

Rule 3: SIMPLIFYNG DUBLD CONSNNTS**Introduction**

Th third CS cuttng rule deals with anothr major problm of English spelling, namely th uncertnty about wen consnnt-lettrs ar rittn dubl and wen singl. Altho ther ar som pattns of consnnt dublng in TO (they may suggest a preceding short, ofn stressd vowel), they do not oprate consistntly or predictbly, and misspellngs, wethr by riting singl consnnts twice or dubld consnnts only once, and variations of th typ TO *waggon/wagon*, *benefitting/benefiting*, *gasses/gases*, ar commn. CS aims to remove these diffictis by simplifyng dubld consnnts wherevr possbl, in th process very ofn alignng English with th spelling of varius othr European languages, especially Spanish.

This major irregularity of English spelling cud, howevr, also be regulrized by using such pattns of consnnt dublng as exist in TO and leving consnnts dubl wen they occur afr short stressd vowels, so producing **acommodate*, **comittee*; howevr, th anomly of TT in **comitted* but singl T in **comit* wud remain, as wud th many singl consnnts found in TO afr short stressd vowels. One cud of corse furthr envisage a mor radicl reform in wich consnnts wer always dubld afr short stressd vowels, but th advantage for readrs of havng a clearr indication of vowel length and stress wud hav to be set against a numbr of disadvantage for th riter. Thus wheras CS simply simplifys all th dubld consnnts of TO *accommodate*, *committee*, *commodity*, *satellite* to produce *acomodate*, *comitee*, *comodity*, *satlite*, a systm of systmatic dublng afr stressd short vowels wud not merely selectivly keep som dubld consnnts from TO (as in **acommodate*, **comittee*), but it wud reverse th dublng pattns of TO forms such as *commodity*, *satellite* to produce **comoddity*, **sattelite*. Sevrl undesirebl consequences of such a systm can be forsean: ther wud be confusing variation between related forms such as *fotoggrafy/fotoggraffic*, reduced economy as wen *very*, *city*, *body*, *study* became **verry*, **citty*, **boddy*, **studdy*), arguably reduced compatbility with TO, and reduced resemblnce to th spelling of othr European languages (despite th occasionl overlap with Italian, as between **republic*, *repubblica*).

Howevr, CS does make a few exeptions to its genrl consnnt-simplification rule in accordnce with this pattern of dubld consnnts afr short stressd vowels. Thus *holly*, with its short O dos not becom *holy*, tho TO *wholly* with its long O dos so; and *ambassador* keeps SS afr th short stressd A, wile th difrnt stress-pattn of *embassy* aligns with *ecstasy*, etc. Readrs ar invited to considr, in th context of Rule 3, wethr CS cud usefuly retain certn othr pattns of

consnt dublng too. For instnce, Chaptr 6, §2.4, discusses wethr **arro*, **follo*, **minno* be prefrbl to CS *aro*, *folo*, *mino* or **villaj*, **cottaj*, **rummaj* prefrbl to CS *vilaj*, *cotaj*, *rumaj*. We may here further note that Duch and th Scandinavian languages tend to dubl th final consnt of monosyllabls befor a suffix: Duch *dok* = dock, *dokken* = to dock; Danish *flok.*= flock, *flokke* = to flock.

Th folloing ar th main pattrns of consnt dublng in TO:

- 1 final consnts (usully in monosyllabic words)
- 2 medial consnts in polysyllabic words
- 3 befor suffixs
- 4 wher Latn (occasionally Greek) prefixs assimilate to folloing syllabls
- 5 at morpheme boundris.

CS rites th vast majority of consnt lettrs singl, as described belo. Most exeptions ar covrd by one of two categris:

- disyllabic words endng in Y (eg, *holly* remains distinct from *holy*)
- certn pattrns containng SS (eg, *discuss*, *passion*).

1 Simplifyng dubld final consnts

1.1.MV Monosyllabls beginng with a vowel: *ebb* > *eb* It is a featur of TO that most of th shortst spellngs (with just one or two lettrs) ar grammaticl words such as artcils, prepositions and pronouns (eg, *I*, *a*, *if*, *he*), and that very few content words such as nouns, verbs or ajectivs hav fewr than thre lettrs (among nativ English nouns, a rare non-identicl twins.). Sevrll monosyllabic words beginng with a vowel cud be adequatly representd by just two lettrs, but TO typicly prevents this by dublng th final consnt-lettr, as in *ebb*, *add*, *odd*, *egg*, *inn*, *err*. These forms contrast with rymng monosyllabls with an initial consnt, such as *web*, *bad*, *god*, *beg*, *tin*, *her*, wich hav only a singl final consnt. It is claimd, in defense of this tendncy to giv content words at least 3 lettrs, that such words ar mor importnt in text than grammaticl words, and it is therfor helpful for th readr that they stand out by ther gretr length. Wethr or not this argumnt is valid (othr European languages seem less reluctnt to use 2-lettr words, and in Japanese it is grammaticl rathr than content expressions that tend to hav th longr rittn form), CS givs it loer priority than th econmy and regularity wich ar achieved by simplifyng such dubld consnts. CS therfor cuts these monosyllabls beginng with a vowel to *eb*, *ad*, *od*, *eg*, *in*, *er* (readrs soon lern to distinguish CS *er/err*, from TO *err/error* respectivly).

Som lettr names ar ofn rittn with a dubld final consnt: *eff*, *ell*, *emm*, *enn*, *ess*. CS rites *ef*, *el*, *em*, *en*, but *ess* is not cut (se 1.7.SS belo for discussion of this exeption).

Many surnames end in a dubld consnt, ofn representng oldr variants of commn TO forms, eg, th surname *Chappell* compared with ordnry TO *chapel*. Persns with such names might find simplification of th dubld consnts helpful (eg, to overcom th current confusion between th alternativs *Chappell/Chapple*), indeed ther is no reasn wy th noun and th surname shud not both be spelt C-H-A-P-L in CS.

1.2.CK Words endng in CK: *lock* > *lok* As explaind undr Rule 1, §C.1, this digraph is treatd in th Handbook as a dubld consnt, altho it cud also be anlyzd as containng redundnt C, and so be cut by Rule 1. This digraph is widely used in final position (wher CC, KK nevr occur), especially aftr a short vowl in monosyllabls. So we find it aftr short A in *back* and over 20 othr words, aftr short E in *check* and half a dozn othr words, aftr short I in *brick* and som 20 othr words, aftr short O in *block* over a dozn othr words, and aftr short U in *buck* and over a dozn othr words. It also occurs finally in som longr words, such as *attack*, *barrack*, *ransack*, *derrick*, *gimmick*, *maverick*, *slapstick*, *bullock*, *cassock*, *charlock*, *fetlock*, *haddock*, *hammock*, *hassock*, *hemlock*, *hollyhock*, *paddock*, *shamrock*, *tussock*.

In all these words CS rites just K (on th modl of a few TO forms of loanwords or foren names such as *yak*, *trek*, *shashlik*, *wok*, *kapok*, *Tobruk*, *Masaryk*) to giv *bak*, *blak*, *clak*, *crak*, *hak*, *jak*, *nak* (for TO *knack*), *lak*, *pak* (Duch *pak*), *quak*, *rak* (for *rack* and *wrack*), *sak*, *shak*, *slak*, *smak*, *snak*, *stak*, *tak*, *thwak*, *trak*, *wak*; *chek*, *dek* (Duch *dek*), *flek*, *hek*, *nek* (Duch *nek*), *pek*, *spek*, *rek* (from *wreck*), *brik*, *chik*, *clik*, *flik*, *hik*, *kik*, *lik*, *nik*, *pik*, *prik*, *quik*, *sik*, *slik*, *snik*, *stik*, *thik*, *tik*, *trik*, *wik*; *blok* (Duch *blok*), *clok*, *cok*, *dok* (Danish, Duch, Turkish *dok*), *flok*, *frok*, *hok*, *nok* (from TO *knock*), *lok*, *mok*, *rok*, *shok*, *smok*, *sok* (Danish *sok*), *stok*; *buk*, *chuk*, *cluk*, *duk*, *fuk*, *luk*, *muk*, *puk*, *pluk* (Duch *pluk*), *snuk*, *struk*, *stuk*, *suk*, *truk*, *tuk*; *attak*, *barrak*, *ransak*, *derrick*, *gimmik*, *mavrik*, *slapstik*, *bullok*, *cassok*, *charlok*, *fetlok*, *haddock*, *hammok*, *hassok*, *hemlok*, *hollyhok*, *paddock*, *shamrok*, *tussok*.

1.3.FF Words endng in FF: *staff* > *staf* TO normlly dubs t lettr F in final position in both monosyllabic and polysyllabic words, provided these hav a singl short vowl immediatly preceding. We se this in monosyllabls such as *staff* and som 20 othr words (contrast *deaf*, *leaf*, *loaf*, *beef*, *thief*, *half*, *self*, *wolf*, wher th F is preceded by two vowl lettrs or by a consnt). Final FF also occurs in th disyllabic words *bailiff*, *tariff*, *midriff*, *sheriff*, *plaintiff*, *mastiff* (contrast th modrn French loans *aperitif*, *massif*, *motif*), and, aftr loss of final E by Rule 1 (E.1.1.4), *giraff*. CS rites all th abov words with singl F, givng *staf*, *quaf*, *wif* (from TO *whiff*), *skif*, *clif*, *snif*, *tif*, *quif*, *dof*, *scof*, *buf*, *bluf*, *cuf*, *fluf*, *gruf*, *muf*, *puf*, *ruf* (from TO *ruff* as well as *rough*), *scuf*, *snuf*, *stuf*, *bailif*, *tarif* (French *tarif*), *midrif*, *sherif*, *plaintif*, *mastif*, *giraf*. Aftr GH > F substitution (se [Chaptr 4](#)), TO *cough*, *enough*, *rough*, *tough* ar rittn with singl F as *cof*, *enuf*, *ruf*, *tuf*.

An exeption is *off*, wich CS leves uncut in ordr to preserv its modrn distinction from its formr variant *of*. To resolv th *off/of* anomly without ambiguity, two reform stages wud be needd, first convertng TO *of* to *ov*, and only afr that change had been fully assimilated, cutng TO *off* to *of*; non of this is proposed for CS (tho TO *offing* is cut to CS *ofng*).

1.4.LL Words endng in LL

1.4.1.LL Monosyllabic words endng in LL: *all* > *al* Wethr or not they wud othrwis hav only two lettrs (*all*, *ill*), most monosyllabls endng in L dubl it. With preceding A, we find *all* and a dozn mor, wich giv ther A a rymng but secndry standrd valu, and *shall*, hos A has its primary short valu; colloquial *pal* is a rare form alrely with singl L. With preceding short E we find *bell* and over a dozn mor; with preceding short I ther ar *bill* and som 25 othrs (Latin-derived *nil* is a rare form alrely with singl L); with preceding O (th majority with long valu) we find *doll*, *droll* and som 8 mor; with preceding U (with one of its two short valus, eithr as in *dull* or as in *full*) we hav *bull*, *dull* and about 8 mor. It is notabl that in Chaucer’s day such words wer commnly rittn with singl L, as ar many of ther olr compounds in TO (eg, from *all*: *almost*, *alone*, *also*, *although*, *wherewithal*; from *well*: *welcome*, *welfare*; and from sundry othrs: *until*, *dulness*, *fulness*, *fulfil*, *fulsome*, *skilful*, *wilful*, *beautiful*, *enrol*, *bulrush*, *smelt*, *spelt*, tho som of these ar rittn with LL in Americn usage). By riting al these words with singl L, CS restors medeval usage and harmnizes th spelling of base-words and derivativs, as wel as of British and Americn variants. CS rites *al* (Duch *al*), *bal*, *cal*, *fal*, *gal*, *hal*, *mal*, *pal*, *smal* (Duch, Scandnavian *smal*), *squal*, *stal*, *tal*, *wal*, *shal*; *bel*, *cel*, *del*, *dwel*, *fel*, *hel*, *nel* (from TO *knell*), *pel-mel*, *quel*, *sel*, *shel*, *smel*, *spel*, *swel*, *tel*, *wel* (Duch, Welsh *wel*), *yel*; *bil*, *chil*, *dil*, *dril*, *fil*, *fril*, *gil*, *gril*, *hil*, *il*, *kil*, *kril*, *mil*, *pil*, *ril*, *sil*, *shril*, *skil*, *spil*, *stil*, *til*, *thril*, *tril*, *twil*, *wil*; *dol*, *drol*, *nol* (from TO *knoll*), *lol*, *pol*, *rol*, *scrol*, *strol*, *tol*, *trol*; *bul*, *dul*, *ful*, *gul*, *hul*, *mul*, *nul*, *pul*, *scul*, *skul*.

1.4.2.LL Polysyllabic words endng in LL: *enroll* > *enrol* Certn disyllabic verbs tend to be rittn with final LL in ther base form in Americn usage, tho less commnly in British: *appall*, *distill*, *enthrall*, *enroll*, *fulfill*, *install*, *instill*. CS rites them al in British styl with singl L: *appal*, *distil*, *enthral*, *enrol*, *fulfil*, *instal*, *instil*. Such words also adopt th British singl L befor th suffix -MENT (eg, CS *instalmnt*). Conversly, CS prefers th Americn form *idyl* with singl L to British *idyll*.

1.5.MM -gramme > -gram This variant on *gram* and compounds like *programme* ar rittn -*gram* in CS (se Rule 1, E.1.1.2 for cutng final E).

1.6.RR Words endng in RR: *purr* > *pur* A few words end in RR, som

optionlly: bur(r), err, purr, whir(r). CS rites bur, er, pur, wir.

1.7.SS Final ss not cut. Th letr s ocurs especially frequently in final position, wher it reglrlly forms th plural and possessiv (se [Chaptr 5](#) for use of th apostrophe) of nouns and th third persn singulr presnt tense of verbs. Wen it has these functions, it is usully pronounced voiced as /z/, but (according to th preceding consnt, if any) somtimes voiceless as /s/. It also occurs in certn very commn grammatlcl words such as *is, was, as, his, has* (wher th s is normlly voiced) and *this, its* (wher it is voiceless). In a very few othr monosyllabls it is voiceless, as in *bus, gas, pus*, and simlrlly in certn commn Greek- and Latn-derived endngs, such as -IS, -OUS, -US (eg, TO *basis, nervous, terminus*). Singl s only occurs occasionlly in endngs othr than those listd abov (th few exampls include TO *canvas, lens, marquis, rhinoceros*).

Final ss is distinct from final s in that it has non of th abov grammatlcl functions and is always voiceless. In a numbr of cases in TO, final ss servs to distinguish one word from anothr one endng in s, somtimes with voiced/voiceless distinction too: *ass/as, canvass/canvas* (tho these hav th same origin), *discuss/discus, hiss/his, princess/princes*. Because this distinguishng role of final ss is importnt, it is not normlly (se next paragraph for exeptions) cut to s in CS (just as final se is not usully cut to s; se [Rule 1](#), §E.1.1.13).

Final ss occurs in th commn suffixs -LESS (eg, *hopeless*, implyng ‘without’), -NESS (eg, *fitness*, implyng an abstract quality) and -ESS (eg, *lioness*, indicating a female being), and in sevrل Latnat roots with a range of prefixs, as in TO *address* (CS *adres*), *confess, digress, dismiss, impress, possess* (CS *posess*, se §2.4 belo), *process*. Abov al, ss occurs in a large numbr of monosyllabls aftr short vowls, such as: aftr short A (with somtimes diffng valus as in *lass/pass*) *ass, bass* (th fish; in its musicl sense *bass* has A with long valu, as in its homophone *base*), *brass, class, crass, glass, grass, lass, mass, pass*; aftr short E *bless, chess, dress, gess* (from TO *guess*), *less, mess, press, stress*; aftr short I *bliss, hiss, kiss, miss, piss, Swiss*; aftr short O *boss, cross, dross, gloss, loss, moss, toss* (and, mostly with long O, *gross*); aftr short U *fuss*.

Polysyllabic words endng in ss vary in structur and include TO *canvass, carcass* (alternativly *carcase*), *caress, compass, cutlass, cypress, discuss, distress, duress, embarrass, fortress, harass, mattress* (CS *matress*), *morass, premiss* (alternativly *premise*), *prowess, trespass, windlass*. Wen th final syllabl is stressd (as in *caress, distress, duress, morass, prowess*), CS leves final ss uncut (but se §2.4 belo for simplification befor suffixs beginng with a consnt letr). Howevr, TO forms such as *atlas, canvas* (with unstressd final syllabl) provide a modl for simplifyng othr words endng in unstressd -ASS: thus CS can reduce th *carcase/carcass* alternativs to CS *carcas*, and simlrlly final unstressd -ASS to -AS in *cutlas* (French *coutelas*), *compas* (French *compas*), *embarras* (French *embarras*), *haras* (deemd to hav first syllabl

stress), *trespas*, *windlas*; these forms furthr align usefully with TO -SE endngs that lose final E, such as TO *purchase*, CS *purchas* (se Rule 1, E.1.1.13). TO ofrs no modl for simplifyng -ESS in *mattress*, etc. A mor radicl reform than CS might usefully apply final SS mor widely. It cud for instnce be used to simplify th endng of words like TO *effervesce* (givng **efrvess*—se Rule 1, C.3, for furthr discussion of this possibility) and to distinguish voiceless from voiced final -SE (perhaps contrastng **geess/chese*—se [Rule 1](#), A.2.2.2, for furthr discussion). Such extendd uses of SS ar howevr not contmplated for CS.

For furthr discussion of th problms of s and ss in rittn English, especially in non-final positions, se §2.4 belo.

Th unpredictbl effect a dubld final consnt can hav on th preceding vowel is neatly demnstrated by th non-identicl twins *puss/pus* versus *putt/put*, wich pair brings us to our next section.

1.8.TT Words endng in TT: *matt* > *mat*, *brunette* > *brunet* Dubld T is not a commn endng in ordnry English words (tho commn in surnames such as *Beckett*, *Pollitt*, *Boycott*, *Grocutt*), but it arises in a few monosyllabls (somtmes to distinguish them from homophones with singl T, as in *matt*, *watt* (itself originlly a surname), *sett*, *butt*, *putt*. CS rites al these with just T, givng *mat*, *wat*, *set*, *but*, *put*, and simlrly *boycot* wen used as a noun or verb rathr than as a surname. It has, howevr, been noticed that readrs esily stumbl over a rathr uncommn word such as *butt* if it appears with th same spelling as th very commn *but*.

French words endng in -ETTE (eg, *brunette*, *maisonette*) lost final E undr Rule 1, E.1.1.17 (givng final TT in *brunett*, *maisonett*), and they now simplify th TT, givng CS *brunet*, *maisonet*. Altho som ambiguity of stress patrn arises from this cut (contrast final unstressd -ET in *bonnet*, etc), th forms *brunet*, *maisonet* conform with th TO patrn of *cadet*, *quartet* and Americn *cigaret*, *epaulet*, and ar therfor not considrd problematic. (Alternativly, final TT cud be kept in ordr to sho that th secnd syllabl is stressd, as in Germn *brünett*, *kadett*.)

1.9.ZZ Words endng in ZZ: *jazz* > *jaz* A few monosyllabls end in ZZ (*jazz*, *fizz*, *buzz*, *fuzz*), wile othrs do not (*showbiz*, *quiz*), and *whiz* varis with *whizz*. CS rites al these words with -Z: *jaz*, *shobiz*, *fiz*, *quiz*, *wiz*, *buz*, *fuz*. Th plural of *fez* (TO *fezzes*) is CS *fezs*.

2 Dubld medial consnts

2.1 Befor syllabic L, M, N, R A very large numbr of English words contain a dubld consnt afr a short vowel befor shwa + one of th consnt lettrs L, M, N, R. Rule 2 (Category 1) removes th vowel lettr(s) representng shwa, and Rule 3 now simplifies th dubld consnts. A range of examples with these cuts is now givn, but words with voiceless SS ar discussd sepatly undr §2.4 belo.

2.1.1.L: *apple* > *apl* By applyng CS Rules 1, 2 and 3 togethr, TO *gabble, trickle, puddle, snaffle, giggle, pommel, flannel, tunnel, apple, bottle, drizzle* ar cut to CS *gabl, trikl, pudl, snafl, gigl, poml, flanl* (cf TO *panel*, CS *panl*), *tunl, apl* (cf TO *chapel*, CS *chapl*), *botl, drizl*. By DG > J substitution (se Chaptr 4, §4) *cudgel* becoms CS *cujl*. Forms endng in TO -RRREL ar cut by Rule 3, but not by Rule 2 (se undr Rule 2, §1.6.4.XS), so that *barrel, quarrel, squirrel, sorrel*, etc, becom CS *barel, quarel, squirrel, sorel*, and not **barl, *squir* etc.

2.1.2.M: *bottom* > *botm* By applyng CS Rules 2 and 3 togethr, TO *bottom* becoms CS *botm* (cf TO *atom*, CS *atm*, but *totem* with long o is uncut). By DG > J substitution, TO *dodgem* becoms CS *dojm*. A form such as TO *marram*, endng in -RRAM, is cut by Rule 3, but not by Rule 2 (se undr Rule 2, §1.6.4.XS), so givng CS *maram*. To prevent confusion with *velum*, TO *vellum** remains uncut as an exeption to both Rule 2 and Rule 3.

2.1.3.N: *sudden* > *sudn* By applyng Rules 2 and 3 togethr, TO *ribbon, beckon, sudden, stiffen, waggon, common, cannon, happen, bitten, mizzen* becom CS *ribn, bekn, sudn, stifn, wagn, comn, cann* (se Rule 2, §1.4, for discussion of reduplicated NN), *hapn, bitn, mizn*. Simlrly, by DJ > J substitution, *bludgeon* becoms CS *blujn*. Forms endng in -LLEN, -RREN ar cut by Rule 3, but not by Rule 2 (se undr Rule 2, §1.6.4.XS), so that TO *barren, fallen, warren, woollen*, etc, becom CS *baren, falen, waren, woolen* (th latt^r is alredy th Americn form).

2.1.4.R: *copper* > *copr* By applyng Rules 2 and 3 togethr, TO *rubber, soccer, sticker, shudder, offer, dagger, miller, hammer, dinner, copper, scissors* (se §2.4 belo for cuttng SS in this word), *butter, buzzer* becom CS *rubr, socr, stikr, shudr, ofr, dagr, milr, hamr, dinr, copr* (cf TO *proper*, CS *propr*), *sisrs, butr, buzr*. Simlrly, by DG > J substitution, *badger* becoms CS *bajr*. Occasionally an additionl consnt follos this patrn, as in *stubborn, pattern, buzzard*, wich becom CS *stubr, patr, buzrd* (cf CS *patr, buzr* from TO *patter, buzzer*). It wil be noted that th Anglo-Americn discrepn^y between TO *traveller/traveler* is here resolvd by CS *travlr*.

Th spelling of two pairs of words merges as a result of combined Rule 2 and Rule 3 cuts. Th first merger, with *literal/littoral* both becomng CS *litrl*, is judgd acceptbl because th words ar mor or less homofones. Th othr merger is mor problmatic, as th two words hav a diffnt syllabl structur: by difnt CS cutng procedurs *laterally/latterly* both becom CS *latrly*. Howevr, th likelihood of confusion is regardd as so smal as to rendr an identicl CS form for both words acceptbl.

2.2 Befor othr endngs

2.2.1.ET Befor final -ET: *bonnet* > *bonet* Anothr set of words with medial dubld consnts in TO ar those that end in -ET, as in th large group based on medial CK (eg, *jacket, ticket, pocket, bucket*), sevrl on LL (*mallet, pellet, fillet, gullet*), and individul forms such as *gibbet, nugget, grommet, bonnet, rennet, puppet, ferret, turret*. Simplifyng th dubld consnts in these words may seem disturbng, because th folloing E can suggest a preceding long vowl (*poket* for instnce resemlng *poke*). Howevr, ther ar alredy exampls of such spellngs with singl consnts in TO (eg, *facet, valet, comet, planet, claret, rivet*), and for th sake of regularity and econmy, CS simplifies th dubld consnts in al words of this patr, givng CS *jaket, tiket, poket, buket, malet, pelet, filet* (French *filet*), *gulet, gibet* (French *gibet*), *nuget, gromet, bonet* (Welsh *bonet*), *renet, pupet, feret, turet*. Afr DG > J substitution, TO *gadget, midget, budget* simlrlly becom *gajet, mijet, bujet*. Se §12.4 belo for *russet*.

2.2.2.GE Mainly befor final -AGE: *cabbage* > *cabage* A numbr of words endng in -AGE contain dubld consnts. Most can be ritn with a singl consnt without danger of suggesting a long valu for ther short vowels: thus TO *baggage, blockage, cabbage, luggage, package, scrimmage, slippage, stoppage, tonnage, wreckage* can (afr G > J substitution) be ritn CS *bagaj* (french *bagage*), *blokaj, cabaj, lugaj, pakaj, scrimaj, slipaj, stopaj, tonaj, rekaj*. To these ar add som with slightly diffnt patrn of spellng or pronunciation: TO *suffrage*, with its intrvening R givs CS *sufraj*; TO *barrage, collage*, wch as mor recent French loans retain a pronunciation closer to French, sho this in ther CS forms *baraje, colaje*, with final E retaind; and TO *college, porridge*, with ther diffnt endngs, giv CS *colej* (Welsh *coleg*), *porij*. (For SS in *massage, message, passage*, se §2.4 belo.)

Mor problmatic ar words hos CS form parallels othr TO forms wch hav a long vowl; thus TO *pillage, spillage, village* mach *silage* wen ritn with singl L; TO *cottage, pottage* mach *dotage* wen ritn with singl T; and TO *rummage, scrummage* mach *plumage* wen ritn with singl M. Howevr, sevrl short-vowl words ar alredy ritn with a singl consnt in TO (*damage, image, homage, manage, forage*; cf also *spinach*), and th long-vowl countr-exampls ar isolated cases. Problmatic for a diffnt reasn ar TO *carriage, marriage*, wch derive from a base-word hos dubld consnts ar not simplified in CS (se §2.5.1 belo for RR retaind CS *carry, marry*); to rite **carij, *marij* with singl R wud thus create a new spellng anomly between related words and (despite singl R in CS *porij*) they ar therfor not cut. Howevr, with th othr -AGE words CS givs priority to econmy and th regularity of not normlly dublng consnts, and so rites *pilaj, spilaj, vilaj, cotaj, potaj, rumaj, scrumaj*.

2.2.3.O Befor final -OW: *follow* > *folo* Th medial consnt is dubld

in many of th disyllabic words endng in TO -OW, wich (exept for *allow* with its quite diffrent pronunciation patrn) is cut to final -O by Rule 1, §W.3.3. Dubld L occurs in TO *shallow* and nearly 20 othr words; dubld N occurs in TO *minnow* and *winnow*; and dubld R occurs in TO *arrow* and nearly a dozn othr words. Rule 3 simplifies these dubld medial consnts in most cases, givng CS *calo, falo, galos, malo, salo, shalo, swalo, talo, walo, belo, felo, yelo, bilo, pilo, wilo, folo, holo, alow, mino, aro, baro, haro, maro, naro, yaro, moro, soro, buro, furo*. Complications arise from a smal group of words havng th same spelling patrn, but a preceding long vowl, namely TO *halo, silo, polo, lino*, wich create false parallels with new CS forms such as *salo* (TO *sallow*), *wilo* (TO *willow*), *folo* (TO *follow*), and *mino* (TO *minnow*); CS accepts this latent ambiguity, on th grounds that it is th smal numbr of long-vowl words, and not th much larger numbr of new CS forms, wich shud be regardd as anomlus. But in thre cases, TO *hallow, winnow, farrow*, actul ambiguity wud result with TO *halo, wino, Faroes* (th ilands, but also *faro* as th final CS form of *pharaoh*), and CS therfor makes exeptions, keepng th dubld consnts in *hallo** (CS recmmends spelling TO *hallo, hello* always with U, as *hulo*), *winno**, *farro**. A furthr ambiguity is that CS Rules 1 and 3 togethr reduce TO *below* and *bellow* both to CS *belo*, but since th diffrence in pronunciation here is one of stress and not of vowl length, th comn form *belo* is felt to be acceptbl in both cases; th context, as usul, wil normlly ensure no actul misundrstandngs arise (eg, *buflos belo belo*). Ambiguity also arises between TO *borough/borrow* (both CS *boro*), but it is felt to be acceptbl again because it is not diffrence in vowl length that distinguhs th two, and th context shud make th meanng clear (eg, *th boro boros from th bank*). Tho th valu of ther U-vowl is anomlus, TO *burrow/bureau* do not merj in CS *buro/burau*. It may, howevr, be felt that, because of these complications, dubld consnts shud nevr be cut befor th unstred TO endng -OW, so that, just as LL in TO *holly* is not simplified in CS, th LL of *hollow* and th rest, shud not be simplified eithr. [Chaptr 6](#), §2.3.5, §2.4.LT and §2.4.AMB (4), discuss this posibility furthr.

2.2.4.OK Befor final -OCK: *haddock* > *hadok* A numbr of words contain dubld consnts in TO befor final -OCK (shortnd to CS -OK by Rule 3, §1.2, abov): *bullock, buttock, haddock, hammock, mattock, paddock*. By applyng Rule 3 both to th medial dubld consnt and to th final CK, CS rites *bulok, butok, hadok, hamok, matok, padok*. (For th exeption of voiceless SS retaind in *cassok, hassok, tussok*, se §2.4 belo.)

2.2.5.OP LL befor final -OP: *gallop* > *galop* A few words contain dubld L in TO befor final -OP: *dollop, gallop, trollop, wallop*. CS rites these with singl L: *dolop, galop* (cf French *galop*), *trollop, walop*, so alignng these with TO *develop*, wich alredy has singl L. (For *gossip*, with its voiceless SS, se §2.4 belo.)

2.2.6.SH Befor final -ISH: *snobbish* > *snobish* Th endng -ISH is comnly preceded by a singl consnt in TO, especially in words of French origin (*radish, famish, banish, vanish, parish, lavish, blemish, relish, cherish, perish, fetish, finish, diminish, polish, abolish, flourish, punish*). On th othr hand, -ISH is also a Germanic suffix that can be attachd almost at wil to create an ajectiv from a noun or anothr ajectiv (eg, *childish, reddish*). Wen thus used as a suffix in TO, it comnly entails dublng of th final consnt of monosyllabic base-words containng a short vowl (eg, TO *red* + *d* + *ish*). In most cases these dubld consnts can be simplified in CS (th form *radish* is a good modl for *redish*), but in som cases ther is ambiguity of vowl length. We alrely se such ambiguity in TO between th short A in *lavish* (French derivation) and th long A in *slavish* (Germanic suffix attachd to *slave*, givng *slav(e)+ish*). Ambiguity of this kind arises in CS from simplifng th dubld consnts in TO *brackish, caddish, hellish, priggish, raffish, reddish, sluggish, snobbish* (cf French *snobisme*), *rubbish* wich giv CS *brakish, cadish, helish, prigish, rafish, redish, slugish, snobish, rubish*, tho th absnce of a long vowl parallel to most of these patrn minmizes th danger of misreadng, and perhaps only th pair *brakish/rakish* is at al disturbng. As usul, CS makes these cuts on th grounds that th gain in econmy and regularity outweis individul instnces of ambiguity.

2.2.7.IT In Italian loan words: *spaghetti* > *spageti* Certn Italian loan words end in a dubld consnt + vowl, as in *bordello, stiletto, spaghetti, vermicelli*. These ar simplified in CS: *bordelo, stileto, spageti, vermiceli*. Othr Italian loans hav dubld consnts elswher, as *broccoli, graffiti*; these ar simlrly simplified: *brocoli, grafiti*.

2.2.8 Mislaneus medial dubld consnts Th CC in TO *bacchanal, tobacco*, th DD in *goddess*, th MM in *comment*, and th NN in *tennis* (cf Welsh *tenis*) ar duly simplified, givng *bacnal, tobaco, godess, coment, tenis*.

2.3.LG Varius dubld consnts derived from Latn and Greek

Apart from asimlated prefixes (se §4 belo), not very many Latn-derived words hav dubld consnts. A few ar based on th consnts L, M, N, R, such as th roots *villa, flamma, summus, annus, penna, terra*, as found in TO *flammable, inflammation, summit, consummation, annual, anniversary, pennate, terrestrial, Mediterranean*, wich ar simplified to giv CS *vila, flamabl, inflmation, sumit, consmation, anul, aniversry, penate, terestrial, Meditranean*. Most pervasiv ar perhaps th roots with RR, as seen in TO *narrate, error, horror, terror, torrent, current*, al of wich CS rites with singl R, givng *narate, torent, curent* (cf final CS *curajus*), and, as explaind undr Rule 2, §1.1.R.O and §1.4.RR, *err, horr, terr* with reduplicated R, and derivativs such as *eratic, horibl, teribl* (se Rule 2, §2.BL for th retention of I

befor -BL in these words), *horific*, *terific*. Such comn instnces of Latn-derived SS as *pessimism*, *possible* ar cut to *pesmism*, *posbl*, as discussd undr §2.4 belo.

Dubld consnnts ar genrly uncomn in words of Greek derivation too, but wen they do occur, they ar simplified in CS. So CS removes th trap of LL in th much misspelt TO form *parallel* by riting *paralelel*, and riters using CS wil then not be temtd to dubl th L in any of th derived forms eithr, wich ar predictbly *paralels*, *paraleld*, *paralelng*. Othr examples of consntt dublng in words of Greek derivation include MM in TO *grammar*, *dilemma*, and RR in *catarrh*, wich giv CS *gramr*, *dilema*, *catar*; ther is also th rathr special case, TO *bacchanal*, wich aftr aplyng al 3 cutng rules (Rule 1 removes H, Rule 2 th secnd A, and Rule 3 one of th Cs) becoms *bacnal*.

2.4.SS Medial -ss- selectively cut Th patrn of s-dublng ar part of th confusion in TO surroundng th spelling of th sounds /s, z/: SS altrnates with C in *gross/grocer*, with S in *passport/pastime* (without voicing), *abyss/abysmal* (shoing that th latr has voiced S), and with Z in *grass/graze* (shoing voicing); SS folos a short vowl in th fish *bass* but a long vowl in musicl *bass*; it is voiced in *dissolve* but voiceless in *dissolution*; it reflects changed stress in *discuss/discus* (voiceless), *dessert/(Sahara) desert*(voiced), but not in *canvass/canvas*, *dessert/to desert*. And altho intrvocalic S is normly voiced in TO, it may also be voiceless as in *basin*, *mason*, *sausage* (cf French *bassin*, *maçon*, *saucisse*) and th ‘Greek’ -SIS endngs (eg, *basis*, *thesis*, *analysis*). Som words may furthrmor be pronounced eithr with voiced or alternativly with voiceless S (eg, *greasy*, *presbytery*).

Despite al this variation, dubld SS ofn indicates som aspect of pronunciation in TO. It may sho voicelessness (contrast *prussic/music*; tho an ideal spelling systm wud reglrly use S for th voiceless, Z for th voiced sound) and/or a preceding short vowl (contrast *classic/basic*; tho it is inherently illogicl for a consntt letr to indicate th valu of a vowl) and/or a preceding stressd vowl (contrast *discuss/discus*); but non of these functions oprates consistntly in TO, and indeed they ar ofn entangld with each othr.

CS tries to regulrize these patrn by keepng SS only aftr a short stressd vowl unless that is folod directly by a consntt letr in CS (we se this patrn in TO, wher SS in *cross* is simplified to S in th placenames *Crosby*, *Crosthwaite*, or SS in *abyss* becoms S in *abysmal*). Thus CS keeps SS aftr th short stressd vowl in *profess*, *professes*, *profession*, but rites S befor a consntt, as in *profesd*, *profesng*, *profesr*, or wen th preceding vowl is not stressd, as in *profesorial*. Disadvantages include: occasionly CS fails to distinguish voicing (eg, TO *listen/risen*, *bosom/blossom*, CS *lisn/risn*, *bosm/blosm*), and a morfeme (eg, *profess*, as abov) may dubl th S or not, dependng on wat folos. But as we saw, voicing of S is genrly blurd in TO anyway, especially medially, and by givng priority to wider patrn of regularity, CS acheves significantly improved predictbilty and econmy.

In deciding wen to simplify SS, sevrل patrns must be considrd.

2.4.1 Final -SS usully uncut As alređy explaind in §1.7.SS abov, CS dos not usully simplify final -SS, because it always indicates voiceless /s/ and SS is ofn needd to distinguish such words from th much larger numbr of words endng in (usully voiced) singl -s (eg, *hiss/his princess/princes*). (For th same reasn, final -SE is not usully cut to -S, as explaind in [Rule 1](#), E.1.1.13.) Som French-derived words ending in SSE (eg, *finesse, lacrosse, largesse, mousse*) lose final -E by Rule 1, E.1.1.13, givng *finess, lacross, largess, mouss*. As suggestd undr Rule 1, §C.3, final -SS cud be usefully introduced in th longr term (tho not in CS) as an improved spelling for th -SCE in *coalesce*, etc (**coales*). Exeptions to th final SS patrн ar th CS prefrence for th ‘French’ spelling *marquis* over its TO alternativ *marquess*, and (as set out undr §1.7.SS abov) unstressd -AS in th verb *to canvas*, and by analogy with it in *carcas, cutlas, compas, embarras, haras, trespas, windlas*.

2.4.2 Final SS + suffixs: *pasd, pasng, passes* Wen words endng in SS take a suffix beginng with a consnt letr in CS, th SS is simplified to s. Final SS in *pass* then givs final CS *pasbl, pasd, pasng, pasnjr, pasport, pastime* (th latr as alređy in TO). Th same simplification occurs befor othr suffixs apendd to words endng in SS, as befor TO -AL in *dismissal* (CS *dismissl* — cf CS *thisl* from TO *thisle*), TO -ANT in *incessant* (CS *incesnt*), TO -ARY in *emissary* (CS *emisry*), TO -EN, -ER in TO *lessen/lesson, lesser* (CS *lesn, lesr*), -FUL in TO *successful* (CS *succesful*), -LY in TO *aimlessly* (CS *aimlesly* — cf *obviusly*), TO -MENT in *assessment* (final CS *asesmnt*), -NESS in TO *carelessness* (CS *carelesness* — cf *seriusness*), -OR in TO *predecessor* (CS *predecesr*). Litl ambiguity of voicing (tho contrast *thisl/chisl*) or vowl length arises in any of these cases, and such spellngs ar therfor both predictbl and economiсl

Wen th suffix begins with a vowl letr, howevr, th SS is kept, as in *passes*, and (from a difrnt root) *passiv, passion*, hos short A needs to contrast with th long A befor singl voiced s in *invasiv, invasion*. Simlr vowl length and/or voicing distinctions ar shown by SS in th pairs: *basic/classic, cohesion/concession, adhesiv/impressiv, provision/permission, divisiv/missiv, confusion/concussion*. In *messy, mossy* th SS shos ther is no rym with CS *esy* (TO *easy*) or TO *cosy/cozy* (this patrн is reinforced in §2.5.1 belo, wich explains th need to keep dubld consnts wen they distinguish pairs like *holly/holy*).

Th stress-shift between *profess/profesorial* produces singl s in th latr; ther ar no contrastng forms with voiced s (cf CS *advrsry/advrsarial*).

2.4.3 SS cut at prefix boundris: *assent* > *asent* Th SS spelling also occurs at th boundry of prefixes and base words in thre main patrns. First, ss occurs wher th Latn prefix AD- is assimlated to a base-word beginng with s (many exampls howevr derive mor directly from French): th foloing TO

forms, in non of wich is th prefix stred, assault, assemble, assent, assert, assess, assiduous, assign, assimilate, assist, assize, associate, assort, assuage, assume, assure accordngly becom CS asalt, asembl, asent, asert, assess, asiduous, asign (final CS asyn), asimlate, asist, asize, asociat(e), asort, asuage(final CS asuaje), asume, asure. Othr words beginng with AS-, such as aside, asylum, wich also hav voiceless s, provide a modl for initial AS- in CS. Th one exeption from this cutng patr n is asset, wher th initial stred A requires th SS to remain uncut. Th reduction of ASS- is discussd furthr in th mor genrl context of th reduction of Latn-derived prefixes in §6.1 belo.

Secnd, SS occurs in TO wher th prefixes DIS-, MIS- ar attachd to roots beginng with S-, as in TO *dissent*, *disservice*, *dissident*, *dissimilar*, *dissipate*, *dissociate*, *dissolve*, *dissolution* and *misspell*, *misspent*, *misstate* etc; th reduction of this SS to s (with th possbl exeptions of stred, prevocalic SS in *dissident*, *dissipate*) is discussd in mor detail in §5.1.3.DS and §5.1.4.MS belo.

Third, altho no actual prefixes ar involvd, initial ESS- is treatd again accordng to th abov rule of keepng SS aftr a stred vowl immediately befor anothr vowl letr. In this way TO *essence* becoms *esnce* (th foloing letr is not a vowl), TO *essential* becoms *esential* (th preceding vowl is no longr stred), and wile th stred pre-vocalic SS of th noun *essay* remains uncut, th verb *to essay*, with secnd-syllabl stress, becoms CS *to esay*.

2.4.4 Voiced ss > s: *possess* > *posess* A smal group of words contains medial voiced SS (pronounced /z/), altho SS othrwise shos voiceless pronunciation. This SS is simplified in TO *dessert*, *dissolve* (also included undr DISS- abov), *hussar*, *possess* (only medial SS simplified here), *scissors*, givng CS *desert*, *disolv*, *husar*, *posess* (but *posesd*), *sisrs*.

2.4.5 Mislaneus medial ss cut to s Ther remains a mixd group of words containng medial SS, wich can genrly folo th abov rules. Many align with CS patrns with mostly voiceless pronunciation, but ther ar som anomlis with paralel voiced forms (as in TO with *basin/raisin*). Th SS is simplified befor a consnt in th foloing patrns. TO *hassle*, *tassel*, *vessel*, *fossil*, *colossal*, *mussel*, *Brussels* becom CS *hasl*, *tasl*, *vesl*, *fosl*, *colosl*, *musl*, *Brusls*, so alignng with voiceless s in CS *casl*, *pesl*, *josl*, *busl* (from TO *castle*, *pestle*, *jostle*, *bustle*), as wel as with voiced s in *weasl*, *chisl*. *Blossom*, *possum* becom CS *blosm*, *posm* with voiceless s but alignng with voiced s in *bosm*. Words endng in -BL such as TO *permissible/invisible*, *possible/feasible* align regardless of voicing, to giv CS *permisbl/invisbl*, *posbl/feasbl*. Just as TO *accessory*, *emissary* becom *accesry*, *emisry*, so TO *necessary* becoms CS *nesesry* (first syllabl stred); howevr, *necessity* with preceding stred E and foloing vowl letr, keeps SS to distinguish it from *obesity*. Th two French loans TO *renaissance*, *reconnaissance* giv CS *renaisnce*, *reconasnce*. TO *lessen/lesson* both becom CS *lesn*. Othr words hos SS is simplified, eithr because th preceding vowl is unstred or because they ar folod by a consnt,

include final CS *casava*, *casrole*, *caset* (TO *cassette*), *delicatesn*, *mesia* (TO *messiah*), *misl* (from TO *missal* and *missile*), *odysy*, *pesmism*. Anomlis arise between CS *ambassadr* wich keeps SS aftr th stred short A, and *embasy* (cf *ecstasy*, *fantasy*) with s aftr unstred A; and between TO *message*, wich like *passage* keeps SS aftr th stred vowl, and its rym *presage*, wich alredy has singl s in TO (th final CS forms of these words ar therfor *messaj*, *passaj*, *presaj*, but contrast *mesnjr*, *pasnjr* with singl s befor a consnt). Se §5.1.3.DS belo for discussion of wethr SS shud be simplified in TO *dissident*, *dissipate*.

2.4.6 Mislaneus uncut SS Th foloing al hav a preceding stred short vowl and a vowl letr directly foloing, and so keep SS in th foloing final CS forms *brassica*, *dossir*, *gossip*, *hyssop*, *issu*, *jurassic*, *lassitude*, *massacr*, *massaje*, *molasses*, *narcissus*, *ossify*, *Russian*, *tissu*, *vicissitude*; for *cassok*, *hassok*, *tussok*, se also §2.2.4 abov.

If th patrns of SS-simplification in CS ar multifarius and may at times even seem somwat arbitry, it must be remembrd that they nevrtheless considrbly simplify th confusion of TO, as wel as being mor economicl.

2.5 Dubld consnts kept in som disyllabic patrns

2.5.1 Befor -Y or -I(E): *holly* One of th most deeply rootd patrns of sound-symbll correspondnce in TO is seen in th numerus words of th structur *holly*, hos short O is distinguishd from th long O of *holy* by th foloing dubld LL. How fundmentlly illogicl such a patrnl is (using a consnt letr to distinguish th length of a preceding vowl) is demnstrated by som othr languajs wich do not use this device; thus TO *trolley* is reduced to its esentials in Welsh *trolï*. Ther ar indeed som comn expections to this consnt-dublng patrnl in TO, wher a short vowl precedes a singl consnt + Y, as in *body*, *city*, *copy*, *lily*, *pity*, *study*, *very*, to wich CS ads *redy*, *stedy* (cf Rule 1, §A.2.3.1) and *hony*, *mony* (cf [Rule 1](#), §E.3.3); but its prevlnce is seen in th many pairs hos vowl valu is so distinguishd, such as *boggy/bogy*, *bonny/bony*, *furry/fury*, *holly/holy*, *laddies/ladies*, *Maggi/magi*, *pennies/penis*, *rabbis/rabies*, *sonny/Sony*, *spinney* (CS *spinny*) /*spiny*, *tarry* (verb) /*tary* (CS, from *tar*), *tinny/tiny*, *Willy/wily*, *whinny/whiny* (CS *winny/winy*); simlr, tho with a medial consnt clustr, ar *knobbly* (CS *nobbly*) /*nobly*. In addition to these pairs, wher simplification of th dubld consnt wud create direct phonographic ambiguity, ther ar countless othr words that sho th same patrnl of short vowl + dubld consnt + Y (or conversly long vowl + singl consnt + Y), and wich, if cut, wud suggest th rong vowl valu (ie, latent ambiguity): thus if *poppy* wer cut to **popy*, it wud appear to rym with *ropy*. For this reasn th dubld consnts in such words ar not simplified in CS. (Se §2.2.3.O abov for discussion of wethr dubld consnts shud simlrly be kept in th patrnl TO *follow* > CS *folo*).

Occasionally th ‘dubld’ consnt consists of two diffnt letrs. In th case of CK, no simplification is made (TO/CS *lucky*), but in th case of DG, substitution by J (se [Chaptr 4](#)) leads to effectiv simplification (TO *edgy*, *stodgy*, CS *ejy*, *stojoy*).

Ambiguity arises between TO/CS (ie, ther is bakwrds and forwrds incompatibility) in th case of th pair TO *alley/ally*. By th norml CS procedurs TO *alley* loses its E (Rule 1, E.2.1.8) to becom CS *ally* wich by this presnt Rule 3, §2.5.1, keeps its LL. TO *ally* on th othr hand simplifies its LL by Rule 3, §4, to becom CS *aly*. Within CS itself ther is no ambiguity, th forms *ally/aly* being perfectly distinct; th CS plural forms ar *allis/alys*.

Self-evidntly, if two words hav th same pronunciation but differ by th dublng or not of ther consnts, CS can reduce them to th same spelng; thus CS merjs such sets as *cannon/canon* > *cann*, *dollar/dolo(u)r* > *dolr*, *literal/littoral*, > *litrl*, *manner/manor* > *manr*, *medal/meddle* > *medl*, *meddler/medlar* > *medlr*, *metal/mettle* > *metl*, *palette/pallet* > *palet*, *pedal/peddle* > *pedl*, *pedaller/pedlar/peddler* > *pedlr*, *rigger/rigour* > *rigr*, *tenner/tenor* > *tenr*, *watt/what* > *watz*; and CS reduces th first word of th foloing pairs to th spelng of th secnd: *banned* > *band*, *barred* > *bard*, *butt* > *but*, *matt* > *mat*, *nett* > *net*, *penned* > *pend*, *sett* > *set*, *tolled* > *told*, *tonne* > *ton*, *warred* > *ward*, *welled* > *weld*, *wholly* > *holy*.

2.5.2 Othr cases: comma In genrl, wher simplifyng dubld consnts produces ambiguity between difntly pronounced words, no cut is made: th TO forms *coma*, *coral*, *velum* thus prevent th dubld consnts being simplified in *comma*, *corral*, *vellum*. Anothr exeption is *annul*, wich wud be cut by §4.1 belo, but is exemtd to prevent confusion with *annual* (CS *anul*); se also [Rule 2](#), §1.6.3.XV.3.XUL.

3 Befor suffixs

A consequence of Rule 2 (Category 2), wich cuts th vowl letrs from th suffixs -ED, -EST, -ING, -ABLE, is that wher TO dubs th final consnt of th base-word befor these suffixs, dublng is unnecesry in CS.

3.1 Befor -D: *hopped* > *hopd* As explaind for [Rule 1](#), E.3.1, loss of E from th TO suffix -ED resultd in such forms as *robbd*, *lockd*, *sniffd*, *draggd*, *bridgd*, *trekkd*, *pulld*, *jammd*, *fannd*, *hoppd*, *errd*, *whizzd*; [Rule 2](#), §2.D produces th same effect with *added* (*addd*), *fitted* (*fittd*). By CS [Rule 3](#), these becom *robd*, *snifd*, *dragd*, *brijd* (by DG > J substitution — se [Chaptr 4](#)), *trekd*, *puld*, *jamd*, *fand*, *hopd*, *erd*, *wizd*, *add*, *fitd*. (Note th bakwrds and forwrds ambiguity between CS *add*/TO *added* and th TO form *add*; but as with th ambiguity between TO *alley/ally* described at th end of §2.5.1 abov, th problm only arises between CS and TO, and not within CS, wich clearly distinguishes th verb *to ad* from th past tense *he add*.) Verbs endng in -IC (*to frolic*, *panic*, etc) lose K from TO *frolicked*, *panicked* (unlike *locked* > *lok*d,

etc, wich lose C) to becom CS *frolicd, panicd*; but this now conforms to th regulr rule that past tenses just ad -D to th base-word (*frolic + d*), wheras TO required insertion of K (*frolic + k + ed*). Anglo-American variations such as TO *travelled/traveled, kidnapped/kidnaped, worshipped/ worshiped* ar harmnized in CS *travld, kidnapd, worshipd*, and such uncertn TO forms as *benefit(t)ed, bias(s)ed, bus(s)ed, focus(s)ed, parallel(l)ed* ar resolvd by CS *benefitd, biasd, busd, focusd, paraleld*. This spelng patr ensures that th short valu of th vowl remains clear wen such CS base-words as *swet, dred, hed, spred, thred, tred, bom, lam, plum, succum, thum* becom *swetd, dredd, hedd, thredd, bomd, lamd, plumd* (ie, no confusion with *lamed, plumed*), *succumd, thumd*.

A difficlty dos arise in a few cases, wher ther wud be ambiguity within CS itself with certn words hos base form ends in D. Thus by th mecanicl application of [Rule 3](#), TO *chilled, milled, willed, binned, finned, grinned* wud becom **child, *mild, *wild, *bind, *find, *grind*. To avoid ambiguity with th words *child, bind* etc, th -D form of th verbs *to chil, mil, wil, bin, fin, grin* keeps th dubld consnt from TO, leving them as CS *chilld, milld, willd, binnd, finnd, grinnd*. As explaind in Chaptr 6, §1.3.2, this anomly can be overcom if Y is substituted for th long I in TO *child* etc, givng *chyld, myld, wyld, bynd, fynd, grynd*, wich wud allow TO *chilled*, etc, to be ritn *child* without ambiguity. This canot ocur in CS, since two stajes ar required, th first to allow th spellng-patr *chyld* to becom fuly establishd, to th extent that th old form *child* was nevr used, and only afr that cud *chilld* be reduced, by th secnd staje, to *child*; th same two stajes wud be required by *mild, wild, bind, find, grind*.

3.2 Befor -NG: *hopping* > *hopng* In th same way, th TO -ING endng of most verbs was reduced by [Rule 2](#) (Category 2.NG) to just -NG, givng such forms as *hoppng, lockng, addng, sniffng, dragng, bridng, trekng, spellng, jammng, fannng, hoppng, errng, fitng, wizzng*. By CS [Rule 3](#), these becom *hopng, adng, snifng, dragng, brijng* (by DG > J substitution), *trekng, spelng, jamng, fannng* (with reduplicated N), *hopng, erng, fitng, wizng*. Th CS -NG endng resolvns sevr of th same consnt- dublng anomlis as did th -D endng (se §3.1 abov). Thus verbs endng in -IC (*to frolic, panic*, etc) lose K from TO *frolicking, panicking* (unlike *locking* > *lokng*, etc, wich lose C) to becom CS *frolicng, panicng*; but this now conforms to th regulr rule that just -NG is add to th base-word (*frolic + ng*), wheras TO required insertion of K (*frolic + k + ing*). Anglo-American variations such as TO *travelling/traveling, kidnapping/kidnaping, worshipping/worshiping* ar harmnized in CS *travlng, kidnapng, worshipng*, and such uncertn TO forms as *benefit(t)ing, bias(s)ing, bus(s)ing, focus(s)ing, parallel(l)ing* ar resolvd by CS *benefitng, biasng, busng, focusng, paraleng*. Othr -ING words ar simlrly cut, eg, *wedng*. This spelng patr ensures that th short valu of th vowl remains clear wen such CS base-words as *swet, dred, hed, spred, thred, tred, bom, lam, plum, succum, thum* becom *swetng, dredng, hedng, spredng, thredng, tredng, bomng, lamng,*

plumng (ie, no confusion with *laming*, *pluming*), *succumng*, *thumng*.

3.3 Befor -R: *thinner* > *thinr* Simlrly, cutng th E from th TO -ER comparativ inflection of mainly monosyllabic ajectivs by [Rule 2](#) (Category 2) left som forms with a dubld consnt, as in *oddr*, *stiffrr*, *biggr*, *thickr*, *tallr*, *thinrr*, *lessr*, *bettr*. In fact, th furthr reduction of most of these as in CS *odr*, *stifr*, *bigr*, *thikr*, *talr*, *thinr*, *betr* was alrely implmtd by [Rule 3](#), §2.1.4.R, abov, wile §2.4 cut TO *lesser* to CS *lesr* with singl s, as also in *least*. Likewise TO *dumber* can now be reduced to *dumr*, and th homograph *number* disambiguated into its sepat forms, *numr* (from TO *numb*, CS *num*) and *numbr* ‘numeral’. TO *sorer* is cut to CS *sorr* with reduplicated R. Tho not a comparativ form, we may here also note TO *picnicker*, *Quebecker* cut to CS *picnicr*, *Quebecr* (cf TO *panicking*, CS *panicng*).

3.4 Befor -ST: *thinnest* > *thinst* As with th comparativ of ajectivs, so too wen th superlativ endng -EST lost its E by Rule 2 (Category 2), som ajectivs wer left with a dubld consnt, as in *oddst*, *stiffst*, *biggst*, *thickst*, *tallst*, *thinntst*. Rule 3 now reduces these forms to CS *odst*, *stifst*, *bigst*, *thikst*, *talst*, *thinntst*. Likewise TO *dumbest*, *numbest* can now be reduced to *dumst*, *numst*. TO *sorest* is cut to CS *sorst*.

3.5 Befor -BL: *unstoppable* > *unstoppl* Som words endng in an -ABLE suffix dubl th last consnt of ther TO base word, as in *unstoppable*, *unforgettable* from *stop*, *forget*. [Rule 1](#) first cut these forms to *unstopppabl*, *unforgettbl*, [Rule 2](#) (Category 2) then reduced them furthr to *unstopppbl*, *unforgettbl*, and [Rule 3](#) now simplifies th dubld consnts to acheve th final CS forms *unstoppl*, *unforgettbl*. In accordnce with Rule 3, §2.3.SS abov, th SS of *possbl*, *passbl* is likewise cut to produce *posbl*, *pasbl*.

4 Consnt dublng by prefix-assimilation in TO

In words and word-patns ultmatly derived from Latn and occasionlly Greek (tho many wer transmitd and adaptd thru French), a base word wil ofn occur with many diffrent prefixes (eg, TO *compression*, *expression*, *impression*, *oppression*, *repression*, *suppression*). Howevr, som of these prefixes vary in form, ther final consnt comnly adaptng to th initial consnt of th base word. Thus th Latn prefix AD- appears asimlated to th initial F of *firm*, with AF- in *af+firmation*, and likewise as AG- in *ag+gregation*, as AL- in *al+location*, as AN- in *an+notation*, etc. This process of assimilation of prefixes to base words thus givs rise to widespred consnt dublng, as in *aFFirmation*, *aGGregation*, etc.

Th difficlty with these patns of dublng is that, since pronunciation is unaffected, riters cannot tel wen th consnt needs to be dubld unless they lern th patrn of each word individully, or hav som nolej of th morphology of th language of origin, and misspelngs such as **accomodate* for TO

accommodate ar therfor comn (TO *accommodate* has th aditionl hazrd of dublng two of its consnts in this way, with th structur *ad + com + modate*). Th difficlty is aggravated by contrastng words with simlr-soundng initial syllabls aftr wich no such dublng occurs, as hapns wen th originl Latn base-word begins with a vowel rathr than a consnt; thus, consnt dublng occurs in TO *innocuous* (*in+nocuous*), but not in *inoculate* (*in+oculate*). Simlrly confusing is th MM in *commit*, altho *omit* only has singl M. Elswher, th inconsistnt histry of ritn English has led to related words being spelt both with and without such consnt dublng: TO *abbreviation*, *affray*, *peddle*, *warranty* hav dublng, but th related *abridge*, *afraid*, *pedlar*, *guarantee* do not.

Othr European languages somtimes do not dubl such consnts wher English dos so: French has *abréviation*, *adresse*, *agression*, *comité*, *exagération* for English *abbreviation*, *address*, *aggression*, *committee*, *exaggeration* (cf also Germn *Adresse*, *Komitee*). Spanish and Portugese indeed hav gon much farthr towards resolvng th problm by simplfyng most such dubld consnts (Spanish *acomodación*, *comisión*, *omisión*) — wich in turn leads English riters to misspel Spanish loan words like *aficionado*, *guerrilla* as **afficionado*, **guerilla*. CS applies this regulization of sound-symbll correspondnce even mor consistntly than Spanish, wich for instnce stil ofn dubs th consnt aftr th prefix IN-, as in *innocuo*, *innovación*, *irregular*. CS rites *abreviation*, *acomodation*, *adress*, *agression*, *aficionado*, *afray*, *comission*, *comitee*, *exageration* (final CS *exajration*), *inocuus*, *inovation*, *iregulr*, *omission*. Confusing for English-speakng lernrs of French in particulr is th reverse discrepncy, wher French dubs a consnt that is ritn singl in English; thus French has NN in *traditionnel*, PP in *appartement*, *développement*, and TT in *carotte*, *clarinette*, wher English TO rites *traditional*, *apartment*, *development*, *carrot*, *clarinette*. A rule that English did not normly dubl consnts wud minmize th danjer of intrference between English and French on this point.

4.1 Latn: *affect* > *afect* Th main patrn of consnt dublng occurng aftr Latn-derived prefixes ar seen in th foloing table.

Table 4: Patrn of TO consnt-dublng aftr Latn-derived prefixes

(NB not al th forms listd ar genuin Latn derivations)

Prefix→	<i>ad-</i>	<i>com-</i>	<i>dis-</i>	<i>in-</i>	<i>ob-</i>	<i>sub-</i>
Letr ↓			<i>ex-</i>	<i>inter-</i>		

BB	<i>abbreviate</i>	—	—	—	—	—
CC	<i>accuse</i> <i>accept</i>	—	—	—	<i>occur</i> <i>occident</i>	<i>succour</i> <i>success</i>
DD	<i>adduce</i>	—	—	—	—	—
FF	<i>affect</i>	—	<i>differ</i> <i>effect</i>	—	<i>offer</i>	<i>suffer</i>
GG	<i>aggrieve</i>	—	—	—	—	<i>suggest</i>
DJ	<i>adjoin</i>	—	—	—	—	—
LL	<i>allude</i>	<i>collude</i>	—	<i>illusion</i> <i>illegible</i> <i>intellect</i>	—	—
MM	<i>ammunition</i>	<i>commit</i>	—	<i>immure</i> <i>immense</i>	—	—
NN	<i>annex</i>	<i>connect</i>	—	<i>innate</i> <i>innocent</i>	—	—
PP	<i>appear</i>	—	—	—	<i>oppose</i>	<i>suppose</i>
CQ	<i>acquire</i>	—	—	—	—	—
RR	<i>arrogant</i>	<i>correct</i>	—	<i>irrigate</i> <i>irrational</i>	—	<i>surround</i>
SS	<i>assume</i>	—	<i>dissect</i>	—	—	—
TT	<i>attend</i>	—	—	—	—	—
XC (XS)	—	—	<i>except</i> <i>(ex[s]ist)</i>	—	—	—

CS simplifies most of th abov dubld consnts, givng *abreviate*, *acuse*, *aduce*, *afect*, *ajoin* (D alrady lost undr [Rule 1](#), §D.2), *alude*, *amunition*, *anex*, *apear*, *aquire* (C alrady lost undr Rule 1, §C.2), *arognt*, *asume* (alrady discusd undr SS in §2.4 abov), *atend*, *colude*, *comit*, *conect*, *corect*, *difr*, *efect*, *expt* (C alrady lost undr Rule 1, §C.5), *ilusion*, *ilegibl*, *imure*, *imense*, *inate*, *inocent*, *irigate*, *irationl*, *ocur*, *ofr*, *opose*, *sucr*, *sufr*, *suggest*, *supose*, *suround*. Th foloing special points ar worth making:

(1) Like singl C, th dubld form CC has two difrnt sound valu, dependng on th foloing letr. Exept befor E, I, Y dubld CC has th same valu as hard singl C, and can acordngly be simplified to C, givng CS *acord*, *acuse*, *oclusion*, *acretion*; but befor th front vowls E, I, Y th secnd C is soft, so that th digraph CC has th valu of X and cannot be cut. CS therfor rites *accept*, *occidnt*, *success*, *coccyx*.

(2) It is asumed that th GG in TO *suggest* has th valu of J, and aftr G > J substitution CS therfor rites *sujest*. Speakrs ho pronounce th first G hard (as in French) may prefer CS *sugjest*.

(3) Th letrs J, Q, X ar not litrlly dubld in th same sense as th othrs, but th digraphs DJ, CQ, XC arise in th same circmstnces as consntt dublng elswher,

and wer alrely simplified by [Rule 1](#), cutng TO *adjoin*, *acquire*, *except*, for instnce, to CS *ajoin* (Rule 1, §D.2), *aquire* (Rule 1, §C.2), *exept* (Rule 1, §C.5). Th simplification of th digraph XS to plain X in *exist* and simlr cases was discusd undr Rule 1, §C.5 abov.

(4) Ther ar two difrnt Latn prefixs IN-, one meanng ‘in’ and th othr negating th base word. Exampels of both ar givn in Table 4, and CS simplifies them in exactly th same manr. Strictly speakng, exampels beginng with INN- such as TO *innate*, *innocent* do not demnstrate asimilation, as no change of sound or letr ocurs. (Se also §5 belo, wher th Germanic negativ prefix UN- is considrd for cutng in paralel with th Latn-derived IN-.)

(5) Th non-Latn form *ammunition* (perhaps from French *la munition*) is included in th absnce of a real Latn exampl beginng with AMM-; it folos th same patr of simplification as th othr words givn here, with CS *amunition*. We may here recal (se §2.1.3.N abov) that th distntly related word, TO *common*, also simplifies MM to produce CS *comn*.

(6) Simplification of initial ASS- folos th principls set out in §2.4 abov. If initial A- is unstresd, as in TO *assault*, *assemble*, *assert*, *assess*, *assign*, *assimilate*, *assist*, *associate*, *assume*, *assure*, simplification ocurs exactly as with th othr prefixs just listd, givng CS *asalt*, *asembl*, *asert*, *asess*, *asyn* (aftr IG > Y substitution), *asimlate*, *asociate*, *asume*, *asure*. If th first sylabl is stresd, as in *assegai*, *asset* (wher ther is no direct Latn derivation), §2.4 prevents simplification. TO *assay* is deemd to hav secnd sylabl stress and is therfor cut to CS *asay*. Tho not of Latn derivation, TO *assassin* has secnd-sylabl stress and a consnt by Rule 2 imediatly aftr th secnd SS, and therfor becoms CS *asasn*.

(7) Just as EX + S in forms like *ex + sist* (se [Rule 1](#), §C.5 for othr exampels) had lost th S alrely in Latn, thus obviating any such S-cut in CS, so prefixs endng in S such as DIS- and TRANS- lost it in Latn befor base-words beginng with S + consnt. Latn had alrely simplified th S + S at th prefix boundry of compounds wich entrd English as *di + stance*, *di + stinct*, *di + strict*, and simlrly *trans-* (as in *trans + port*) had lost its S in *tran + scribe*, *tran + scend*. Such words therfor require no simplification of SS in CS.

4.2 Greek *syn-*: *syllable* > *sylabl* A rare Greek exampl of such asimilation is found with th prefix SYN-, wich asimlates to th initial consnt of base-words as in TO *syllable*, *symmetry*; CS simplifies these forms to giv *sylabl*, *symetry*.

5 Dubld consnts at morpheme boundris

Th last importnt categry of dubld consnts in TO consists of those ocurng wher a morpheme endng or beginng with a consnt is joind to a word beginng or endng with th same consnt. Many of th morphemes concernd ar

afixs, eithr prefixs or suffixs, but this typ of consnt dublng can also ocur wen two independnt words ar joind to form a compound.

5.1 TO dublng by prefixation

5.1.1.IN: *innate* > *inate* Som exampls of this phenomnn wer seen in *Table 4* abov, when th Latn prefix IN- is joind to a base morpheme beginng with N. Dubld NN then arises, not strictly by asimlation (since th prefix dos not change its spelng), but at a simpl morpheme boundry (*in* + *nate*, *in* + *nocent*), furthr exampls being TO *innocuous*, *innovate*, *innuendo*, *innumerable*. In non of these cases dos th base morpheme exist as a word independntly of th prefix (ther ar no English words **nate*, **nocent*, **nocuous* etc). CS therfor ses no objection to th two morphemes sharing a singl N, and rites *inate*, *inocent*, *inocuus*, *inovate*, *inuendo*, *inumerabl*.

5.1.2.UN: *unnecessary* > *unecesry* Slightly difrnt from th Latn-derived IN- prefix is th Germanic negativ UN-, since that is atachd to words that do exist independntly, as in TO *un* + *natural*, *un* + *necessary*, *un* + *nerve*. Aditioally, many speakrs feel that wen they pronounce these words, they prolong th clusur of th N to reflect its dubl role in both th prefix and th base-word. (They may howevr not regard this NN as reduplicated, in th sense of being pronounced twice as in CS *cann*, *linn* for TO *canon*, *linen*.) For these reasns ther must be som hesitation about simplifying th NN to create th CS forms *unatrl*, *unecesry*, *unerv*. For th sake of econmy and maxmm consistncy in removing dubld consnts, these cut forms ar nevtrthless recmendd; but a comprmise solution, removing th dubld consnts wile keepng both Ns, wud be to rite them with a hyphn in between (*un-natrl*, *un-necesry*, *un-nerv*), as is ofn don in TO with repeatd vowel letrs at morpheme boundris (TO *pre-empt*, *co-operate*).

5.1.3.DS: *dissuade* > *disuade* In adition to final SS (discusd undr §1.7.SS abov), and th instnces of medial SS discusd undr §2.4.SS, dubld SS arises in TO wen th prefixs DIS-, MIS- ar atachd to base-words beginng with S. Th confusion they cause in TO is seen in such comn misspelngs as **disatisfy*, **dissappoint*, and in th alternativ TO forms *dissyllabic/disyllabic*, and it cud therfor be helpful always to rite singl s in th esily recognizebl context of initial DIS-. In som cases special circmstnces aply anyway: TO *dissect* is comnly pronounced as *di* + *sect*, rathr than *dis* + *sect*; *disyllabic* with singl s is alredy a TO alternativ to *dissyllabic*; TO *dissolve* is pronounced with voiced SS, so is alredy simplified by §2.4 abov (CS *disolv*); and Latn had alredy simplified SS at th prefix boundry of compounds wich entrd English as *distance*, *distinct*, *district* (se §4.1, Note 7, abov). But wile those thre words had a foloing consnt (in each case T), th foloing retain SS in TO befor a vowel letr: *dissatisfy*, *dissect*, *dissemble*, *disseminate*, *dissent*,

dissertation, disservice, dissident, dissimilar, dissipate, dissociate, dissolve, dissonant, dissuade. Th norml rule for simplification of medial ss (§2.4SS abov) ensures that most of them reduce to singl s in CS because th preceding vowl is unstresd, givng CS *disatisfy, disect, disembl, disemnate, disent, disrtation, diservice, disimlr, disociate, disolv, disuade*. Aditionally, TO *dissonant* can reduce to singl s afr losing its unstresd O by Rule 2, to giv CS *disnnt* (cf CS *consnnt*). That leves just *dissident, dissipate* wich wud not normly undrgo ss-simplification, inasmuch as they hav first-sylabl stress and a foloing vowl letr; but it is felt that th patr of consistnt DIS-, nevr DISS-, is th simplr one to folo, and this Handbook acordngly recmends *disidnt, disipate* (se §2.4.5 abov for furthr bakground discussion).

5.1.4.MS: *misspell* > *mispel* Factrs afectng th prefix MIS- ar sutly difrnt from those afectng DIS-. Firstly, many of th roots to wich Latn-derived DIS- is atachd hav no independnt existnce (they ar ‘bound morfemes’): ther is no fre-standing form **semble, *seminate, *sipate, *suade* etc, and as with th Latn-derived prefix IN- (se §5.1.1.IN abov), that fact may incline us mor redily to accept a spelng with singl s such as *disuade*. On th othr hand, th Germanic prefix MIS- (like Germanic UN-, discussd undr §5.1.2.UN abov) is always prefixd to words that exist in ther own right (‘fre morfemes), tho ther ar fewr beginng with s, th main exampls being TO *misspell, misspent, misstate*. A secnd difrnce is that, wile al th exampls of TO initial DISS- wer folod by a vowl, these thre cases of initial MISS- ar al folod by a consnnt, and wethr for that reasn or because of th gretr independnce of th foloing base-word, speakrs may feel that th articulation of th -ss- in MISS- is slightly prolongd (as was th NN in initial UNN-) to hint at a sepat valu for th first and secnd s (th siblnt /s/ in *misstate* then being mor prolongd than that in *mistake*). Nevrtless, for th sake of econmy and maxmm consistncy in removing dubld consnnts, this Handbook recmends th forms *mispel, mispent, mistate*; but a comprmise solution, removing th dubld consnnts wile keepng both ss, might be to seprate them with a hyphn (*mis-spel, mis-spent, mis-state*). Th form *misshapen* is clearly of a difrnt kind, th morpheme boundry covrng th phonemes s + SH, wich ar distinct and therfor not merged in CS (altho TO ofrs a modl for an asimlated form **mishapen* in *threshold*, wich appears to consist of th morphemes *thresh + hold*).

5.1.5.RR: *overrun, underrun* > *over(-r)un, undr(-r)un*

Unlike th abov prefixes *in-, un-, dis-, mis-*, wich ar bound morphemes and canot stand alone as words in ther own right, th prefixes *over-, undr-* ar fre morfemes enjoyng gretr independnce from th base words to wich they ar atachd. CS users ar therfor likely to feel mor inhibitd in simplfyng RR in forms like TO *overrate, overreact, override, overrule, overrun*, and any simlr compounds preceded by *under-*. In th case of *overrate*, ther is also th odity of a potential overlap with th past tense of *to overeat*, with *overrate/overate*.

Wile simplification of RR wud be alowd by CS rules, hyfnation may seem a mor acceptbl way of avoidng consnt-dublng in these cases. Th CS dictionry therfor has entris of th typ *overrule* > *over(-r)ule*, alowng a choice of *overule*, *over-rule*.

5.2 TO dublng by suffixation

5.2.1.LL: *recoilless* > *recoiless*, *beautifully* > *butifuly*

Consnts ar dubld at a morpheme boundry in TO wen suffixs beginng with L-ar joint to base-words endng in L, notably with th two Germanic suffixs, ajectival -LESS and adverbial -LY.

Ther may be hesitation about simplifyng -LL- befor th suffix -LESS, just as ther was with th -NN- in TO *unnecessary* (se §5.2 abov): many speakrs wil feel th repeatd LL to be pronounced longr than singl L (tho not quite to th extent of reduplication). Such douts may arise afr monosyllabic base-words such as *goal*, *soul* if CS rites *goalless* and especially *soless*. Th problm becoms even mor serius wen, as can redily be don in English, th suffix is add to create entirely new words: if one wer to describe a church without a *steepl* as *steepleless* in TO, [Rule 3](#) wud reduce it to *steepless* (TO *steeple* becomng CS *steep* by [Rule 1](#)), so apearng to rym with *sleepless*; and th effect wud be totally ambiguus if one wer to describe a ship as TO *funnelless*, since TO *funnel* is cut to CS *funl*, and simplification of LL then produces th form *funless*; th problm is agravated in polysyllabic words because difrnecs in sylabl structur, as between TO *fun-less* and *funnel-less*, ar no longr shown. For th sake of econmy and consistncy, CS wil nevrtheless rite *goalless*, *soless*, *recoiless*, but it is recmendd that any ambiguuus polysyllabic basewords be hyphnated befor adng -LESS thus *steepless*, *funless*.

Far mor frequent is th combnation of th adverbial suffix -LY with one of th many ajectivs endng in L. [Rule 2](#), §1.1.L.A, cuts TO *principal*, for instnce, to CS *principl*, givng th adverbial form *principally*; but Rule 3 then usefully simplifies th LL to produce *principly*, so alignng this patrn of adverb formation with that of *simpl/simply* (TO alredy reduces th compound *simple* + *ly* by removing E and simplifyng th two Ls). Th same cut is made afr a vowel: Rule 3 reduces TO *finally* to *finaly*, TO *wholly* to its homophone *holly*, and (as for al ajectivs endng in -FUL) TO *beautifully* to CS *butifuly*. A distinction is made howevr between TO *fully/dully*, th formr becomng CS *fuly* by th abov procedur, but th latr remainng uncut in acordnce with th patrn of exeptions described in §2.5.1 abov, wich distinguishes *holly/holly*: not merely dos CS indicate th difrnt vowel valus in *fuly/dully*, but ambiguity with *duly* (th adverb from TO *due*, CS *du*) is in this way avoidd too.

5.2.2.NN: *openness* > *openess* Notably trublsm in TO is th suffix -NESS wen add to a base-word endng in N, with a word like TO *openness* being comnly misspelt as **openess*. By th aplication of Rule 3, howevr, this is precisely th patrn that arises in CS, with *openess*, *cleanness*, *drunkness*,

meaness, sudness, etc. No difrnce caused by th aparent loss of a midl sylabl from *drunkness, sudness* wil be herd in norml speech.

5.3.CO Hyphnation of compound words

Consnt dublng can ocur in TO wen two words ar joint with identicl contiguus letrs, as in *teammate, nighttime*, altho it is comn practis to hyphnate such forms to giv *team-mate, night-time*. Hyphnation wud also be necesry in CS with a word such as TO *pen-knife*, wich loses K, givng *pen-nife*.

Not hyphnated in TO is th uniqe compound form *cannot*. Unless this is to be ritn sepatly as *can not*, CS wil cut this to *canot*, to mach th existng negativ contraction *can't* (CS *cant*), with its singl N.