PROPOSED SPELLING SCHEME

Use this form to submit your proposed spelling scheme to the Congress for consideration. Before you start the form, read:

IESC Guidance Notes	http:// spellingsociety.org/iesc-guidance-notes_sc6
Notes 1 – 6 in **Proposed Spelling Scheme: Notes**	http://spellingsociety.org/uploaded_misc/proposed-spelling-scheme-notes-misc.pdf

Tick the sections as you complete them to keep track (not all are required).

	✔
A Graphemes	☑
B Rules	☑
C Signwords	☑
D Stress	☑
E Homophones	☑
F Accents	☑
G Implementation	☑
H Transcriptions	☑
I Additional	☑
J Declaration	☑

After you have completed the form, send it as an email attachment to **spellconf.pss@gmail.com** to arrive **before the end of 31st May 2019**.

Congress will assign your proposal a unique scheme ID, watermark your proposal with your participant ID and the scheme ID, and email this back to you as a receipt. Check that it agrees with your saved copy. In the event of any disagreement, Congress will prefer the watermarked copy which it has sent you.

Example entries are given below, highlighted in yellow. These are not part of any proposed scheme. These entries are suggestive of TS but are not complete or correct. If your scheme happens to require the same entries you must supply your own entries. Do not refer to the highlighted entries or use them in your scheme.

Redacted & read-only

This form has been anonymised for publication and cannot be altered.

Section A: Graphemes

Section A must be completed for all schemes. See Note 7.

After completing section A, go to section B.

Table A1: Vowels and diphthongs

Where two entries occur in the second column, RP is on the left, Gen Am and / or rhotic is on the right.

#	/_/		TS	<>1	<>2	<>3	<>4	<>5	<>6	<>7	<>8	✔
1	eI		face	ai	ay	eigh						
2	{		pat	a								
3	aI		price	y								
4	i		simply	y								
5	I		pit	i								
6	e		pet	e								
7	{		pat	a								
8	V		pun	u								
9	U		put	uu								
10	i:		feed	ee								
11	eI		face	ai	ay							
12	aI		price	ie								
13	OI		boy	oi	oy							
14	u:		food	oo								
15	@U	oU	floe	oa								
16	aU		fowl	ou	ow							
17	I@	i:`	near	eer								
18	e@	e`	bear	air								
19	A:	A:`	hard	ar								
20	A:		palm	aa								
21	Q	A:	pot	o								
22	O:		law	au								
23	O:	O:`	order	or								
24	ju:		new	ue								
25	3:	3`	herd	ur								
26	i		simply	y								
27	@		about	a	e	i	o	u				
28	@	@`	amber	er								
29												
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Table A2: Consonants

#	/_/	TS	<>1	<>2	<>3	<>4	<>5	<>6	<>7	<>8	✔
41	D	that	dh								
42	j	yet	y								
43	p	pen	p								
44	b	bag	b								
45	t	tea	t								
46	d	day	d								
47	k	key	k	c							
48	g	get	g								
49	tS	church	ch								
50	dZ	judge	j								
51	f	fat	f								
52	v	van	v								
53	T	thing	thh								
54	D	that	th								
55	s	soon	s								
56	z	zero	z								
57	S	ship	sh	ti							
58	Z	pleasure	zh	si							
59	h	hot	h								
60	m	more	m								
61	n	nice	n								
62	N	ring	ng								
63	l	light	l								
64	r	right	r								
65	j	yet	y								
66	w	wet	w								
67	kw	quit	q								
68	Nk	bank	nk								
69	gz	exam	x								
70	ks	expect	xs								
71											
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Section B: Rules for reading and writing

Whether you need to complete section B depends on your scheme. See Note 8.

I did not need to complete section B ☐

After completing or skipping section B, go to section C.

Table B1: Reading — one grapheme, several phonemes

Click in rows 1–3 to scroll. Fields will revert when you click out.

#	<_>	/_/	Condition	Scheme example	TS Equivalent
1	y	j	beginning word, between vo	yelo, beyond, lawyer	yellow, beyond, lawy
2	y	i	end word unstressed	prity	pretty
3	y	aI	otherwise	syn	sign
4					
5	y	i	end word unstressed	prity	pretty
6	y	j	otherwise	yelo, beeyond, lauye	yellow, beyond, lawy
7					
8	o	@U	end of word	flo	flow
9	o	Q	otherwise	dog, floss,	dog, floss
10					
11	ti	S	when followed by <on>	naition	nation
12	ti	tI	otherwise	tin	tin
13					
14	si	Z	when followed by <on>	vision	vision
15	si	sI	otherwise	sik	sick
16					
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Table B2: Writing — one phoneme, several graphemes

Click in rows 1–2 to scroll. Fields will revert when you click out.

	/_/	<_>	Condition	Scheme example	TS equivalent
1	eI	ai	otherwise	saim	same
2	eI	ay	end of word, or before vow	way, waying	weigh, weighing
3	k	k	when followed by <e> or <i	kelp, kil, bak	kelp, kill, back
4	k	c	otherwise	cat, cot, act	cat, cot, act
5					
6	@U	o	end of word	go, flo	go, flow
7	@U	oa	otherwise	goast, floas	ghost, flows
8					
9	S	ti	when part of <tion> in TS	naition	nation
10	S	sh	otherwise	ship	ship
11					
12	Z	si	when part of <sion> in TS	vision	vision
13	Z	zh	otherwise	mezher	measure
14					
15	aU	ow	varies	how	how
16	aU	ou	varies	shout	shout
17					
18	eI	ay	end of word, or end of wor	day, days, dayliet	day, days, daylight
19	eI	ai	otherwise	lait	late
20					
21	OI	oy	end of word, or end of wor	boy	boy
22	OI	oi	otherwise	noiz	noise
23					
24	s	ss	end of word, or end of wor	hiss, hissd	hiss, hissed
25	s	s	otherwise	mistaik	mistake
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Table B3: Other rules

Use table B3 for rules that do not correspond well to the columns of B1 or B2. But do use B1 and B2 if you possibly can.

Do not use table B3 for signwords.

#	Notes
1	Plurals and 3rd person singular present tense verbs:
2	The letter s is to be used, e.g. <dogs>, <cats>, <hits>.
3	
4	Where "es" is used for ease of pronunciation in TS, e.g. "classes", <es>
5	would be used; <classes>.
6	
7	Verbs and adjectives in TS with "d" or "ed" suffix:
8	<ed> is only used when "e" is sounded, e.g. <planted> ("planted").
9	<d> is used in other cases, e.g. <splashd> ("splashed").
10	
11	Schwa:
12	<e> is only to be used for schwa when there is no obvious vowel sound
13	represented - otherwise TS grapheme (or scheme equivalent) would be used. <e>
14	should not be used for schwa in the first syllable of a word, e.g. "about"
15	should be spelled <about>.
16	
17	To cater for the rhotic version of the schwa sound /@`/, <er> is proposed, as
18	in <amber> ("amber"). To allow differentiation, /3:/ is to be written <ur>,
19	as in <hurd> ("herd").
20	
21	Vowels sounded as vowel names, <ai>, <ee>, <ie>, <oa>, <ue>:
22	For ease of reading, in cases when one of the above 5 graphemes would usually
23	be followed by another vowel, the second letter of these graphemes is
24	dropped. For example, "aorta" would be written as <aorta>, rather than
25	<aiorta>, and "situate" would be written as <situait>, rather than
26	<situeait>.
27	
28	In cases where there would be confusion caused by the application of this
29	rule, a hyphen would be inserted. For example, "coincide" would be written as
30	<co-insied>, rather than <coinsied> (as <oi> is a grapheme in its own right);
31	"science" would be written as <si-enss>, rather than <sienss>.
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Section C: Signwords

Use section C to list exceptions to the rules given in tables A and B. See Note 9. After completing section C, go to section D.

Table C1: Proper nouns

How does your scheme treat changes to the spelling of proper nouns?

- ( ) None changed
- ( ) All changed
- ( ) Owners decide
- (•) Other

If "Other" please give details in section I.

Table C2: Other TS spellings retained as rule exceptions

<...>	<...>	<...>	<...>	<...>	<...>
freight					
the					
be					
he					
we					
she					
me					
of					
off					
I					
my					
by					
is					
as					
has					
his					
hers					
was					
us					
this					
Mr					
Mrs					
her					
its					

If table C2 is too small, estimate the percentage of retained spellings based on the 1000 most frequent words. https://www.wordfrequency.info

Percentage retained: ____%

Section D: Stress

Use section D to describe any special indications to mark stress in words. See Note 10. After completing section D, go to section E.

Table D1: Stress

#	Notes
1	See Table B3 relating to treatment of schwa.
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Section E: Homophones

Use section E to explain how your scheme deals with homophones.

After completing section E, go to section F.

Table E1: Different spellings?

Does your scheme have different spellings for homophones (ignoring signwords)?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ◉

Table E2: List

If you answered Yes to E1, give as many examples as you can, using the 1000 most common words. https://www.wordfrequency.info

#	TS	Proposed 1	Proposed 2	Proposed 3
1	to, too, two	tu	tuu	tuu
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Section F: Accents

Use section F to explain how your scheme deals with different accents.

After completing section F, go to section G.

Table F1: Designed

Has your scheme been designed with a particular accent in mind (eg British, American, Australian)?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ◉ No

Table F2: Details

If you answered Yes to F1, explain how one may persuade speakers of other accents to accept a scheme based on an unfamiliar accent.

If you answered No to F1, indicate how your scheme will provide graphemes capable of different interpretations in the main accents of spoken English. Are any words in your scheme spelled differently depending on the accent?

#	Notes
1	Generally, it is considered that the spelling should not change to represent
2	different accents, as many words are already pronounced differently between
3	countries, regions, or even within a family. To attempt to provide a
4	comprehensive system of alternative spellings would be counterproductive and
5	introduce too many difficulties and choices when writing. For example, the
6	use of both <maaster> and <master> for "master" seems unnecessary when
7	<master> can be understood by those with different accents.
8	
9	There are some words such as "airplane" and "aeroplane", that are clearly
10	different and should be spelled differently in any spelling scheme.
11	
12	The difficulty lies in those words in between, so flexibilty needs to be
13	retained as it is impossible to predict how usage will develop in the future,
14	whether pronunciations will diverge or converge, or if one form would become
15	the accepted version. An example is "schedule", where a hard "k" is
16	increasingly used by British speakers - the use of both <skeduel> and
17	<sheduel> is not considered to present undue difficulty for readers. Another
18	example is <tomaito> and <tomaato>. The use of two spellings respects the
19	pronunciation of the writers, whilst all readers would be able to understand
20	both.
21	
22	The spelling scheme has attempted to take account of rhotic accents,
23	differentiating by incorporating the letter <r> in graphemes that can be
24	pronounced rhotically:, i.e.
25	/i:`/ <eer>, <beer> ("beer")
26	/e`/ <air>, <hair> ("hair")
27	/A:`/ <ar>, <chart> ("chart"): non-rhotic equivalent <aa>, <paam> ("palm")
28	/O:`/ <or>, <mor> ("more"): non-rhotic equivalent <au>, <taut> ("taut")
29	/3`/ <ur>, <hurd> ("herd")
30	/@`/ <er>, <under> ("under")
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Section G: Implementation

Use section G to explain how you would expect see your scheme implemented.

After completing section G, go to section H.

Table G1: Stages

Do you envisage your scheme being implemented in one step, or in a series of stages?	○ ◉ One step ○ In stages

Table G2: Details

If you answered Series of stages to G1, explain how to identify the stages, suggest how the implementation would proceed, and how conflicts with current spelling would be dealt with.

#	Notes
1	There are two main reasons to avoid stages:
2	1) The experience of friends who learned with spelling schemes in the 1960's
3	who to this day have difficulties in coming to terms with the fact that
4	"yacht" is not spelled "yot".
5	2) A staged implementation always carries the risk that subsequent stages
6	will not be carried out fully or at all - note the parallel with UK
7	metrication - how "miles" and "yards" are still used on road signs.
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Section H: Transcriptions

Use section H to give examples of your scheme. See Note 14.

As far as possible, maintain the line breaks, spacing and punctuation of the original.

After completing section H, go to section I.

Table H1: Gettysburg Address

Gettysburg Address, by Abraham Lincoln. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Creative Commons Attribution Public Domain

#	TS	Proposed
1	Fourscore and seven years ago our	4-scor and 7 yers ago, our
2	fathers brought forth, on this	faathers braut forthh, on this
3	continent, a new nation, conceived in	continent, a nue naition, conseevd in
4	liberty and dedicated to the	liberty and dedicaited too the
5	proposition that all men are created	propozition that aul men are creaited
6	equal. Now we are engaged in a great	eeqal. Now we ar engaijd in a grait
7	civil war, testing whether that	sivil wor, testing wether that
8	nation, or any nation so conceived,	naition, or eny naition so conseevd,
9	and so dedicated, can long endure. We	and so dedicaited, can long enduer. We
10	are met on a great battle-field in	ar met on a grait batel-feeld in
11	that war. We have come to dedicate a	that wor. We hav cum too dedicait a
12	portion of that field, as a final	portion of that feeld, as a fienal
13	resting-place for those who here gave	resting-plaiss for thoaz hoo heer gaiv
14	their lives, that that nation might	thair lievs, that that naition miet
15	live. It is altogether fitting and	liv. It is aultoogether fiting and
16	proper that we should do this, but in	proper that we shuud doo this, but in
17	a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we	a larjer senss we canot dedicait, we
18	cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow	canot consicrait, we canot halo
19	this ground. The brave men, living	this ground. The braiv men, living
20	and dead, who struggled here, have	and ded, hoo strugeld heer, hav
21	consecrated it far above our poor	consicraited it far abuv our poor
22	power to add or detract. The world	power too ad or ditract. The wurld
23	will little note, nor long remember,	wil litel noat, nor long rimember,
24	what we say here, but it can never	wot we say heer, but it can never
25	forget what they did here. It is for	forget wot thay did heer. It is for
26	us the living, rather, to be	us the living, raather to be
27	dedicated to the great task remaining	dedicaited too the grait task rimaining
28	before us that from these honored	beefor us that from theez onerd
29	dead we take increased devotion to	ded we taik increessd divoation to
30	that cause for which they gave the	that cauz for wich thay gaiv the
31	last full measure of devotion — that	last ful mezher of divoation - that
32	we here highly resolve that these	we heer hiely reezolv that theez
33	dead shall not have died in vain,	ded shal not hav died in vain,
34	that this nation, under God, shall	that this naition, under God, shal
35	have a new birth of freedom, and that	hav a nue burthh of freedom, and that
36	government of the people, by the	guverment of the peepel, by the
37	people, for the people, shall not	peepel, for the peepel, shal not
38	perish from the earth.	perrish from the urthh.
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Table H2: The Tale of Peter Rabbit

Excerpt from The Tale of Peter Rabbit, by Beatrix Potter
https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Tale_of_Peter_Rabbit
Public Domain since 2013.

#	TS	Proposed
1	Once upon a time there were four	Wunss upon a tiem thair wer 4
2	little Rabbits, and their names were	litel Rabits, and thair naims wer
3	Flopsy, Mopsy, Cotton-tail, and	Flopsy, Mopsy, Coton-tail, and
4	Peter. They lived with their Mother	Peeter. Thay livd with thair Muther
5	in a sand-bank, underneath the root	in a sand-bank, underneethh the root
6	of a very big fir-tree. 'Now, my	of a verry big fur-tree. 'Now, my
7	dears,' said old Mrs. Rabbit one	deers,' sed oald Mrs Rabit wun
8	morning, 'you may go into the fields	morning, 'yoo may go intoo the feelds
9	or down the lane, but don't go into	or down the lain, but doan't go intoo
10	Mr. McGregor's garden: your Father	Mr McGregors garden: yor Faather
11	had an accident there; he was put in	had an axsident thair; he was put in
12	a pie by Mrs. McGregor.'	a pie by Mrs McGregor.'
13		
14	'Now run along, and don't get into	'Now run along and doan't get intoo
15	mischief. I am going out.' Then old	mischeef. I am go-ing out.' Then oald
16	Mrs. Rabbit took a basket and her	Mrs Rabit tuuk a basket and her
17	umbrella, and went through the wood	umbrela, and went thhroo the wuud
18	to the baker's. She bought a loaf of	to the baikers. She baut a loaf of
19	brown bread and five currant buns.	brown bred and 5 current buns.
20		
21	Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cotton-tail, who	Flopsy, Mopsy, and Coton-tail, hoo
22	were good little bunnies, went down	wer guud litel bunys, went down
23	the lane to gather blackberries: But	the lain too gather blakberrys: But
24	Peter, who was very naughty, ran	Peeter, hoo was verry nauty, ran
25	straight away to Mr. McGregor's	strait away to Mr McGregors
26	garden, and squeezed under the gate!	garden, and sqeezd under the gait!
27		
28	First he ate some lettuces and some	Furst he ait sum letusses and sum
29	French beans; and then he ate some	French beens; and then he ait sum
30	radishes; And then, feeling rather	radishes; And then, feeling raather
31	sick, he went to look for some	sik, he went to luuk for sum
32	parsley. But round the end of a	parsly. But round the end of a
33	cucumber frame, whom should he meet	cuecumber fraim, hoom shuud he meet
34	but Mr. McGregor!	but Mr McGregor!
35		
36	Mr. McGregor was on his hands and	Mr McGregor was on his hands and
37	knees planting out young cabbages,	nees planting out yung cabijes,
38	but he jumped up and ran after Peter,	but he jumpd up and ran after Peeter,
39	waving a rake and calling out, 'Stop	waiving a raik and cauling out, 'Stop
40	thief!'	thheef!'
41		
42	Peter was most dreadfully frightened;	Peeter was moast dredfuly frietend;
43	he rushed all over the garden, for he	he rushd aul oaver the garden, for he
44	had forgotten the way back to the	had forgoten the way bak too the
45	gate. He lost one of his shoes among	gait. He lost 1 of his shoos among
46	the cabbages, and the other shoe	the cabijes, and the uther shoo
47	amongst the potatoes. After losing	amongst the potaitoas. After loozing
48	them, he ran on four legs and went	them, he ran on 4 legs and went
49	faster, so that I think he might have	faster, so that I thhink he miet hav
50	got away altogether if he had not	got away aultoogether if he had not
51	unfortunately run into a gooseberry	unfortuenatly run intoo a goossberry
52	net, and got caught by the large	net, and got caut by the larj
53	buttons on his jacket. It was a blue	butons on his jaket. It was a bloo
54	jacket with brass buttons, quite new.	jaket with brass butons, qiet nue.
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Table H3: The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock

Excerpt from Prufrock and Other Observations, by T S Eliot
https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Prufrock_and_Other_Observations/The_Love_Song_of_J._Alfred_Prufrock
Licence https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/legalcode

#	TS	Proposed
1	Let us go then, you and I,	Let us go then, yoo and I,
2	When the evening is spread out	Wen the eevening is spred out
3	against the sky	against the skie
4	Like a patient etherized upon a	Liek a paishent eethheriezd upon a
5	table;	taibel;
6	Let us go, through certain	Let us go, thhroo sertan
7	half-deserted streets,	haaf-dizerted streets,
8	The muttering retreats	The mutering ritreets
9	Of restless nights in one-night cheap	Of restless niets in 1-niet cheep
10	hotels	hoatels
11	And sawdust restaurants with	And saudust resteronts with
12	oyster-shells:	oyster-shels:
13	Streets that follow like a tedious	Streets that folo liek a teedeus
14	argument	arguement
15	Of insidious intent	Of insideus intent
16	To lead you to an overwhelming	Too leed yoo too an oaverwelming
17	question ...	qestchen ...
18	Oh, do not ask, "What is it?"	O, doo not ask, "Wot is it?"
19	Let us go and make our visit.	Let us go and maik our vizit.
20	In the room the women come and go	In the room the wimen cum and go
21	Talking of Michelangelo.	Tauking of Miekelangelo.
22	The yellow fog that rubs its back	The yelo fog that rubs its bak
23	upon the window-panes,	upon the windo-pains,
24	The yellow smoke that rubs its muzzle	The yelo smoak that rubs its muzel
25	on the window-panes,	on the windo-pains,
26	Licked its tongue into the corners of	Likd its tung intoo the corners of
27	the evening,	the eevening,
28	Lingered upon the pools that stand in	Lingerd upon the pools that stand in
29	drains,	drains,
30	Let fall upon its back the soot that	Let faul upon its bak the soot that
31	falls from chimneys,	fauls from chimnys,
32	Slipped by the terrace, made a sudden	Slipd by the terrass, maid a suden
33	leap,	leep,
34	And seeing that it was a soft October	And seeing that it was a soft Octoaber
35	night,	niet,
36	Curled once about the house, and fell	Curled wunss about the houss, and fel
37	asleep.	asleep
38	And indeed there will be time	And indeed thair wil be tiem
39	For the yellow smoke that slides	For the yelo smoak that slieds
40	along the street,	along the street,
41	Rubbing its back upon the	Rubing its bak upon the
42	window-panes;	windo-pains;
43	There will be time, there will be	Thair wil be tiem, thair wil be
44	time	tiem
45	To prepare a face to meet the faces	To pripair a faiss too meet the faisses
46	that you meet;	that yoo meet;
47	There will be time to murder and	Thair wil be tiem too murder and
48	create,	creait,
49	And time for all the works and days	And tiem for aul the wurks and days
50	of hands	of hands
51	That lift and drop a question on your	That lift and drop a qestchen on yor
52	plate;	plait;
53	Time for you and time for me,	Tiem for yoo and tiem for me,
54	And time yet for a hundred	And tiem yet for a hundred
55	indecisions,	indisisions,
56	And for a hundred visions and	And for a hundred visions and
57	revisions,	rivisions,
58	Before the taking of a toast and tea.	Beefor the taiking of a toast and tee.

Table H4: Recipes

Excerpt from Fifty-Two Sunday Dinners by Elizabeth O Hiller. http://www.gutenberg.org/files/31534/31534-h/31534-h.htm

#	TS	Proposed
1	NOODLE SOUP 2 quarts Chicken	NOODEL SOOP 2 qorts chiken
2	Consommé. 1 teaspoon finely chopped	Consomay. 1 teespoon fienly chopd
3	parsley. 1 recipe noodles cut very	parsly. 1 resipy noodels cut verry
4	fine (see below). PROCESS: Cook fowl	fien (see beelo). PROASESS: Cook fowl
5	same as for Boiled Fowl (do not tie	saim as for Boild Fowl (doo not tie
6	in cheese cloth). Drain fowl from	in cheez clothh). Drain fowl from
7	stock, and strain. When cold, remove	stok, and strain. Wen coald, reemoov
8	fat, and clear. Reheat, add noodles,	fat, and cleer. Reeheet, ad noodels,
9	and simmer twenty minutes. Sprinkle	and simer 20 minits. Sprinkel
10	with parsley and serve very hot.	with parsly and serv verry hot.
11		
12	NOODLES 1 egg. 1/2 teaspoon salt.	NOODELS 1 eg. 1/2 teespoon solt.
13	Flour. Few grains nutmeg. PROCESS:	Flour. Fue grains nutmeg. PROASESS:
14	Beat egg slightly, add seasonings,	Beet eg slietly, ad seezonings,
15	add flour enough to make a stiff	ad flour eenuf too maik a stif
16	dough. Knead on a floured board until	do. Need on a flourd bord until
17	smooth and elastic. Roll out on a	smooth and ilastik. Roal out on a
18	sheet as thin as paper, cover and let	sheet as thhin as paiper, cuver and let
19	stand for half an hour. Roll loosely	stand for 1/2 an our. Roal loosly
20	and cut the desired width, either in	and cut the disierd widthh, iether in
21	threads or ribbons, unroll and	thhreds or ribons, unroal and
22	scatter over board; let lay half an	scater over bord; let lay 1/2 an
23	hour. Cook in boiling, salted water	our. Cook in boiling, solted wauter
24	fifteen minutes, drain and add to	15 minits, drain and ad too
25	soup. Noodles may be cooked in	soop. Noodels may be cookd in
26	Consommé twenty minutes but the soup	Consomay 20 minits but the soop
27	will not be as clear as when noodles	wil not be as cleer as wen noodels
28	are cooked previously.	ar cookd preeveusly.
29		
30	BOILED BEEF Have five pounds of beef,	BOILD BEEF Hav 5 pounds of beef,
31	cut from the face of the rump. Wipe	cut from the faiss of the rump. Wiep
32	meat, sprinkle with salt, pepper, and	meet, sprinkel with solt, peper, and
33	dredge with flour. Brown richly in an	drej with flour. Brown richly in an
34	iron skillet in some of its own fat	ion skilet in sum of its oan fat
35	tried out, turning often. Remove to	tried out, turning often. Rimoov too
36	kettle and cover with boiling water.	ketel and cuver with boiling wauter.
37	Add one tablespoon salt, one-half	Ad 1 taibelspoon solt, 1/2
38	teaspoon peppercorns, a bit of bay	teespoon pepercorns, a bit of bay
39	leaf, one carrot sliced, one turnip	leef, 1 carrot sliessd, 1 turnip
40	sliced, and one-half onion sliced.	sliessd, and 1/2 unyen sliessd.
41	Add two sprays each of parsley and	Ad 2 sprays eech of parsly and
42	thyme and one of marjoram. Cover and	tiem and 1 of marjoram. Cuver and
43	heat to boiling point. Skim when	heet too boiling point. Skim wen
44	necessary. Reduce heat and simmer	neseserry. Riduess heet and simer
45	until meat is tender (four or five	until meet is tender (4 or 5
46	hours). Remove to serving platter.	ours). Rimoov to surving plater.
47	Strain stock and use for soup or	Strain stok and uez for soop or
48	sauces. Serve meat with hot	sausses. Surv meet with hot
49	Horseradish Sauce. (For recipe see	Horsradish sauss. (For resipy see
50	page 51.)	paij 51.)
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Table H5: Most common words

#	TS	Proposed
1	the, a, to, for, on, they, his, n't,	the, a, too, for, on, thay, his, n't,
2	as, can, would, make, there, when,	as, can, wuud, maik, thair, wen,
3	me, into, your, than, then, more,	me, intoo, yor, than, then, mor,
4	look, because, no, thing, only, very,	luuk, beecauz, no, thhing, oanly verry,
5	any, us, work, should, school, too,	eny, us, wurk, shuud, scool, too,
6	state, high, another, out, while,	stait, hie, anuther, out, wiel,
7	student, same, seem, where, start,	stuedent, saim, seem, wair, start,
8	show, place, few, company, right,	sho, plaiss, fue, cumpany, riet,
9	question, government, off, night,	qestchen, guverment, off, niet,
10	believe, happen, large, home, write,	bileev, hapen, larj, hoam, riet,
11	money, month, study, word, side, far,	muny, munthh, study, wurd, sied, far,
12	little, since, around, sit, hour,	litel, sinss, around, sit, our,
13	line, ever, however, meet, include,	lien, ever, however, meet inclued,
14	community, once, learn, minute(n),	comuenity, wunss, lurn, minit,
15	kid, ago, understand, together,	kid, ago, understand, toogether,
16	create, others, add, health, such,	creait, uthers, ad, helthh, such,
17	within, change, low, guy, moment,	within, chainj, lo, gie, moament,
18	force, education, foot, toward,	forss, eduecaition, fuut, tooword,
19	policy, music, actually, wait, send,	polisy, muesik, actshely, wait, send,
20	build, nation, interest, experience,	bild, naition, intrest, exspeere-enss,
21	kill, use(n), control, else, major,	kil, uez, controal, elss, maijor,
22	development, better, decide, heart,	divelopment, beter, disied, hart,
23	light, police, return, report,	liet, poleess, riturn, riport,
24	explain, develop, town, true,	exsplain, divelop, town, troo,
25	difference, international, model,	difrenss, international, model,
26	position, record(n), special,	pozition, record, speshal,
27	support, matter, site, base, need,	suport, mater, siet, baiss, need,
28	American, situation, figure, itself,	American, situaition, figer, itself,
29	cover, practice, describe, patient,	cuver, practiss, discrieb, paeshent,
30	movie, personal, third, baby, draw,	moovy, personal, thhurd, baiby, drau,
31	source, choose, point, difficult,	sauss, chooz, point, dificult,
32	billion, period, realize, likely,	bilyon, peereod, realiez, liekly,
33	letter, single, south, campaign,	leter, singgel, southh, campain,
34	call, church, current, involve,	caul, church, current, involv,
35	security, west, per, rest, fight,	sicuerity, west, per, rest, fiet,
36	past, order, focus, blood, nature,	past, order, focuss, blud, naicher,
37	store, fine, page, common, race,	stor, fien, paij, comon, raiss,
38	similar, usually, animal, shoot,	similer, uezhuely, animal, shoot,
39	artist, career, thus, exactly, size,	artist, carreer, thuss, exsactly, siez,
40	occur, thought, quality, hard,	ocur, thhort, qality, hard,
41	meeting, whatever, particularly,	meeting, wotever, particuelarly,
42	recognize, loss, herself, TV, deal,	recogniez, loss, herself, TV, deel,
43	lay, bill, arrive, sex, section,	lay, bil, arriev, sexs, section,
44	skill, operation, ok, design, ten,	skil, operaition, OK, disien, ten,
45	blue, clearly, truth, check, public,	bloo, cleerly, troothh, chek, publik,
46	guess, prove, claim, help, network,	gess, proov, claim, help, netwurk,
47	form, green, seat, trial, firm,	form, green, seet, trial, furm,
48	management, tonight, close(v),	manijment, tooniet, cloez,
49	theory, maintain, onto, employee,	thheery, maintain, ontoo, employee,
50	head, apply, shake, chair, structure,	hed, aply, shaik, chair, strucsher,
51	weight, top, evening, unit, worry,	wait, top, eevening, uenit, wurry,
52	individual, necessary, shoulder,	individual, neseserry, shoalder,
53	dream	dreem
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Table H6: Assorted words

#	TS	Proposed
1	pen, copy, happen,	pen, copy, hapen,
2	back, bubble, job,	bak, bubel, job,
3	tea, tight, button,	tee, tiet, buton,
4	city, better,	sity, beter,
5	day, ladder, odd,	day, lader, od,
6	key, cock, school,	kee, cok, scool,
7	get, giggle, ghost,	get, gigel, goast,
8	church, match, nature,	church, mach, naicher,
9	judge, age, soldier,	juj, aij, soaljer,
10	fat, coffee, rough, move,	fat, cofy, ruf, moov,
11	thing, author, path,	thhing, authher, pathh,
12	this, other, smooth,	this, uther, smooth,
13	soon, cease, sister,	soon, seess, sister,
14	zero, zone, roses,	zeero, zoan, roazes,
15	ship, sure, station,	ship, shuer, staition,
16	pleasure, vision,	plezher, vision,
17	hot, whole, behind,	hot, hoal, beehiend,
18	more, hammer, some,	mor, hamer, sum,
19	nice, know, funny, sun,	niess, no, funy, sung,
20	ring, long, thanks, sung,	ring, long, thhanks, sung,
21	light, valley, feel,	liet, valy, feel,
22	yet, use, beauty,	yet, uez, buety,
23	wet, one, when, queen,	wet, wun, wen, qeen,
24	dress, bed,	dress, bed,
25	lot, odd, wash,	lot, od, wosh,
26	strut, bud, love,	strut, bud, luv,
27	foot, good, put,	fuut, guud, puut,
28	fleece, day, streak,	fleess, day, streek,
29	price, high, try,	priess, hie, trie,
30	choice, boy,	choiss, boy,
31	goose, two, blue,	gooss, too, bloo,
32	goat, show, no, cold,	goat, sho, no, coald,
33	mouth, now,	mouthh, now,
34	near, here, serious,	neer, heer, seereuss,
35	square, fair, various,	sqair, fair, vaireuss,
36	start, father,	start, faather,
37	thought, law,	thhaut, lau,
38	north, war,	northh, wor,
39	cure, poor, jury,	cuer, poor, joory,
40	nurse, stir, courage,	nurss, stur, currij,
41	happy, radiation, glorious,	hapy, raideaition, gloreuss,
42	about, comma, common.	about, coma, comon.
43		
44		
45		

Table H7: Character count

This table automatically counts the characters in each transcription. See Note 14.

#	Table	TS	Proposed
1	Gettysburg Address	1325	1300
2	The Tale of Peter Rabbit	1673	1627
3	The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock	1398	1371
4	Recipes	1649	1568
5	Most common words	1799	1774
6	Assorted words	813	796

Section I: Additional

Use section I for any additional comments or explanation you may wish to offer. Cross-reference to relevant earlier pages. See Note 15.

This is page # 1 Check if continued on next page ☐

#	Notes
1	Proper Nouns and Foreign Words:
2	It is envisaged that the spellings of proper nouns and foreign words will in
3	time be changed to reflect the proposed spelling system. However, in the
4	short term, and long term for legal and administration processes, it is
5	assumed that original spellings would need to be retained. It is proposed
6	that such words are either italicised (in print) or underlined (handwritten).
7	The equivalent new spelling should be provided, either in brackets after the
8	first use of the word (as is currently the convention for abbreviations), or
9	as a footnote, to inform readers of the correct pronunciation.
10	
11	Possessive nouns:
12	Apostrophes are not be be used for possessive nouns. The letter <s> is to be
13	used as suffix, e.g. "cat's" or "cats'" would be written as <cats>.
14	
15	Numbers:
16	The existing convention to write numbers up to 10 with letters and to use
17	digits for numbers above 10 is not widely understood or applied consistently.
18	It is therefore proposed to use digits generally for all numbers unless
19	required for legal or other purposes. Commas are to be used to separate
20	thousands (e.g. 10,000), as large numbers otherwise become unreadable. For
21	large numbers where the length in digits would make reading difficult,
22	descriptions such as hundreds, thousands, millions, etc. should be used for
23	ease of reading. In such cases, digits should generally be used with them,
24	e.g. 5 <milyon> (5 "million").
25	
26	When numbers are to be written with letters, they should comply with the
27	rules of the spelling scheme, e.g. <wun>, <too>, <thhree>. Fractions are to
28	be written as mathematical fractions, e.g. <1/2>, <3/4>.
29	
30	Exceptions would be permitted where numbers or fractions are used as literary
31	devices, e.g. <haaf-dizerted streets> ("half-deserted streets"),
32	<wun morning> ("one morning").
33	
34	Abbreviations:
35	Abbreviations where the letter names are sounded out, such as "tv" and "ok"
36	should be written in capital letters; <TV> and <OK>.
37	
38	The use of apostrophes is to be retained for omitted letters in abbreviations
39	such as <caan't> ("can't") and <I'l> (I'll).
40	
41	Consecutive vowel sounds:
42	Where there are consecutive vowel sounds that would otherwise be ambiguous,
43	such as in "experience", a hyphen should be used after the first vowel to
44	confirm that it is to be read as a separate long vowel sound, i.e.
45	<exspeere-enss>.
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