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.

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#	Notes
1	Rules for derived and related words (continued):
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3	- The past tense of regular verbs is formed by appending <ed> if /@d/ is
4	spoken (e.g. <waisted> "wasted"), <d> if /d/ or /t/ is spoken (e.g.
5	<con'siderd, fixd> "considered, fixed"). The past tense of irregular verbs
6	is spelled as it's spoken, e.g. <kept> from <keep>.
7	- Unstressed final /Iks/ traditionally written "ics" is treated as if it's a
8	plural (and hence written <ics>) even if the corresponding singular form
9	(ending in /Ik/) is unknown or rarely used, e.g. <astro'fisics>
10	"astrophysics".
11	- For consistency with forms derived by appending "ly" to words ending
12	in <cl> "cal" (e.g. <practiclli> "practically" from <practicl>
13	"practical"), all forms derived by appending "ally" (pronounced /@li/ or
14	/li/) to words ending in <c> are written <clli>, e.g. <spe'cificlli>
15	"specifically" from <spe'cific> "specific".
16	
17	Disambiguating multigraphs:
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19	- Spellings involving digraphs (such as <ch, ss, ai, ur>) and trigraphs
20	(such as <arr, eer>) are generally read from left to right: the first
21	letter sequence that can be read as a multigraph should be read as one;
22	e.g. <layer> is read as <l-ay-er> /l'eI@`/.
23	- But the trigraphs <iai, uai> are read as <i> /i:/ or <u> /u:/ followed by
24	<ai> (spoken /aI/ at the end of words, /eI/ otherwise), e.g. <flucchuait,
25	raidiai> "fluctuate, radii".
26	- Since final /OI/ is spelled <oy>, final <oi> unambiguously represents the
27	two vowels /oUi/, e.g. <shoi> "showy" from <sho> "show".
28	- <oic> at the end of words is always spoken /oUIk/ (two separate vowels),
29	e.g. <stoic>.
30	- Except in compounds (e.g. <suuper'reejenel> "superregional"), double <rr>
31	always forms a trigraph with the vowel to its left, e.g. <Februerri>
32	"February" is read as <F-e-b-r-u-err-i>.
33	- In cases where the previous rules would lead to a misreading, Lytspel
34	recommends inserting a hyphen to indicate the correct reading, e.g.
35	<Cro-at, po-it, su-er, sheeps-hed> "Croat, poet, sewer, sheepshead".
36	- Multigraphs ending in <r> may be interrupted by a stress marker before
37	the final <r> and are still read as multigraphs, e.g. <co-ope'raition,
38	hor'rific> "cooperation, horrific". The multigraph <ss> is broken in the
39	middle, e.g. <as'sumption> "assumption".
40	- Other multigraphs are never interrupted by a stress marker, hence in such
41	cases a marker has the same effect as a hyphen: it indicates that the
42	letters to the left and to the right of it should be read in isolation,
43	e.g. <co'operait> "cooperate".
44	- In particular, the vowel multigraphs <aw, ay, ow, oy> /O:, eI, aU, OI/
45	are NOT broken in the rare cases where a stressed vowel follows. Contrast
46	<draw'ee> "drawee" with <a'waik> "awake".
47	- Hyphens are generally not inserted between a base word and a suffix, e.g.
48	<truer> from <tru> "true".
49	- After a prefix or the first part of a compound, a hyphen is only inserted
50	if the last letter of the first part and the first letter of the second
51	part would otherwise form one of the combinations <oa, oi, oo, ou, iu>
52	(each of which represents a single vowel), e.g. <thro-away, co-ig'zist>
53	"throwaway, coexist". In other cases, no hyphens are inserted, e.g.
54	<shorthand>.