Rule 2: CUTTING UNSTRESSD VOWELS

Th second cutting rule deals mainly with unpredictabl and/or unnecessary vowel letters that occur in many unstressd syllabls in English words. Two main categoris of vowel letter ar affected.

Category 1

    (a) Unstressd vowels befor L, M, N, R

Unstressd vowel letters preceding th consonants L, M, N, R ar often cut in CS if they do not hav one of th standard sound-valus of A, E, I, O, U, Y, but ar insted pronounced with th 'obscure' central vowel sound nown as shwa. Such letters ar found in a very large number of TO spellings — for instance, well over a quarter of th pages in th *Penguin Rhyming Dictionary* ar taken up by words containing shwa in ther final syllabl. A few examples of shwa in final syllabls ar th E befor L in *chapel*, th O befor M in *atom*, th AI befor N in *certain*, and th OU befor R in *glamour*. Shwa is th 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   th Hebrew riting system.

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

CS removes such unstressd vowel letters from English only wen they occur in polysyllabic words after a stressd or accented syllabl, th procedur therfor being calld 'cutting post-accentual shwa'. This restriction that shwa is only cut after a stressd syllabl is necessary because cutting unstressd vowel letters from initial (ie, pre-accentual) syllabls has a particularly disturbing effect on th familiar appearance of words. It is tru that a number of modern English word forms hav arisen by precisely this process of aphesis (also called apheresis), by which an initial unstressd vowel has been lost (eg, *lone* from *alone*, *squire* from *esquire*), but it is not th task of CS to cut word structurs as such, and so th reduction of, say, *along, among* to **long, *mong* is not contemplated. Neverthless, it has been repeatedly suggested that CS might usefully cut th vowel letter from initial, pre-accentual syllables wher they ar often misspelt in TO, for instance merging th first syllabl *persuade/pursue* as in **prsuade/*prsue*; of *support/surprise* with **srprise/*sport*, or of *despair/dispirit* with **dspair/*dspirit*; but th strangeness-effect and somtimes 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 caracterize 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 diffring 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 ambiguusly than dos TO. Perhaps th most difficult concept to master is th

principl that if two successiv consonant letters can only be pronounced with an intervening shwa, it is usually unnecessary to spell it if it dos not hav one of th standard valus of A, E, I, O, U, Y. For instance, since one cannot pronounce th string -STN- in *instnce* or -NTRL in *centrl* without an intrvening shwa, no letter is needed to spell it. This principl of sound- symbol correspondence underlies many of th consonant strings created by CS Rule 2, and altho its effects may seem odd at first, it turns out to be a powerful tecniqe for representing th structur of th numerus unstressd syllabls that ar so caracteristic of th English language.

(f) Coping with consonant strings

Neverthless, such long consonant strings hav arousd mor unese than perhaps any other featur of CS, especially among litracy teachers ho feel that lerners depend on th intervening shwa vowel letters to help them grasp th syllabic structur of longer words. How, such teachrs wondr, can lerners make hed or tail of a form such as CS *implmntng* for TO *implementing*? A number of points need to be made in response.

1   Th eit successiv consonant letters of *implmntng* constitute probably th longest consonant string produced by CS, and ar therfor an extreme case (indeed, CS users may prefer to keep an E and rite *implmentng* if they feel th syllabl -MENT carris secondry stress).

2 Many TO consonant strings ar actually reduced in CS, as wen GH disapears or (like PH) is replaced by F (th 6 letters of TO *though* becom just 3 in CS *tho*, and th 2 consonant strings of TO *philosophy* cese to be strings at all in *filosofy*).

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

4   Th variety of possibl spellings for a given syllabl is far less in CS than in TO; thus, regardless of consonant strings, it is esier to lern to read (and abov all to spell) CS *vicr, teachr, authr, harbr, murmr, injr, martr* etc, with ther regular, predictabl -R endings, than ther multifarius, unpredictabl, mor cumbersom 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 th most hazardus TO spelling patterns.

5   Altho it is understandabl that teachers shud at first be concernd how they wud teach such unfamiliar spelling patterns, they can be reassured that straitforward phonic tecniqes of practising fixd 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 *conjrrs* (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 entaild 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 beforth 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 disgised by a final E. TO *apple*, for instance, ends in a redundant, silent final E, wich is alredy 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 diffring 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 *cymbl/symbl, 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 *cymbl, 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 > fossl*   Preceding I cut as in *gerbl, nostrl, tonsl, fossl, lentl, anvl*.

1.1.L.O: *symbol > symbl* Preceding O cut as in *symbl, 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 > difficlt* With a folloing consonant.

1.1.M   Syllabic M

In TO a number of words end in a consonant follod by syllabic M, as in *chasm, prism, microcosm, paroxysm, rhythm*. At th same time, many words end in a consonant follod by unstressd -AM, -EM, -IM, -OM, -UM, -YM with th vowl letter pronounced mor or less as shwa. Here too th M cud equally well be given syllabic valu by cutting th preceding vowl letter, as in th folloing 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 > systm* Preceding E cut as in *tandm, problm, systm*.

1.1.M.I: *victim > victm*   Preceding I cut as in *pilgrm, victm, maxm*. Som speakers may giv th final -IM in these words th valu of short I + M, as in stressd *him*. CS however takes th vowl to be sufficiently close to shwa (indeed, interchangeabl with it) for th spelling with syllabic M to be th 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 (se 1.1.M.1 abov).

Note It will be noticed that th final CS form *maxmm* applys Rule 2, §1.M, twice, first cutting th I befor th middl M (just as, under §1.1.M.I, TO *maxim* became CS *maxm*) and then th U befor th final M. (Such patterns of dubl cutting ar examind mor genrally in §1.5 belo.) Riters ho dislike th reduplicated M in CS *maxmm*, etc. may prefer to leve th final -MUM uncut (se §1.4 belo regarding reduplicated consonants in genral).

1.1.N   Syllabic N

Syllabic N occurs in TO in th name of th composer *Haydn* and in such negativ contractions as *couldn't, didn't, hadn't, isn't, hasn't, mightn't*, hos final syllabl ryms with that major problm of TO, th variabl -ANT, -ENT endings. Other languages wich 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 th phonetic parallel between TO *prism* with syllabic M and TO *prison*, wich by analogy with *prism* cud be mor simply spelt *prisn* with syllabic N. Rule 2 as applied to N overcoms th 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 th confusion faced by students of French and German, ho se -ANT in French *assistant, consistant, persistant, resistant* and -ENT in German *Assistent, konsistent, persistent, resistent*, but in English hav to remember -ANT in TO *assistant, resistant*, as against -ENT in *consistent, persistent*, etc. These ar harmnized in CS as *assistnt, consistnt, persistnt, resistnt*. Cuts ar made as follos:

1.1.N.A: *urban > urbn* Preceding A cut as in *urbn, republicn, Jordn, Vaun* (from TO *Vaughan*), *hoolign, womn, charlatn, Jonathn, silvn*. Th plural *women* is distinguishd 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 — se Chapter 4, §5), *weakn, specimn, linn, deepn, lisn, risn, eatn, ovn, vixn, citizn*. Forms such as TO *coarsen, loosen, worsen* ar 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, pippn, assassn, raisn, cusn, bulletn, Calvn, muezzn*. For identification of this unstressd I as shwa, se note on 1.1.M.I abov.

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 vowls cut in *curtn, cushn, fashn, fountn, mountn, pijn* (from both TO *pigeon* and *pidgin*), *relijn* (these last thre after G > J substitution). Howevr, as explaind under §1.6.2.X belo, th unstressd ending -ION cannot normlly be cut (*nation* cannot becom **natn*); th exeptions for *cushion, fashion* ar made possibl by th preceding -SH-.

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

Notes
- It will be noticed that TO *consonant* (CS *consnnt*) 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 *consnnt*, etc, may prefer to keep th final -ANT of th TO form. Similrly, 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 *pattrn/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 resolvs 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, peculir, 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, trousrs, 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 vowl has long valu not othrwise 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 > murmr*   Preceding U cut in *sulfr* (aftr PH > F in British spelling), *injr, murmr, 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 consnnt 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, *chagrn, *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 distinguishs *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 vowl 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 alredy 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 alredy 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, aftr Rule 1 loss of final -E, *avnu, retnu*; and aftr 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 vowls 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 ful valu ('militairy', 'dormi-tory'). Othr examples of this cut include *anrchy, monrchy, proprty, dictionry*.

1.3   Cutting shwa aftr secondry 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 *considration*, that same cut of E is then found to precede th main stress, wich falls on th folloing A and no longr on th preceding I. Such a pattrn may appear acceptabl by analogy with TO *administer/administration*, but questionabl wen compared with th form *dehydration*, wich has no hint of a shwa and has not undrgon any cuts: can we accept a parallel spelling pattrn in CS for th sutly diffrnt syllabl structur of such a pair as TO *consideration, dehydration*? Othr cases, in wich ther is no base-word like *considr* to justify th derived cut form, may appear even mor doutful: with th syllabic L, M, N, R preceding th main stress but folloing th secndry stress, th CS rules, mecaniclly applied, result in forms such as final CS *conslation, inflmation, intnation, adration* for TO *consolation, inflammation, intonation, adoration*. Such forms hav a reduced resemblnce both to ther TO equivlnts and to ther base-words *console, inflame, intone, adore*, hos stressd vowl disapears in th CS form. This issu is perhaps seen at its most extreme in TO *confirmation/conformation*, wich ar merged as CS *confrmation*, altho ther base-words *confirm, conform* remain distinct. This Handbook nevrthless recmmends such cut forms for ther ecnomy and ther immunity to misspellings of th typ **consulation, *aderation*.

1.4   Reduplicated consonants.

One of th consequences of applying Rule 2 is that wen in TO a vowl lettr pronounced shwa seprates two Ms, Ns or Rs, its removal produces th effect of reduplication: two successiv, identicl consnnts that ar not simply dubld as in TO, wher they ar pronounced as tho singl (se Section 3 of this Chaptr for th simplification of such dubld consnnts), but pronounced sepratly. (Othr exampls of such reduplication occur undr Categry 2 — se for instnce §2.D and §2.BL belo.) Th nearest that TO coms to this effect is wen, somtimes, at morpheme boundris th pronunciation of a repeated consnnt (as LL in *soulless*, or NN in *unnecessary*) may be slightly lengthnd (or 'geminated'); for th possibl simplification of such repeated consnnts in CS, se **Rule 3**.

CS Rule 2, Categry 1, produces reduplication of consonants in cases such as th folloing, many of them alredy referrd to abov:

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

1.4.NN: *linen > linn*   NN in disyllabic forms such as (ie, counting th secnd N as syllabic) CS *linn, cann* (TO *linen, canon/cannon*), *remnnt* (formrly spelt *remenant*), and in trisyllabic *consonnt, continnt, covennt, dominnt, permannt* (for final CS forms *consnnt*, etc, se §1.5 belo).

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, contrry, Febrry, funerry, 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, tempry*. *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 th folloing combnations (som reduplicated as described in §1.4 abov), with th hyphns standing for unspecified vowl lettrs 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 th preceding shwas ar spelt with a bewildring variety of vowl lettrs, wich CS regulrizes by reducing th variations to th commn consonnt lettrs 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 th only clear exampl of this pattrn, unless *curriculum, pendulum* with U/U ar allowd, despite th I-glide preceding th first U.

1.5.2.LNT: *insolent > inslnt* Befor unstressd -L-NT we se A/E in *quivalent*, E/E in *excellent*, I/A in TO *sibilant*, O/E in *insolent*; in CS these vowl lettrs all vanish, and th endings ar reduced to a standrd LNT, giving *equivlnt, exlnt, siblnt, inslnt*. Without th final T, ther is a much strongr tendncy for th last vowl lettr to hav its own clear, standrd valu, as in *Marilyn, Babylon, Catalan*; but at least th E/I of *javelin* and th O/A of *ortolan* might be cut in th same way, giving CS *javln, ortln*.

1.5.3.LR: *similar > simlr* Befor unstressd -L-R we se E/E in sevral words in wich th L is dubld in British but not Americn spelling; CS here natrally adopts th mor ecnomicl Americn form with singl L from *jeweler, leveler, traveler*, wich without th vowl lettrs giv CS *jewlr, levlr, travlr*; th same applies with th E/O of *counse(l)lor* and (with no L-dubling in Britn) *bachelor*, giving CS *counslr, bachlr*; in *similar* we se I/A (CS *simlr*), and in *tricolor* O/O, giving *triclr*. Thre categoris of words with simlr structurs ar exepted from these cuts: *teetota(l)ler* keeps th A as in *total* to indicate th preceding long O (*total* dos not rym with *bottl*), leving CS *tetotalr*; *chancellor* and *counci(l)lor* keep th E or I aftr palatized C, leving CS *chancelr, councilr* (not **chanclr, *counclr* — contrast *triclr* with non-palatized C); and nearly 3 dozn words endng in -ULAR keep th U to indicate th preceding I-glide, so that *particular, globular* becom CS *particulr, globulr*, not **particlr, *globlr*.

1.5.4.ML: *animal > anml* Words ending in unstressd -M-L normlly hav th vowl lettrs I/A, as also in *infinitesimal, maximal, minimal, optimal*, wich becom CS *infinitesml, maxml, minml, optml*. To indicate its palatized C, *decimal* must keep its I, leving CS *deciml*.

1.5.5.MM: ***maximum > maxmm***   Befor unstressd -M-M we se A/U in *cardamum*, E/U in *chrysanthemum*, I/U in *maximum*, etc; in CS these vowl lettrs all vanish, and th endings ar reduced to a standrd 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 explaind undr §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 explaind undr §1.6.2.X belo, canot 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 > permnnt***   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 *covnnt, domnnt, consnnt, permnnt, contnnt*.

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, westrnr, govrnr*. 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 pattrn 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 morfolojy (**gloomly* surely must indicate a disylabic 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 polysylabic base words, wher th two comn 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 sujest 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 (**militarly* might seem syllabiclly 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, diffrnt*. 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 > emprr***   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 *wandrr, armrr, emprr, conjrr*.

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

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

	+ L	+ M	+ N	+ R
L +	—	*Jeruslm*	*inslnt*	*simlr*
M +	*anml*	*maxmm*	*admnt*	*custmr*
N +	*crimnl*	*platnm*	*consnnt*	*gardnr*
R +	*sevrl*	*marjrm*	*tolrnt*	*emprr*

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 + consnnt: *even/sevn*   In th sequence long vowl + consnnt + 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-symbl correspondnce created by CS. Howevr, 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 aftr 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 th long valu of th preceding A, E, I, O, U respectivly. Simlrly, certn words ending in consnnt + L 'magic' E must also remain uncut; such ar *maple, rifle, scruple*, wich then contrast with th stressd short vowls of *appl, piffl, suppl*. It wil be noted that *peple* also falls into this categry (se Rule 1, O.1, for th loss of O in TO *people*).

1.6.1.XM: *item ≠ atm*   No cut aftr long vowl in *item, totem*, contrasting with cut aftr short vowl in *atm, bottm*.

1.6.1.XN: *pagan ≠ wagn*   No cut aftr   long vowl   in   *pagan* (*wagn*)*, blatant, latent* (*combatnt*)*, vacant, demon* (*lemn*)*, even* (*sevn, hevn*)*, omen* (*commn*)*, open, potent* (*impotnt*)*, prudent*. In th case of TO *nuisance* (cf *appraisal*, §1.6.1.XL abov), CS can eithr cut th long vowl to giv *nusance*, or cut th shwa to giv **nuisnce*; as explaind   undr Rule 1, I.1.6, th formr cut givng CS *nusance* is preferd.

1.6.1.XR: *fever ≠ evr*   No cut   aftr   long   vowl   in *favor,   fever* (*evr*)*, diver* (*rivr*)*, rover* (*hovr*)*, mover* (*lovr*)*, paper* (*trappr*)*, crater, later* (*fattr*)*, motor* (*tottr*)*, labor* (*glamr*)*, tumor* (*summr*). An importnt group of exeptions of this typ ar th words ryming with *dictator, regulator*. If a word with a long vowl can be spelt with alternativ endings in TO, CS can help resolv th uncertnty: TO *adviser/advisor* reduce to just th one CS form *adviser*, since that is bilt on th predictabl pattrn of base-word*advise* + standrd suffix R (despite th ajectiv *advisory* hos O has 'magic' function indicating th long I). TO *lever*, it will be noted, is deemd to hav American pronounciation ryming with *ever*, and is cut accordingly to *levr*, alongside CS *evr*.

1.6.1.XX: *weevil > weevl*   Th abov set (1.6.1.X) of exeptions to CS Rule 2 arises from   th TO indication of long vowls by means of 'magic' lettrs folloing a subsequent consnnt. Howevr, wen long vowls ar represented by digraphs, th Rule 2 cut applies in th norml way,   as in *weevl, eagl, steepl, beadl, needl*. If at som futur date th spelling of these 'magickd' long vowls wer rationlized, Rule 2 cud apply to them too, for instnce by maybe respelling *naval, evil, rival, oval, brutal* as **naevl, *ievl, *ryvl, *ohvl, *bruhtl*. Howevr, such changes go far beyond th scope of CS.

1.6.2.X: Preceding palatized consnnt: *lesion ≠ lessn* A vowel lettr(s) representing shwa that also has th function of palatizing a preceding consnnt cannot be cut. This arises typiclly aftr soft C or G, and in -IAL, -ION and simlr endings. Som words appear as exeptions both undr this rule (1.6.2.X) and undr th preceding long-vowel rule (1.6.1.X): *racer, wager* must keep ther E, because it shos both that th 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 vowl 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-vowel to be kept even aftr soft G has been respelt J (se **Chaptr 4**, §4), giving CS *cojent, rejent, rejon*. Howevr, simlr 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 consnnt palatized (ie, its norml valu changed by assimlating folloing I). These endings cud only be cut undr two conditions: first th palatization wud hav to be othrwise 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 variusly 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 vowel (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 vowel. If th post- accentul shwa is immediatly preceded by a pronounced vowel lettr rathr than by a consnnt, 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 vowel 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 pattrn 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 importnt cut is howevr made in th ending -UAL (cf *usul*, §1.1.L.A, abov), by th folloing reasnng: first CS assumes that th vowl in th unstressd final syllabl of TO *globule, ridicule, schedule, module, capsule*, etc is essentially pronounced as shwa with a preceding I-glide (ie, not with th full long-U valu of *rule*, from wich it is distinguishd by th loss of final E alredy by **Rule 1**, E.1.1.8.3, giving CS *modul*, etc); next, a word like CS *modul* ryms with *gradual* and othr words ending in -UAL; and therfor th spelling of these two TO pattrns can be alignd by cutting them both to just -UL, riting CS *schedul, modul, gradul, manul, actul, usu*, etc. Th phonographic quality of this spelling pattrn is most apparent in adverbial forms such as final CS *graduly* (th LL is simplified by **Rule 3**, §5.2.1.LL), wich follos th modl of *duly* in both sound and spelling. Th tendncy to palatize th previus consnnt in som of these words (*gradul, usul, actul*) is still allowd for by th initial I-glide of th U in these endings.
 A difficlty arises from th one poysyllabic word wich in TO ends in stressd short-vowl -UL: th verb *to annul*. By th norml application of CS Rules 2 and 3 (simplification of dubld consnnts), both TO *annul* and TO *annual* wud be rittn **anul*, and th question arises wethr th danger of ambiguity from this one TO pair *annul/annual* shud prevent th cutting of -UAL, -ULE to -UL evrywher, or wethr this pair can be delt with as an exeption. Th Handbook, as usul, givs priority to econmy of spelling here and shos th TO -UAL endings all cut to -UL in CS, but giv *annul** uncut and astriskd as a special case. (A bettr solution wud be to respell th lattr as **anull*, but CS rules do not allow for any such consnnt-dubling.) Se 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 wud no longr represent th specific quality of th vowl, wich is a diphthong with glide.

Wen U has its full long valu befor -NT, no cut is made in near-monosyllabls such as *truant, fluent*, since **trunt, *flunt* wud appear to rym with *hunt*; nor ar polysyllabic words such as *pursuant, constituent* cut, since TO offrs no modl for a spelling pattrn such as **pursunt, *constitunt*, pronounced with glide-U (by contrast [se §1.6.3.XV.3.XVL abov], TO did ofr th modl of *modul(e)* for cutting th A in *gradu(a)l*). Simlrly, U aftr 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 wich add th agentiv suffix -ER cannot cut it to -R: th correct pronunciation wud not be apparent if *seer, folloer* wer cut to **ser, *follor*. But th endings -IAR, -IER, -IOR, -UER ar reduced to -IR, -UR, since TO offrs modls such as *souvenir, picture* hos final syllabl 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 phonologicl reasns, certn sequences of L, M, N, R with an intrvening shwa do require a lettr to sho its presnce. *Table 2* belo sets out wich sequences (those in italics) ar permissibl without an intrvening 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 consnnt 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) ~~alum~~ *Jeruslm*	(kiln) ~~woolen~~ *inslnt*	*sailr*
M +	*caml*	*maxmm*	*lemn*	*steamr*
N +	*panl*	*venm*	*lin(e)n*	*strainr*
R +	(girl) ~~squirrel~~ *scoundrl*	(form) ~~forum~~ *marjrm*	(barn) ~~Karen~~ *revrnt*	*wandrr*

Th table shos that, in th sequence vowl + consnnt + shwa + consnnt, th shwa must be represented by a vowl 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 intrvening vowl lettr is needed between othr pairings of L, M, N, R (eg, MR in *steamr*, NL in *panl*). Wen consnnts precede and/or follo such sequences directly, som of th othrwise 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 explaind at §1.1.RC abov, th shwa vowl 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 consnnt aftr th N, since ther final syllabl must be distinguishd from that of *eastrn, modrn, pattrn*, 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, Categry 2: cutting vowls in suffixes and inflections.

Sevrl importnt advantages flo from this secnd categry 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 significntly 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 trublsmly unpredictabl pattrns of consnnt 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 aftr 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

vowl, ther is no need to spell it. As alredy seen undr Categry 1, this principl of sound-symbl correspondnce also undrlies many othr new consnnt 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 consnnts 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*.

Exeptions to th genrl loss of E befor th -D inflection occur in monosyllabic verbs ending in a vowl, since its norml long valu in final position wud appear to becom short if only D wer addd (eg, without E, *ro* wud becom **rod*, so CS rites *roed*). Th past tense of for instnce TO *to key,   to crow, to sue* (cut to CS *ke, cro, su*) must therfor add -ED, not just -D, and ther past tense forms ar CS *keed, croed, sued* (cf **Rule 1**, E.3.1, W.3.2.2). Polysyllabic verbs ending in a vowl on th othr hand can lose this E without misleading (eg, *acned, taxid, embargod, argud*), because th resulting spelling dos not so clearly imply a final short vowl. With verbs hos base-form ends in -Y, CS distinguishes two possibl sound-valus for th final vowl: *reply* (and ryming words) add just -D giving CS *replyd* (se **Chaptr 4**, §5, for lettr-substitutions; this form is not used in th Handbook until Chaptr 4), wile *pity* (and ryming words) change -Y to -ID, giving CS *pitid*.

2.NG: *hopping > hopng* **vs** *hoping*   CS cuts th -ING ending of verbs to just -NG unless ther base-form ends in a vowl. Thus from *sit, bar*, th TO -ING forms *sitting, barring* ar cut to *sittng, barrng* (by Rule 3, final CS *sitng, barng*); but from *site, bare*, th TO -ING forms *siting, baring* ar not cut. Th retaind I in these cases was described in **Chaptr 2**, §3.3, as effectivly havng 'magic' function, ie, it indicates that th preceding vowl is long.

Just as cutting th E in TO *hopped* makes th dubld PP superfluus and alows CS to rite *hopd*, so reducing th -ING inflection to -NG wenevr possibl enables anothr pattrn of dubld consnnts to be simplified by **Rule 3**: *hopping* avoids ambiguity with *hoping* by becoming *hopng* in final CS, tho until Rule 3 is introduced, th Handbook will rite *hoppng*. Since in TO -NG is nevr preceded by a consnnt, ther is no restriction on wich consnnt can precede it in CS, and typicl forms with a range of preceding consnnts in unfamilir strings ar then as follos: *rubbng, picnicng, poachng, raidng, sniffng,   loggng, singng, lodgng* (aftr 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 th E from TO *pulsed, rinsed, lapsed, nursed* (CS *pulsd, rinsd, lapsd, nursd*), so th I can be cut from ther -ING forms, givng CS *pulsng, rinsng, lapsng, nursng*. These cuts overcom th misleadngly parallel spellng of such TO pairs as *having/shaving, loving/moving/roving, coming/homing, living/driving* by riting CS *lovng, comng, livng* but leving *shaving, homing, driving* uncut because ther base-forms end in a vowl.

As with th othr cut inflections discussd in this section, CS givs loer priority to explicit representation of th vowl sound in th endng than to econmy and regularity. Howevr even th sound-symbl correspondnce of th -NG endng may be justified on th grounds that, in a word like TO *singing*, th vowl in th secnd -ING syllabl is less distinct than in th initial *sing-*, and if, as in Australasian speech, th secnd -I- is pronounced as shwa, th diffrnce is not distinctiv.

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- sofnng E (eg, *fence/fencing*). Verbs endng in C-sofnng -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: *pitying, carrying*. (Anothr reasn wy -ING is not cut in words like *carrying* is that it is assumed such words will eventully hav final I like *taxi*, so givng *taxi/taxiing, *piti/pitiing, *carri/ carriing*, and CS tries to avoid cuttng lettrs that might hav to be restord later). Final W counts as a consnnt: *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 *mornng, 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 pattrns as TO -ER in othr typs 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 consnnts 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 diffrntly 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 aftr certn (siblnt) consnnts, as in *bus + es, fuss + es, bush + es, church + es, fox + es, fizz + es*; words with othr final consnnts 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 pattrns of S-dublng and -triplng wud arise: TO *buses* wud becom **buss*, wile TO *fusses* wud becom **fusss*. Furthrmor, th retention of full -ES aftr 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 aftr final -S: th sound-symbl 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 vowl, 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 sevrl 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 *continu/continus* 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   pattrn of th -S inflections and normlly add just -ST. Tho this may appear to represent th pronunciation inadequatly, th pattrn is predictabl and   economicl, it accords with th removal of th vowl from th othr inflections as described in this section, and abov all it enables th dubld consnnts 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 vowl 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 vowl lettr too, producing th mostly invriabl suffix -BL (thus *eatbl, edbl*). As far as pronunciation is concernd, it is not difficlt to accept that th sufix -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-symbl correspondnce.

With a range of preceding consnnts, this rule produces such forms as *probbl* (with reduplicated B)*, explicbl, untuchbl, edbl, ineffbl, navigbl, bridgbl* (aftr G > J substitution *brijbl*; s imlrly *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 vowl lettr. CS then needs a way of distinguishng such pairs as TO *saleable/malleable, feeble/agreeable, liable* (or *pitiable*)/*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, feebl/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 necessry to retain th A or I to giv *flammabl, arabl, terribl* (also *horribl*). (Se **Rule 3** for simplifyng th dubld consnnts 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 necessry 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, *incalculebl, *indelebl, *tenebl, *inumerebl, *insuperebl* with no TO base-word modl for th insertd E? Such forms wud seriusly 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 exeptionl final CS forms *arabl, calculabl, durabl, falibl, flamabl, forcibl, gulibl, indelibl, inumerabl, inscrutabl, insuperabl, invincibl, inviolabl, mesurabl, plesurabl, tenabl*.

Ther ar also a few words that end in TO -ABLE, -IBLE, in wich these endngs ar not suffixs. Such ar TO *constable, syllable, vegetable, crucibl*. For th sake of predictbility, CS rites *constbl* and (aftr G > J substitution) *vejtbl*, but for th reasns discussd abov th intrvening vowl is kept in *syllabl* (aftr applyng Rule 3, then *sylabl*) and *crucibl*.

Table 3, below, givs an overview of CS inflections and suffixs.

Table 3: Pattrns of vowl cuttng in inflections and suffixs

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