nue yeer that th anounsmnt woz maed, aulmoest simuultaeniusly from 3 obseuvtrys, that th moeshn ov th planit Neptuen, th outr moest ov aul th planits that wheel about th sun, had bikum very iratik. A reetaardaeshn in its vlosity had been suspektid in Disembr. Then a faent, rimoet spek ov liet woz diskuvrd in th reejn ov th peurteurbd planit. At feurst this did not kauz eny graet exietmnt. Sieuntifik peepl, hou evr, found th intelijns rimaarkeubl inuf even bifaur it bikaem noen that th nue body woz rapidly groeing laarjr and brietr, and that its moeshn woz qiet difreunt from th aurdeurly proegres ov th planits.

2. Britten when young (Frank Kermode)

Wee mae nou bee chairy about uezing th weurd 'jeenius', but wee stil hav a guud iedia wot iz ment bie it. Fr egzampl, thair aar a graet numbr ov very gifted muezishnz hoo aar admired but not kauld jeeniusiz. But thair aar uthrz, manifestly prodijeus, prfaurming ofn at extra-aurdinery eurlly aejiz, a vrieuty ov feets soe complex that th laeman kuud hardly imajin, even with th moest despreut laebr, akumplishing eny ov them, whiel even muesishnz aar astonisht; and then wee reech th guud, handy, vaeg Inlietmnt weurd and kaul them jeeniusiz. Th list inkloodz Moetsaart and Mendlsn; and dispriet aul th limiting jujmnts, it inkloodz Benjmin Britn.

3. Ode to a Nightingale (John Keats)

Tiz not throo envy ov thei hapy lot,
But being soe hapy in thien hapines,
That thou, liet-wingd Driead ov th treez.
In sum mloedius plot
Ov beechen green, and shadoes numbrles,
Singist ov sumr in fuul-throetid eez.

4. Fuzzy Opaque Othographical Visions (C Upwrd)

Thair woz a paur boi hoo kuudnt spel
Haft h weurdz in our langwij too wel.
Hiz teechrz thaut 'Braen-sik!'
Mum and Dad hoept 'Dislexik?'
Yet th Chield rashly jeerd:
'Wot th hell!'

(b) List of Words:

pen, copy, happen
back, bubble, job
tea tight button
city, better
day ladder odd
key cock school
get giggle ghost
church match nature
judge age soldier
fat coffee rough move
thing author path
this other smooth
soon cease sister
zero zone roses
ship sure station
pleasure vision
hot whole behind
more hammer some
nice know funny sun
ring long thanks sung
light valley feel
yet use beauty
wet one when queen
dress bed
lot odd wash
strut bud love
foot good put
fleece day streak
price high try
choice boy
goose two blue
goat show no cold
mouth now
near here serious
square fair various
start father
thought law
north war
cure poor jury
nurse stir
courage
happy radiation glorious
about comma common
influence situation annual
intend basic
stimulus educate
kit bid hymn
trap bad

pen kopy hapn
bak bubl job
tee tiet butn
sity betr
dae ladr od
kee kok skool
get gigl goest
church mach naechr
juj aej soeljr
fat kofee ruf moov
thing aurdr path
this uthr smooth
soon sees sistr
zeeroe zoen roeziz
ship shuur staeshn
plezhr vizhn
hot hoel bihiend
maur hamr sum
nies noe funy sun
ring long thanks sung
liet valy feel
yet uez buety
wet wun wen qeen
dres bed
lot od wosh
strut bud luv
fuut guud puut
flees dae streek
pries hie trie
chois boi
goos too bloo
goet shoe noe koeld
mouth nou
neer heer seerius
sqair fair vairius
start faathr
thaut lau
naurth waur
kuer, paur, juery
neurs steur
kurij
hapy radisaeshn glaurius
about koma komn
infloouns situeaeshn anueul
intend baesik
stimueleus eduekaet
kit bid him
trap bad.

602 letters in LI, 635 in TS.