PROPOSED SPELLING SCHEME

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Redacted & read-only

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

Section A: Graphemes

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

After completing section A, go to section B.

Table A1: Vowels and diphthongs

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

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

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

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

I did not need to complete section B ☐

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

Table B1: Reading — one grapheme, several phonemes

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

#	<_>	/_/	Condition	Scheme example	TS Equivalent
1	y	j	beginning word, between vo	yelo, beyond, lawyer	yellow, beyond, law
2	y	i	end word unstressed	prity	pretty
3	y	aI	otherwise	syn	sign
4	th	T	speaker's knowledge	thing, think, path	thing, think, path
5	th	D	speaker's knowledge	this, then, with	this, then, with
6	s	s	after voiceless consonant	raps, rats, raks	raps, rats, racks
7	s	z	after voiced sound	tabs, heds, hogs	tabs, heads, hogs
8	y	j	beginning word, between vo	yelo, beyond, lawyer	yellow, beyond, law
9	y	i	end of ustressed word	prity	pretty
10	e	i	unstressed first syllable	record (the verb)	record (the verb)
11	e	e	stressed syllables	record (the noun)	record (the noun)
12	x	ks	at end of word	tax,sex,fix,jinx	tax,sex,fix,jinx
13	x	ks	before common inflexions	taxes,taxing,fixer	taxes,taxing,fixer
14	x	gz	between vowels	exist, exakt	exist,exact
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Table B2: Writing — one phoneme, several graphemes

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

	/_/	<_>	Condition	Scheme example	TS equivalent
1	eI	ai	otherwise	saim	same
2	eI	ay	end of word, or before vow	way, waying	weigh, weighing
3	aI	ie	otherwise	hied, hie, denie	hide, high,deny
4	aI	i	unstressed word endings	sigifi, dignifi	signify, dignify
5	aI	i	pronouns, onomatopoeia, et	mi, bi, hi	my, by, hi
6	oU	oe	otherwise	oen, boen, loen, noe	own, bone, loan, kno
7	oU	o	unstressed word endings	windo, sho	window, show
8	oU	o	pronouns, onomatopoeia, et	no, so, go, lo	no, so, go, lo
9	k	c	otherwise	cat, creem, caek	cat, cream, cake
10	k	c	before e,i, and y	keep, kiler, luky	keep, killer, lucky
11	k	c	end of meaningful syllable	duk, duks, fiziks	duck, ducks, physics
12	k	q	exceptions following TS (w	qeen, qik, qiet	queen, quick, quiet
13	k	x	exceptions following TS	ax, axes, exakt	ax, axes, exact
14	k	xs	exceptions adapted from TS	axsis, exserpt	axis, exserpt
15	z	s	plurals with /z/ sound	rooms, kids	rooms, kids
16	z	s	possessives	sister's	sister's
17	z	s	3rd person present tense	sings, dwels	sings, dwells
18	z	s	certain very common words	is, his, as, has	is, his, as, has
19	z	z	otherwise	zoom, doez, duz	zoom, doze, does
20	s	s	otherwise	sik, mursy, pas	sick, mercy, pass
21	s	ss	unambiguous /s/ sound	iess, sinss, prinses	ice, since, princess
22	@	a	generally follows TS	*a*bout, *a*low, *a*round	about, allow, around
23	@	e	generally follows TS	chicken,squrel	chicken, squirrel
24	@	i	generally follows TS	raezin, sivil	raisin, civil
25	@	o	generally follows TS	naeshon, wizdom	nation, wisdom
26	@	u	generally follows TS	upon, calus	upon, callous
27	i	e	first syllable of word	regard, peano	regard, piano
28	i	i	middle of word	raedio, vaerius	radio, various
29	i	y	end of meaningful syllable	prity, prityer, prit	pretty, prettier, pr
30	r	rr	trigraphs arr, err, orr	merry, marry, sorry	merry, marry, sorry
31	aU	ou	inside closed syllables	our, croud, broun	our, crowd, brown
32	aU	ow	otherwise, end of syllable	cow, cower, coward	cow, cower, coward
33	OI	oi	inside closed syllables	oil, boil, foils	oil, boil, foils
34	OI	oy	otherwise, end of syllable	toy, toying, boyish	toy, toying, boyish
35	O:	au	inside closed syllables	braun, tauny, braul	brawn, tawny, brawl
36	O:	aw	otherwise, end of syllable	law, laws, lawful	law, laws, lawful
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Table B3: Other rules

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

Do not use table B3 for signwords.

#	Notes
1	"The" is shortened to 'th'. "You" is changed to 'U', always capitalized, to
2	match 'I'
3	
4	Word Signs are NOT persisted in words that merely happen to have the same
5	phonetic sequence, unless the original meaning of the Word Sign is PRECISELY
6	preserved in the derived term. Thus "all", "all together" and "oeveralls" [TO
7	'overalls'] but "aulter" [TO 'alter'], "aulternaet" [TO 'alternate'], and
8	"aultogether" [TO 'altogether']. Likewise, "offhand", "hand-off", but
9	"ofend" [TO 'offend'], "ofer" [TO 'offer'], etc.
10	"her","hers", "wer" [TO 'were'], "wern't" [TO 'weren't'], and "per" are the
11	only one-syllable words with unstressed "er". All the rest have "ur", as in
12	"hurt", "purss" [TO 'purse'], "lurn" [TO 'learn']'
13	Otherwise, "ur" is stressed and "er" is unstressed, as in "purvert"[n],
14	"pervurt"[v], "murderer".
15	
16	"uur" must decidedly NOT be shortened to *ur, as this would clash with other
17	important uses of "ur". "oor", to the extent that it is used at all, must
18	likewise not be shortened to "or" [which would be impossible in any case].
19	Note that 'a full bull' in SoundSpel is "a fuul buul", while 'a dull gull' is
20	"a dul gul". The difference in pronunciation is clearly audible. Inconsistent
21	use of the "uu" for /U/ could hinder its acceptance.
22	
23	The *ooal sequence is contracted to "ual", thus "akchual, akchualy,
24	akchuality, evenchual, evenchualy [for TO 'actual, actually, actuality,
25	eventual, eventually'].
26	
27	SoundSpel only allows words ending in -oe or -ie to reduce these endings to
28	-o and -i respectively, and then only under certain conditions. Reductions of
29	terminal -ae to -a or of terminal -ue to -u are not permitted, and the
30	unstressed form of -ee is -y, so the question of its reduction in
31	multisyllabic words is moot.
32	
33	The "three-letter rule" specifies that lexical words may not drop a terminal
34	-e if they already consist of three or fewer letters, as in "noe" [TO
35	'know'], "pie", "hie" [TO 'high'], "ie" [TO 'eye'], "ue" [TO 'ewe'].
36	Otherwise, words that cannot be shortened to fewer than three letters are not
37	affected: "slo" [TO 'slow'], "fli" [TO 'fly'] . Certain common words,
38	onomatopoeia, expressions, nicknames, and the like are not affected by the
39	"three-letter rule": I, U [you], be, me, we, he, she, mi [my], bi [by], hi,
40	do, to, so, no, go, ho!, lo!
41	
42	The "paired" vowels in SoundSpel, ou-ow, oi-oy, au-aw, allow for a convenient
43	and familiar range of forms to mimic TO practice. The first spelling in each
44	group is for digraphs occurring in the midst of closed syllables, as in
45	"broun" [TO 'brown'], "foil", "paun" [TO 'pawn'], while the 2nd spelling in
46	each group is to be used at end of words, and generally at the ends of
47	meaningful syllables even when inflections are added. Thus we have "cow",
48	"boyish", "pawing". The question of using ai-ay for the spelling of
49	SAMPA /eI/ does not apply here, since the "ae" digraph is a straightforward
50	application of the principle of "undoing the leapfrogging" in such TO words
51	as 'ace', 'based', 'care', etc.
52	
53	Plurals, possessives, and the marker of the 3rd person singular of the verb
54	are known collectively in SoundSpel as the "grammatical s". The grammatical s
55	is always written as 's' regardless of whether its actual sound is /s/
	or /z/

Section C: Signwords

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

Table C1: Proper nouns

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

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

If "Other" please give details in section I.

Table C2: Other TS spellings retained as rule exceptions

<...>	<...>	<...>	<...>	<...>	<...>
freight					
he	she	we	me	be	to
do	of	off	is	his	has
as	her	hers	per	no	so
go	ago	going	hi	ho	lo
all	ass	hiss	pi	thru	

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

Percentage retained: ____%

Section D: Stress

Use section D to describe any special indications to mark stress in words. See Note 10.

After completing section D, go to section E.

Table D1: Stress

#	Notes
1	No stress marks are used in Soundspel.
2	
3	Note that SoundSpel already does a considerably better job at indicating word stress patterns than does
4	traditional orthography since it explicitly marks long vowels inside words.
5	
6	A further help is the practice of only dropping a terminal -e from a word otherwise ending in 'ie' or 'oe' if
7	the final syllable is NOT stressed; hence a difference can be made, on the one hand, between words
8	such as "defy" and "belie", which would be spelled respectively as 'defie' and 'belie' in SoundSpel, and
9	between words ending in unstressed "-fy" such as "signify", "dignify", and "qualify", which would come
10	out as 'signifi', dignifi', and 'qolifi' respectively.
11	
12	Likewise,the same principle also obtains with the difference between the respellings of "below" and
13	"bellow", where SoundSpel would convert them to 'beloe' and 'belo' respectively. As in traditional
14	orthography, the difference between a final long ee and the -y as "half e" marks the difference in stress
15	between the words "trusty" and "trustee".
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Section E: Homophones

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

After completing section E, go to section F.

Table E1: Different spellings?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Table E2: List

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

#	TS	Proposed 1	Proposed 2	Proposed 3
1	to, too, two	tu	tuu	tuu
2	to, too, two	to	too	too
3	by, bye, buy	bi	bie	bie
4	hi, high	hi	hie	
5	pi, pie	pi	pie	
6	we, wee	we	wee	
7	I, eye	I	ie	
8	you, ewe	U	ue	
9	be, bee	be	bee	
10	no, know	no	noe	
11	so, sew, sow	so	soe	soe
12	ho, hoe	ho	hoe	
13	lo, low	lo	loe	
14	through, threw	thru	throo	
15	per, purr	per	pur	
16	their, they're	thaer	thae'r	
17	do, doo-doo	do	doo	
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Section F: Accents

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

After completing section F, go to section G.

Table F1: Designed

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Table F2: Details

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

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

#	Notes
1	This proposal is for a uniform spelling system for all English speakers. Of course, people from various
2	regions have different accents. However, accents change particular sounds consistently, so it is relatively
3	easy for any English speaker with an accent to learn Soundspel. For example, dropping the 'h' sound in
4	"hurricanes hardly happen". Speakers using this accent would learn to consistently insert the h into the
5	spelling of these words. We feel that a uniform spelling system for all English speakers outweighs the
6	inconvenience of these exceptions. Perfect phonetic accents, as rendered by Damon Runyan and Mark
7	Twain, would make for an unreasonable spelling system.
8	
9	SoundSpel essentially sidesteps the problem of dialect by not challenging the implicit "dialect bias" of
10	traditional orthography, without regard to the relative number of speakers of a given dialect.
11	
12	Therefore, for example, since traditional spelling implicitly recognizes the difference between SAMPA /w/
13	and /W/, as in the spellings of "wet" and "whet" respectively, SoundSpel retains the use of both the 'w'
14	and the 'wh' digraphs, even if only a small minority of English speakers strongly distinguish between
15	those two phonemes. The reasoning here would be that since the "wh-ers" have traditional orthography
16	'on their side' there would be no point in risking alienating them by placing too much stress on
17	"eliminating" the "wh", especially if they still had the option to continue using traditional spelling in place
18	of SoundSpel.
19	
20	The same principle applies to numerous other controversial areas of spelling reform, such as the
21	dialectical issue of the "Three Marys": Mary, merry,& marry. SoundSpel represents all three words
22	differently, even if many speakers of English do not distinguish between the pronunciation of these
23	words. Therefore, by not tampering with the dialect bias of traditional orthography, SoundSpel deftly
24	avoids endless bickering about regional dialects. In the same vein, SoundSpel evades other vexing
25	disputes by generally not "tampering" with the implicit syllabification of traditional orthography. Thus TO
26	'flour' and 'flower' are still "flour" and "flower" respectively; the first being the "one-syllable" pronunciation
27	of the word and the second being the "two-syllable" representation of it. Likewise, SoundSpel "furl" is still
28	a 'one-syllable' word while "squrel" [TO 'squirrel'] is still "officially" a 'two-syllable word'. These details
29	might not seem so important but spelling reformers typically find them to be major bones of contention!)
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Section G: Implementation

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

After completing section G, go to section H.

Table G1: Stages

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

Table G2: Details

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

#	Notes
1	An advantage of Soundspel is that traditional readers can read Soundspel with no prior training. So both
2	systems could co-exist in society, and each person could select their preference on any electronic media
3	or communication.
4	
5	SoundSpel is designed to take into account "backward knocks" with respect to TO, meaning that young
6	people who are accustomed to reading and writing SoundSpel will not be at significant risk of misreading
7	or mispronouncing older texts written in traditional orthography when they need to consult them. The
8	preservation of the traditional forms of "of", "on", and "off" are one such example, and also reflect a
9	practical safety concern, since the "ON" and the "OFF" settings on any device should always be
10	reasonably distinct, which would definitely not be the case if the latter word were spelled "OF"!
11	
12	A number of computer programs have been developed over the years that enable the user to type in
13	conventional orthography and have the text automatically converted to SoundSpel. On the whole,
14	SoundSpel can be described as a "mature system" that has already gone through an entire cycle of
15	research and development. Further refinements are always possible, but as of this date it is unlikely that
16	it will be subject to major revision.
17	
18	If I were to sum up the general "philosophy" of SoundSpel, I would say that it works more in a 'negative'
19	direction than a 'positive' one: Rather than specifying how words ideally ought to be spelled, SoundSpel
20	focuses on eliminating all those spellings in traditional orthography that are "absolutely indefensible"! The
21	associated mantra of SoundSpel would be that spellings that imply pronunciations that are "absolutely
22	impossible for absolutely everybody" should be totally forbidden. Therefore, such 'silent' letters as the g
23	in gnat, the k in knot, the b in debt, the o in people, etc., would logically be the first to go.
24	
25	While we are not in favor of a "piecemeal" approach to spelling reform, it is evident that some aspects of
26	SoundSpel could be adopted on their own merits without committing one to further changes. On the
27	other hand, though, once certain aspects of SoundSpel are implemented there are a number of
28	concomitant changes that have to be made at roughly the same time; the elimination of most doubled
29	consonants (particularly as a means of indicating "short vowels") has to be accompanied by the
30	elimination of the "leapfrogged" or "orphaned" form of the 'silent e' and the consistent marking of 'long'
31	vowels inside syllables. Once that watershed has been reached few other additional changes would
32	need to be made at that point.
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Section H: Transcriptions

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

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

After completing section H, go to section I.

Table H1: Gettysburg Address

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

#	TS	Proposed
1	Fourscore and seven years ago our	Foerscor and seven yeers ago our
2	fathers brought forth, on this	faathers braut forth, on this
3	continent, a new nation, conceived in	continent, a nue naeshon, conseevd in
4	liberty and dedicated to the	liberty and dedicaeted to th
5	proposition that all men are created	propozishon that all men ar creaeted
6	equal. Now we are engaged in a great	eeqal. Now we ar engaejd in a graet
7	civil war, testing whether that	sivil wor, testing whether that
8	nation, or any nation so conceived,	naeshon, or eny naeshon so conseevd,
9	and so dedicated, can long endure. We	and so dedicaeted, can long enduur. We
10	are met on a great battle-field in	ar met on a graet batl-feeld in
11	that war. We have come to dedicate a	that wor. We hav cum to dedicaet a
12	portion of that field, as a final	porshon of that feeld, as a fienal
13	resting-place for those who here gave	resting-plaess for thoes hoo heer gaev
14	their lives, that that nation might	thaer lievs, that that naeshon miet
15	live. It is altogether fitting and	liv. It is aultogether fiting and
16	proper that we should do this, but in	proper that we shuud do this, but in
17	a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we	a larjer senss we cannot dedicaet, we
18	cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow	cannot consecraet, we cannot halo
19	this ground. The brave men, living	this ground. Th braev men, living and
20	and dead, who struggled here, have	ded, hoo strugld heer, hav
21	consecrated it far above our poor	consecraeted it far abuv our puur
22	power to add or detract. The world	power to ad or detrakt. Th wurld
23	will little note, nor long remember,	wil litl noet, nor long remember,
24	what we say here, but it can never	whot we say heer, but it can never
25	forget what they did here. It is for	forget whot thae did heer. It is for
26	us the living, rather, to be	us th living, rather, to be
27	dedicated to the great task remaining	dedicaeted to th graet task remaening
28	before us that from these honored	befor us that from thees onord
29	dead we take increased devotion to	ded we taek increest devoeshon to
30	that cause for which they gave the	that cauz for which thay gaev th
31	last full measure of devotion — that	last fuul mezher of devoeshon - that
32	we here highly resolve that these	we heer hiely rezolv that thees
33	dead shall not have died in vain,	ded shal not hav died in vaen,
34	that this nation, under God, shall	that this naeshon, under God, shal
35	have a new birth of freedom, and that	hav a nue burth of freedom, and that
36	government of the people, by the	guvernment of th peepl, bi th
37	people, for the people, shall not	peepl, for th peepl, shal not
38	perish from the earth.	perrish frum th urth.
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Table H2: The Tale of Peter Rabbit

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

#	TS	Proposed
1	Once upon a time there were four	Wunss upon a tiem thaer wer foer
2	little Rabbits, and their names were	litl Rabits, and thaer naems wer
3	Flopsy, Mopsy, Cotton-tail, and	Flopsy, Mopsy, Coton-tael, and
4	Peter. They lived with their Mother	Peeter. Thae livd with thaer Muther
5	in a sand-bank, underneath the root	in a sand bank, underneeth th root
6	of a very big fir-tree. 'Now, my	of a verry big fur-tree. 'Now, mi
7	dears,' said old Mrs. Rabbit one	deers,' sed oeld Mss. Rabit wun
8	morning, 'you may go into the fields	morning, 'you mae go into th feelds
9	or down the lane, but don't go into	or doun th laen, but doen't go into
10	Mr. McGregor's garden: your Father	Mr. MkGregor's garden: Yuur Faather
11	had an accident there; he was put in	had an aksident thaer; he was puut in
12	a pie by Mrs. McGregor.'	a pie bi Mss. MkGregor.
13		
14	'Now run along, and don't get into	‘Now run along, and doen’t get into
15	mischief. I am going out.' Then old	mischif. I am going out.’ Then oeld
16	Mrs. Rabbit took a basket and her	Mss. Rabit tuuk a basket and her
17	umbrella, and went through the wood	umbrela, and went thru th wuud
18	to the baker's. She bought a loaf of	to th baeker’s. She baut a loef of
19	brown bread and five currant buns.	broun bred and fiev curant buns.
20		
21	Flopsy, Mopsy, and Cotton-tail, who	Flopsy, Mopsy, and Coton-tael, hoo
22	were good little bunnies, went down	wer guud litl bunys, went doun
23	the lane to gather blackberries: But	th laen to gather blakberrys. But
24	Peter, who was very naughty, ran	Peeter, hoo was verry nauty, ran
25	straight away to Mr. McGregor's	straet awae to Mr. MkGregor’s
26	garden, and squeezed under the gate!	garden, and sqeezd under th gaet!
27		
28	First he ate some lettuces and some	Furst he aet sum letises and sum French
29	French beans; and then he ate some	beens; and then he aet sum radishes;
30	radishes; And then, feeling rather	and then, feeling rather
31	sick, he went to look for some	sik, he went to luuk for sum
32	parsley. But round the end of a	parsly. But round th end of a
33	cucumber frame, whom should he meet	cuecumber fraem, hoom shuud he meet
34	but Mr. McGregor!	but Mr. MkGregor!
35		
36	Mr. McGregor was on his hands and	Mr. MkGregor was on his hands and
37	knees planting out young cabbages,	nees planting out yung cabejes,
38	but he jumped up and ran after Peter,	but he jumpt up and ran after Peeter,
39	waving a rake and calling out, 'Stop	waeving a raek and cauling out, ‘Stop
40	thief!'	theef!’
41		
42	Peter was most dreadfully frightened;	Peeter was moest dredfuly frietend;
43	he rushed all over the garden, for he	he rusht all oever th garden, for he
44	had forgotten the way back to the	had forgoten th wae bak to th
45	gate. He lost one of his shoes among	gaet. He lost wun of his shoos
46	the cabbages, and the other shoe	amung th cabejes, and th uther shoo
47	amongst the potatoes. After losing	amungst th potaetoes. After loozing
48	them, he ran on four legs and went	them, he ran on foer legs and went
49	faster, so that I think he might have	faster, so that I think he miet hav
50	got away altogether if he had not	got awae aultogether if he had not
51	unfortunately run into a gooseberry	unforchunatly run into a goosberry
52	net, and got caught by the large	net, and got caut bi th larj
53	buttons on his jacket. It was a blue	butons on his jaket. It was a bloo
54	jacket with brass buttons, quite new.	jaket with bras butons, qiet nue.
55		
56		
57		

Table H3: The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock

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

#	TS	Proposed
1	Let us go then, you and I,	Let us go then, U and I,
2	When the evening is spread out	When th eevning is spred out
3	against the sky	agenst th ski
4	Like a patient etherized upon a	Liek a paeshent eetheriezd upon a
5	table;	taebl;
6	Let us go, through certain	Let us go, thru surten
7	half-deserted streets,	haf-dezurted streets,
8	The muttering retreats	Th mutering retreets
9	Of restless nights in one-night cheap	Of restles niets in wun-niet cheep
10	hotels	hoetels
11	And sawdust restaurants with	And sawdust resteraants with
12	oyster-shells:	oister-shels:
13	Streets that follow like a tedious	Streets that folo liek a teedius
14	argument	arguement
15	Of insidious intent	Of insidius intent
16	To lead you to an overwhelming	To leed U to an oeverwhelming
17	question ...	qeschon ...
18	Oh, do not ask, "What is it?"	O, do not ask, "Whot is it?"
19	Let us go and make our visit.	Let us go and maek our vizit.
20	In the room the women come and go	In th room th wimen cum and go
21	Talking of Michelangelo.	Tauking of Mikelanjelo.
22	The yellow fog that rubs its back	Th yelo fog that rubs its bak
23	upon the window-panes,	upon th windo-paens,
24	The yellow smoke that rubs its muzzle	Th yelo smoek that rubs its muzl
25	on the window-panes,	on th windo-paens,
26	Licked its tongue into the corners of	Likt its tung into th corners of
27	the evening,	th eevning,
28	Lingered upon the pools that stand in	Linggerd upon th pools that stand in
29	drains,	draens,
30	Let fall upon its back the soot that	Let faul upon its bak th suut that
31	falls from chimneys,	fauls from chimnys,
32	Slipped by the terrace, made a sudden	Slipt bi th terris, maed a suden
33	leap,	leep,
34	And seeing that it was a soft October	And seeing that it wuz a soft Oktoeber
35	night,	niet,
36	Curled once about the house, and fell	Curld wunss about th hous, and fel
37	asleep.	asleep.
38	And indeed there will be time	And indeed thaer wil be tiem
39	For the yellow smoke that slides	For th yelo smoek that slieds
40	along the street,	along th street,
41	Rubbing its back upon the	Rubing its bak upon th
42	window-panes;	windo-paens;
43	There will be time, there will be	Thaer wil be tiem, thaer wil be
44	time	tiem
45	To prepare a face to meet the faces	To prepaer a faess to meet th faeses
46	that you meet;	that U meet;
47	There will be time to murder and	Thaer wil be tiem to murder and
48	create,	creaet,
49	And time for all the works and days	And tiem for all th wurks and daes
50	of hands	of hands
51	That lift and drop a question on your	That lift and drop a qeschon on yuur
52	plate;	plaet;
53	Time for you and time for me,	Tiem for U and tiem for me,
54	And time yet for a hundred	And tiem yet for a hundred
55	indecisions,	indesizhons,
56	And for a hundred visions and	And for a hundred vizhons and
57	revisions,	revizhons,
58	Before the taking of a toast and tea.	Befor th taeking of a toest and tee.

Table H4: Recipes

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

#	TS	Proposed
1	NOODLE SOUP 2 quarts Chicken	NOODL SOOP 2 qorts Chiken
2	Consommé. 1 teaspoon finely chopped	Consomae. 1 teespoon fienly chopt
3	parsley. 1 recipe noodles cut very	parsly. 1 resipy noodls cut verry
4	fine (see below). PROCESS: Cook fowl	fien (see beloe). PROSESS: Cuuk foul
5	same as for Boiled Fowl (do not tie	saem as for Boild Foul (do not tie
6	in cheese cloth). Drain fowl from	in cheez cloth). Draen foul from
7	stock, and strain. When cold, remove	stok, and straen. When coeld, remoov
8	fat, and clear. Reheat, add noodles,	fat, and cleer. Reheet, ad noodls,
9	and simmer twenty minutes. Sprinkle	and simer twenty minits. Sprinkl
10	with parsley and serve very hot.	with parsly and surv verry hot.
11		
12	NOODLES 1 egg. 1/2 teaspoon salt.	NOODLS 1 eg. 1/2 teespoon sault.
13	Flour. Few grains nutmeg. PROCESS:	Flour. Fue graens nutmeg. PROSESS:
14	Beat egg slightly, add seasonings,	Beet eg slietly, ad seezonings,
15	add flour enough to make a stiff	ad flour enuf to maek a stif
16	dough. Knead on a floured board until	doe. Need on a flourd bord until
17	smooth and elastic. Roll out on a	smooth and elastik. Roel out on a
18	sheet as thin as paper, cover and let	sheet as thin as paeper, cuver and let
19	stand for half an hour. Roll loosely	stand for haf an our. Roel loosly
20	and cut the desired width, either in	and cut th dezierd width, eether in
21	threads or ribbons, unroll and	threds or ribons, unroel and
22	scatter over board; let lay half an	scater oever bord; let lae haf an
23	hour. Cook in boiling, salted water	our. Cuuk in boiling, saulted wauter
24	fifteen minutes, drain and add to	fifteen minits, draen and ad to
25	soup. Noodles may be cooked in	soop. Noodls mae be cuukt in
26	Consommé twenty minutes but the soup	Consomae twenty minits but th soop
27	will not be as clear as when noodles	wil not be as cleer as when noodls
28	are cooked previously.	ar cuukt preeviusly.
29		
30	BOILED BEEF Have five pounds of beef,	BOILD BEEF Hav fiev pounds of beef,
31	cut from the face of the rump. Wipe	cut from th faess of th rump. Wiep
32	meat, sprinkle with salt, pepper, and	meet, sprinkl with sault, peper, and
33	dredge with flour. Brown richly in an	drej with flour. Broun richly in an
34	iron skillet in some of its own fat	ieern skilet in sum of its oen fat
35	tried out, turning often. Remove to	tried out, turning ofen. Remoov to ketl
36	kettle and cover with boiling water.	and cuver with boiling wauter.
37	Add one tablespoon salt, one-half	Ad wun taeblspoon sault, wun-haf
38	teaspoon peppercorns, a bit of bay	teespoon pepercorns, a bit of bae leef,
39	leaf, one carrot sliced, one turnip	wun carrot sliest, wun turnip sliest,
40	sliced, and one-half onion sliced.	and wun-haf unyon sliest.
41	Add two sprays each of parsley and	Ad too spraes eech of parsly and
42	thyme and one of marjoram. Cover and	tiem and wun of marjoram. Cuver and
43	heat to boiling point. Skim when	heet to boiling point. Skim when
44	necessary. Reduce heat and simmer	nesesaery. Reduess heet and simer
45	until meat is tender (four or five	until meet is tender (foer or fiev
46	hours). Remove to serving platter.	ours). Remoov to surving plater.
47	Strain stock and use for soup or	Straen stok and uez for soop or
48	sauces. Serve meat with hot	sauses. Surv meet with hot
49	Horseradish Sauce. (For recipe see	Horsradish Saus. (For resipy see
50	page 51.)	paej 51.)
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Table H5: Most common words

#	TS	Proposed
1	the, a, to, for, on, they, his, n't,	th, a, to, for, on, thae, his, n't,
2	as, can, would, make, there, when,	as, can, wuud, maek, thaer, when,
3	me, into, your, than, then, more,	me, into, yuur, than, then, mor,
4	look, because, no, thing, only, very,	luuk, becauz, no, thing, oenly, verry,
5	any, us, work, should, school, too,	eny, us, wurk, shuud, scool, too,
6	state, high, another, out, while,	staet, hie, anuther, out, whiel,
7	student, same, seem, where, start,	stoodent, saem, seem, whaer, start,
8	show, place, few, company, right,	sho, plaess, fue, cumpany, riet,
9	question, government, off, night,	qeschon, guvernment, off, niet,
10	believe, happen, large, home, write,	beleev, hapen, larj, hoem, riet,
11	money, month, study, word, side, far,	muny, munth, study, wurd, sied, far,
12	little, since, around, sit, hour,	litl, sinss, around, sit, our,
13	line, ever, however, meet, include,	lien, ever, however, meet, inclood,
14	community, once, learn, minute(n),	comuenity, wunss, lurn, minit(n),
15	kid, ago, understand, together,	kid, ago, understand, together, creaet,
16	create, others, add, health, such,	uthers, ad, helth, such,
17	within, change, low, guy, moment,	within, chaenj, loe, gie, moement,
18	force, education, foot, toward,	forss, ejucaeshon, fuut, tord,
19	policy, music, actually, wait, send,	polisy, muezik, akchualy, waet, send,
20	build, nation, interest, experience,	bild, naeshon, interest, expeeri'enss,
21	kill, use(n), control, else, major,	kil, uess(n), controel, elss, maejor,
22	development, better, decide, heart,	development, beter, desied, hart,
23	light, police, return, report,	liet, poleess, return, report,
24	explain, develop, town, true,	explaen, develop, toun, troo,
25	difference, international, model,	diferenss, internashonal, model,
26	position, record(n), special,	pozishon, record(n), speshal,
27	support, matter, site, base, need,	suport, mater, siet, baess, need,
28	American, situation, figure, itself,	Amerrican, sichuaeshon, figuer, itself,
29	cover, practice, describe, patient,	cuver, practis, descrieb, paeshent,
30	movie, personal, third, baby, draw,	moovy, pursonal, thurd, baeby, draw,
31	source, choose, point, difficult,	sorss, chooz, point, dificult,
32	billion, period, realize, likely,	bilyon, peeriod, reealiez, liekly,
33	letter, single, south, campaign,	leter, singgl, south, campaen,
34	call, church, current, involve,	caul, church, curent, involv,
35	security, west, per, rest, fight,	secuerity, west, per, rest, fiet,
36	past, order, focus, blood, nature,	past, order, foecus, blud, naecher,
37	store, fine, page, common, race,	stor, fien, paej, comon, raess,
38	similar, usually, animal, shoot,	similar, uezhualy, animal, shoot,
39	artist, career, thus, exactly, size,	artist, career, thus, exaktly, siez,
40	occur, thought, quality, hard,	ocur, thaut, qolity, hard,
41	meeting, whatever, particularly,	meeting, whotever, particuelarly,
42	recognize, loss, herself, TV, deal,	recogniez, los, herself, TV, deel, lae,
43	lay, bill, arrive, sex, section,	bil, ariev, sex, sekshon,
44	skill, operation, ok, design, ten,	skil, operaeshon, OK, dezien, ten,
45	blue, clearly, truth, check, public,	bloo, cleerly, trooth, chek, publik,
46	guess, prove, claim, help, network,	ges, proov, claem, help, netwurk,
47	form, green, seat, trial, firm,	form, green, seet, trieal, furm,
48	management, tonight, close(v),	manejment, toniet, cloez(v),
49	theory, maintain, onto, employee,	theeory, maentaen, onto, employee,
50	head, apply, shake, chair, structure,	hed, aplie, shaek, chaer, strukcher,
51	weight, top, evening, unit, worry,	waet, top, eevning, uenit, wury,
52	individual, necessary, shoulder,	indivijual, nesesaery, shoelder,
53	dream	dreem
54		
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Table H6: Assorted words

#	TS	Proposed
1	pen, copy, happen,	pen, copy, hapen,
2	back, bubble, job,	bak, bubl, job,
3	tea, tight, button,	tee, tiet, buton,
4	city, better,	sity, beter,
5	day, ladder, odd,	dae, lader, od,
6	key, cock, school,	kee, cok, scool,
7	get, giggle, ghost,	get, gigl, goest,
8	church, match, nature,	church, mach, naecher,
9	judge, age, soldier,	juj, aej, soeljer,
10	fat, coffee, rough, move,	fat, cofy, ruf, moov,
11	thing, author, path,	thing, author, path,
12	this, other, smooth,	this, uther, smooth,
13	soon, cease, sister,	soon, seess, sister,
14	zero, zone, roses,	zeero, zoen, roezes,
15	ship, sure, station,	ship, shuur, staeshon,
16	pleasure, vision,	plezher, vizhon,
17	hot, whole, behind,	hot, hoel, behiend,
18	more, hammer, some,	mor, hamer, sum,
19	nice, know, funny, sun,	niess, noe, funy, sun,
20	ring, long, thanks, sung,	ring, long, thanks, sung,
21	light, valley, feel,	liet, valy, feel,
22	yet, use, beauty,	yet, uez (v) uess (n), buety,
23	wet, one, when, queen,	wet, wun, when, qeen,
24	dress, bed,	dres, bed,
25	lot, odd, wash,	lot, od, wosh,
26	strut, bud, love,	strut, bud, luv,
27	foot, good, put,	fuut, guud, puut,
28	fleece, day, streak,	fleess, dae, streek,
29	price, high, try,	priess, hie, tri,
30	choice, boy,	chois, boy,
31	goose, two, blue,	gooss, too, bloo,
32	goat, show, no, cold,	goet, sho, no, coeld,
33	mouth, now,	mouth, now,
34	near, here, serious,	neer, heer, seerius,
35	square, fair, various,	sqaer, faer, vaerius,
36	start, father,	start, faather,
37	thought, law,	thaut, law,
38	north, war,	north, wor,
39	cure, poor, jury,	cuer, puur, juury,
40	nurse, stir, courage,	nurss, stur, curej,
41	happy, radiation, glorious,	hapy, raediaeshon, glorius,
42	about, comma, common.	about, coma, comon.
43		
44		
45		

Table H7: Character count

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

#	Table	TS	Proposed
1	Gettysburg Address	1325	1286
2	The Tale of Peter Rabbit	1673	1614
3	The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock	1398	1326
4	Recipes	1649	1585
5	Most common words	1799	1770
6	Assorted words	813	793

Section I: Additional

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

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

#	Notes
1	The name of this spelling system is Soundspel.
2	
3	Further explanation of the reasoning behind this spelling system is
4	documented in:
5	Rondthaler, Edward and Edward J. Lias,
6	Dictionary of Simplified American Spelling
7	New York: The American Language Academy, 1986.
8	www.americanliteracy.com/resources/Dictionary_of_Simplified_American_Spelling
9	.pdf
10	particularly pages 15 and 285.
11	
12	The American Literacy Council has produced extensive videos in Soundspel:
13	- Learn to Read in Soundspel
14	- Learn Immersion English in Soundspel
15	and these are valuable resources.
16	
17	Robert McGehee also has additional extensive documentation.
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