

International English Spelling Congress

The scheme summarized below was one of 35 that passed the sifting process and was forwarded to the Expert Commission following the first session of the Congress.

IESC 2

Lytspel: A Simple Phonetic Respelling for the English Language

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The following remarks represent the content of my IESC submission in a more accessible fashion.

«Double guillemets» are used around Lytspel examples, while «single guillemets» surround traditional spellings. Phonetic symbols, enclosed in /slashes/, use the SAMPA alphabet, an easier-to-type version of the International Phonetic Alphabet.

The abbreviation RP stands for Received Pronunciation – the form of English spoken in the United Kingdom, while GA stands for General American – English as typically spoken in the United States.

Stress

The syllable that carries the primary stress in a word is preceded by an apostrophe, e.g. «dis'cuss, in'telijent, co'miti» «discuss, intelligent, committee». No stress marker is used if a word has just one syllable or if the first syllable carries the primary stress, e.g. «big, camel».

Consonants

Most consonants are written as expected: «b» as in «bed», «ch» as in «much», «d» as in «desk», «f» as in «fat», «h» as in «hot», «l» as in «leg», «m» as in «mad», «n» as in «now», «ng» as in «long», «p» as in «pop», «r» as in «run», «sh» as in «ship», «t» as in «test», «v» as in «ever», «w» as in «west, wen» «...when», «y» as in «yet».

«g» is always pronounced as hard /g/ as in «big, garden», while soft /dʒ/ is always written «j» as in «joy, dijit» «...digit».

«th» is only used for voiceless /t/ as in «thin», while «dh» is used for voiced /D/ as in «dhem» «them».

«zh» is used for /ʒ/ as in «plezher» «pleasure».

The sound /k/ is written as «c» or «k», depending on context:

- «k» is used before «e, i, y», e.g. «keep, king, kynd, calkyu'laition» ‹...kind, calculation›
- «k» is also used before «h» to prevent confusion with the digraph «ch» /tʃ/, e.g. «lunkhed» ‹lunkhead›
- «c» is used before any other letter, e.g. «cat, cost, crisp»
- «c» is also used at the end of words ending in unstressed /{k/ or /lk/, e.g. «mainiac, public» ‹maniac...›
- «k» is used at the end of other words ending in /k/, e.g. «book, drink, quik, speek» ‹...quick, speak›

The sound /s/ is written as «c», «s», or «ss», depending on context:

- «c» is used between any vowel and a vowel starting with «e, i, y», e.g. «deecent, ix'plicit, di'cyd» ‹decent, explicit, decide›
- «ss» is used between any vowel and a vowel starting with «a, o, u», e.g. «as'sault, epissoad, as'sumption» ‹assault, episode, assumption›. If a stressed syllable starts with «ss», the stress marker is inserted before the second «s».
- «ss» is also used at the end of words except after any of the consonants /f, k, p, t, T/, e.g. «less, miss, evidenss» ‹...evidence›
- «s» is used anywhere else, e.g. «sun, desk, chips, up'sets» ‹...upsets›
- «s» is also used in the prefixes «dis, mis» regardless of which letter follows, e.g. «disa'gree, misunder'stand» ‹disagree, misunderstand›

The sound /z/ is written as «s» or «z», depending on context:

- «s» is used between two vowels, e.g. «visit, eesi, dusen, di'syr» ‹...easy, dozen, desire›
- «s» is also used at the end of words except after any of the consonants /f, k, p, t, T/, e.g. «his, wishes, meens, paus» ‹...means, pause›
- «z» is used anywhere else, e.g. «zeero, ig'zact» ‹zero, exact›

Vowels

The five primary short vowels are written as expected: «a» as in «cat», «e» as in «pen», «i» as in «big», «o» as in «dog», «u» as in «club».

If these vowels occur at the end of words, «h» is appended, e.g. «Yaaweh, eh, huh» ‹Yahweh...›.

The other vowels and diphthongs are written as follows:

- «aa» /A/ as in «paam, faadher» ‹palm, father›
- «ai» /eɪ/ as in «aim, faiss» ‹...face›. Written «ay» if it occurs at the end of words or before another vowel, e.g. «play, layer».

- «au» /O:/ as in «auther, paus» ‹author, pause›. Written «aw» if it occurs at the end of words or before another vowel, e.g. «law, drawing».
- «ee» /i:/ as in «tree, teem» ‹...team›. Written «i» if it occurs unstressed at the end of words or before another vowel, e.g. «fansi, ne'ceciti, vidio, cri'aition» ‹fancy, necessity, video, creation›. This spelling is also used at the end of personal pronouns (e.g. «shi, wi» ‹she, we›) and at the end of prefixes (e.g. «anti'soashel, prisu'poas» ‹antisocial, presuppose›).
- «oa» /oU/ as in «boat, hoam» ‹...home›. Written «o» if it occurs at the end of words or before another vowel, e.g. «sho, po'etic» ‹show, poetic›. This spelling is also used at the end of prefixes, e.g. «jio'fisics, thurmody'namics» ‹geophysics, thermodynamics›.
- «oi» /OI/ as in «oil, point». Written «oy» if it occurs at the end of words or before another vowel, e.g. «boy, royel» ‹...royal›.
- «oo» /U/ as in «book»
- «ou» /aU/ as in «mouth, doun» ‹...down›. Written «ow» if it occurs at the end of words or before another vowel, e.g. «now, power».
- «uu» /u:/ as in «muun, ix'cluud» ‹moon, exclude›. Written «u» if it occurs at the end of words or before another vowel, e.g. «clu, sichu'aition» ‹clue, situation›.
- «iu» (/yU/ or /ju:/) as in «valiu, kiut» ‹value, cute›
- The spelling «ue» is used in words that are typically spoken with /yU/ or /ju:/ in RP, with /u:/ or /U/ in GA, e.g. «due, nuetrel, tuen» ‹...neutral, tune›.
- «y» /aI/ as in «pryss, styl, dry» ‹price, style...›. Written «ai» if it occurs before another vowel (e.g. «dai'amiter, quaiet» ‹diameter, quiet›) or at the end of words after another vowel (e.g. «raidiai» ‹radii›), to prevent confusion with the consonant «y» /j/ (as in «yet»).

The Schwa

The schwa /@/ is an unstressed and neutral vowel that occurs frequently in English words. Lytspel writes it as «u» whenever the traditional spelling contains this vowel, e.g. «album, nurvuss» ‹...nervous›. Otherwise, «e» is generally used, e.g. «camel, problem, sentrel» ‹...central›.

A schwa immediately preceding the primarily stressed syllable is represented by one of the other three vowel letters («a, i, o», but not «y») if that's the traditional representation, e.g. «a» in «a'bout» ‹about›, «i» in «imaji'naition» ‹imagination›, «o» in «com'piut» ‹compute›.

At the end of words, the schwa is always written «a», e.g. «extra, daita» ‹...data›.

Between some consonant pairs at the end of words, the schwa is omitted:

- Final /s@I/ is written «ssl», e.g. «counssl, mussl» ‹council, muscle›.
- Final /z@I/ is written «sl», e.g. «pro'poasl, pusl» ‹proposal, puzzle›.

- /@/ is omitted between any of /b, p, d, t, f, g, k/ and final /l/, e.g. «flexibl, midl, litl, singgl, articl» ‹flexible, middle, little, single, article›. An exception is the suffix «ful» (spoken by some with a schwa), e.g. «helpful».
- Final /z@m/ is written «sm», e.g. «criticism, sarcasm».
- /@/ is omitted between /D/ and final /m/, e.g. «algeridhm, ridhm» ‹algorithm, rhythm›.

Vowel Spellings before R

«r» is doubled after several short vowels to prevent mispronunciations:

- Write /{r/ as «arr», e.g. «carri» ‹carry› – «ar» is pronounced /Ar/ as in «dark»
- Write /Er/ as «err», e.g. «merri» ‹merry› – «er» is pronounced /@`/ as in «number»
- Write /Qr/ as «orr», e.g. «sorri» ‹sorry› – «or» is pronounced /O:r/ as in «north»
- Write /Vr/ as «urr», e.g. «current» – «ur» is pronounced /3:/ as in «turn»

Spellings Involving Several Sounds

- /i:@/ and /l@/ are written «ia», e.g. «meediam, vairiabl, airia» ‹medium, variable, area›.
- /i:@`/ is written «ier», e.g. «thieri» ‹theory›.
- /oU@/ is written «oe», e.g. «boe, coe'lition» ‹boa, coalition›.
- /u:@/ and /U@/ are written «ua», e.g. «acchual, influanss» ‹actual, influence›.
- /ju:@/ and /jU@/ are written «iua», e.g. «manial» ‹manual›.
- /kw/ is written «qu», e.g. «quit»; the letter «q» only occurs in this combination.
- /ks/ is written «x», e.g. «mix, next, axident» ‹...accident›.
- Since «ng» represents the single sound /N/ (as in «long»), /ng/ is written «n'g» if a stress marker is needed in this position (e.g. «in'grain» ‹ingrain›), «nng» otherwise (e.g. «cairnngorm» ‹cairnngorm›).
- Before /k/, «n» is pronounced /N/ rather than /n/ (e.g. «bank, tranquil, dis'tinct» ‹...distinct›), except if «n» and /k/ belong to different parts of a compound (e.g. «raincoat») or if a word starts with any of «con, en, in, non, un» followed by a /k/ sound (e.g. «con'cluusion, en'counter, in'compitent, noncon'formist, un'cleer» ‹conclusion, encounter, incompetent, nonconformist, unclear›).
- If /Nk/ is spoken where the preceding rule suggests /nk/, the /N/ is written «ng», e.g. «congker, ingk, ungction» ‹conker|conquer, ink, unction›. Some words starting with «con» or «in» are pronounced with /n/ by some speakers, with /N/ by others; in such cases, «n» is used, e.g. «conquest, increment».
- /n/ is written «nn» if it occurs before /k/ in places where «n» would be spoken /N/, e.g. «canncan, melenncoli» ‹cancan, melancholy›.

Spellings Used at the End of Words

- Final «yr» is pronounced /al@`/ (e.g. «fyr» ‹fire›), while elsewhere it's pronounced regularly as /alr/ (e.g. «vyruss» ‹virus›).
- Final /O:l/ is written «all», e.g. «ball».
- Final /S@n/ is written «tion», e.g. «section, per'mition, miu'sition» ‹section, permission, musician›.
- Final /Z@n/ is written «sion», e.g. «vision, i'quaision» ‹...equation›.
- The «tion» and «sion» spellings are preserved in derived words (e.g. «ri'laitionship, o'caisionel» ‹relationship, occasional›), even if the derived form is irregular (e.g. «nationel» ‹national› from «naition» ‹nation›).

Homophones and Irregular Words

- «ey» ‹eye› is written irregularly to distinguish it from «y» ‹y› and for easier recognition in compounds such as «fishey» ‹fisheye›.
- «noa» ‹know› is written somewhat irregularly to distinguish it from «no».
- «oa» ‹owe› is written somewhat irregularly since a verb with just one letter could be confusing, and also to distinguish it from the interjection «o» ‹oh›.
- «tuu» ‹too or two› is written somewhat irregularly to distinguish it from «tu» ‹to›.
- The vowels in the articles «dhe, a, an» ‹the...› retain their traditional spelling.

Rules for Derived and Related Words

- In front of suffixes starting with «e, i, y», final «c» is changed to «k», e.g. «trafiking» ‹trafficking› from «trafic» ‹traffic›.
- Final «c» remains unchanged in front of such suffixes if its pronunciation changes from /k/ to /s/, e.g. «publicist» from «public».
- In front of suffixes consisting in a single consonant («d, n, s»), final «i» /i:/ becomes «ie» to mark it as long, e.g. «studied» from «studi» ‹study›.
- To prevent misreadings, final «o» /oU/ is changed back to «oa» and final «u» /u:/ to «uu» in front of the same suffixes, e.g. «foload» ‹followed› from «folo» ‹follow›, «shuus» ‹shoes› from «shu» ‹shoe›.
- A schwa /@/ at the start of suffixes is written as «a» if the base word ends in /i(:)/ or /u:/, e.g. «eesiast» ‹easiest› from «eesi» ‹easy›, «duabl» ‹doable› from «du» ‹do›, «a'greeabl» ‹agreeable› from «a'gree» ‹agree›. This ensures consistency with the combined spellings «ia» and «ua» used elsewhere and prevents confusion with «ie» in words such as «studied». But r-colored schwa remains «er», e.g. «eesier» ‹easier›.

- Schwas omitted between certain consonants and final «l» or «m» (see “The Schwa” above) are restored as «e» in front of the suffixes «ait/et, erri, ism, ist, oid, uss, ys» «ate, ary..., ous, ise/ize» as well as before stressed «ee», e.g. «en’capselait» «encapsulate» from «capssl» «capsule», «vandelism» «vandalism» from «vandl» «vandal», «voakelist» «vocalist» from «voacl» «vocal», «lybe’lee» «libelee» from «lybl» «libel».
- Other end-of-word spellings are preserved in all derived forms as long as the base word doesn’t change (except for possible shifts of stress), e.g. «weeks, weekli» «...weekly» from «week», «classic» from «class», «A’merrican» «American» from «A’merrica» «America», «fansiful» «fanciful» from «fansi» «fancy», «di’stroyd» «destroyed» from «di’stroy» «destroy», «hyer» «higher» from «hy» «high», «in’spyrd» «inspired» from «in’spyr» «inspire», «calling» from «call», «freshen» from «fresh».
- They are also preserved in compounds, e.g. «bakground, fyrwurks» «background, fireworks».
- If the pronunciation of the base word itself changes (beyond mere shifts of stress), the spelling reflects this, e.g. «creecher» «creature» from «cri’ait» «create»; «dis’cution» «discussion» from «dis’cuss» «discuss», «men’taliti» «mentality» from «mentl» «mental».
- The past tense of regular verbs is formed by appending «ed» if /@d/ is spoken (e.g. «waisted» «wasted»), «d» if /d/ or /t/ is spoken (e.g. «con’siderd, fixd» «considered, fixed»). The past tense of irregular verbs is spelled as it’s spoken, e.g. «kept» from «keep».
- Unstressed final /lks/ traditionally written «ics» is treated as if it’s a plural (and hence written «ics») even if the corresponding singular form (ending in /lk/) is unknown or rarely used, e.g. «astro’fisics» «astrophysics».
- For consistency with forms derived by appending «li» «ly» to words ending in «cl» «cal» (e.g. «practiclli» «practically» from «practicl» «practical»), all forms derived by appending «ally» (pronounced /@li:/ or /li:/) to words ending in «c» are written «cli», e.g. «spe’cificlli» «specifically» from «spe’cific» «specific».

Disambiguating Multigraphs

- Spellings involving digraphs (such as «ch, ss, ai, ur») and trigraphs (such as «arr, eer») are generally read from left to right: the first letter sequence that can be read as a multigraph should be read as one; e.g. «layer» is read as «l-ay-er» /l’el@`/.
- But the trigraphs «iai, uai» are read as «i» /i:/ or «u» /u:/ followed by «ai» (spoken /a/ at the end of words, /e/ otherwise), e.g. «flucchuait, raidiai» «fluctuate, radii».
- Since final /OI/ is spelled «oy», final «oi» unambiguously represents the two vowels /oUi:/, e.g. «shoi» «showy» from «sho» «show».
- «oic» at the end of words is always spoken /oUik/ (two separate vowels), e.g. «stoic».

- Except in compounds (e.g. «suuper'reejenel» 'superregional'), double «rr» always forms a trigraph with the vowel to its left, e.g. «Februerrri» 'February' is read as «F-e-b-r-u-err-i».
- In cases where the previous rules would lead to a misreading, Lytspel recommends inserting a hyphen to indicate the correct reading, e.g. «Cro-at, po-it, su-er, sheeps-hed» 'Croat, poet, sewer, sheepshead'.
- Multigraphs ending in «r» may be interrupted by a stress marker before the final «r» and are still read as multigraphs, e.g. «co-ope'raiton, hor'rific» 'cooperation, horrific'. The multigraph «ss» is broken in the middle, e.g. «as'sumption» 'assumption'.
- Other multigraphs are never interrupted by a stress marker, hence in such cases a marker has the same effect as a hyphen: it indicates that the letters to the left and to the right of it should be read in isolation, e.g. «co'operait» 'cooperate'.
- In particular, the vowel multigraphs «aw, ay, ow, oy» /O:, eI, aU, OI/ are NOT broken in the rare cases where a stressed vowel follows. Contrast «draw'ee» 'drawee' with «a'waik» 'awake'.
- Hyphens are generally not inserted between a base word and a suffix, e.g. «truer» from «tru» 'true'.
- After a prefix or the first part of a compound, a hyphen is only inserted if the last letter of the first part and the first letter of the second part would otherwise form one of the combinations «oa, oi, oo, ou, iu» (each of which represents a single vowel), e.g. «thro-away, co-ig'zist» 'throwaway, coexist'. In other cases, no hyphens are inserted, e.g. «shorthand».

Spelling of Proper Nouns

- Proper nouns that are in widespread and general use should preferably be respelled, e.g. «Lunden, Juupiter, Mici'cipi» 'London, Jupiter, Mississippi'. This might also apply to the names of well-known dead persons, e.g. «Wilyem Shaixpeer, Juulyuss Seeser» 'William Shakespeare, Julius Caesar'.
- Personal, family, and company names are spelled as their owners prefer it.
- If Irish names starting with «O'» are respelled, the capitalized «O» followed by a stress marker and a capital letter represents /oU/, hence «O'Coner, O'Neel» 'O'Connor, O'Neil' would be regular respellings.
- Scottish and Irish names traditionally starting with «Mc» or «Mac» /m@k/ followed by a capitalized and stressed second syllable may be respelled by writing «Mc» followed by a capital letter instead of a stress marker, e.g. «McAdem, McDonel, McCarti» 'McAdam, McDonnell, McCarty'.

Accents

Lytspel has been designed as some kind of “global compromise.” It aims to keep the phonetic principle reasonably intact for all varieties of spoken English, and in particular for RP (Received Pronunciation) and GA (General American).

- Lytspel, like traditional spelling (TS), represents a rhotic accent; in non-rhotic accents, certain letter sequences may therefore be spoken in the same way, e.g. «er» as in «number» and «a» as in «extra», «ar» as in «hard» and «aa» as in «paam» ⟨palm⟩.
- The spelling «ue» is used in words that are typically spoken with /yU/ or /ju:/ in RP, with /u:/ or /U/ in GA, e.g. «due, nuetrel, tuen» ⟨...neutral, tune⟩.
- Lytspel preserves the *horse/hoarse* (or *north/force*) distinction that is now rare in both RP and GA, but still exists in other accents such as Irish and Scottish English. «or» is used for «horss, north, order» ⟨horse...⟩, «oar» for «hoarss, foarss, board» ⟨hoarse, force...⟩.

In other cases, Lytspel resolves differences between RP and GA by consistently choosing one spelling – typically the one that keeps the written language more similar to TS or else is shorter:

- /{/ («a») is preferred for vowels otherwise spoken as /A/, /eI/, or /Q/, e.g. «last, patent, rath» ⟨...wrath⟩.
- /A/ («aa») is preferred for vowels otherwise spoken as /eI/, e.g. «to'maato» ⟨tomato⟩.
- /al/ («y», «ai» before vowels) is preferred for vowels otherwise spoken as /i:/, e.g. «nydher» ⟨neither⟩.
- /E/ («e») is preferred for vowels otherwise spoken as /eI/ or /i:/, e.g. «a'gen, lezher» ⟨again, leisure⟩.
- /I/ («i») is preferred for vowels otherwise spoken as /aI/, e.g. «di'rect» ⟨direct⟩.
- /I/ is also preferred for vowels otherwise spoken as /i:/ (e.g. «afro'disiac» ⟨aphrodisiac⟩), unless their traditional representation is ⟨ee⟩ (e.g. «been»).
- /i:/ («ee», «i» before vowels) is preferred for vowels otherwise spoken as /eI/, e.g. «beeta» ⟨beta⟩.
- /Q/ («o») is preferred for vowels otherwise spoken as /O:/, /oU/, or /V/, e.g. «cloth, process, from».
- /oU/ («oa») is preferred for vowels otherwise spoken as /O:/, e.g. «sloath» ⟨sloth⟩.
- /U/ («oo») is preferred for vowels otherwise spoken as /u:/, e.g. «hoof».
- /Ir/ («ir») is preferred for r-colored vowels otherwise spoken as /3:/, e.g. «squirel» ⟨squirrel⟩.
- /3:/ («ur») is preferred for r-colored vowels otherwise spoken as /A(r)/, e.g. «clurk» ⟨clerk⟩.

- /w/ («w») is preferred if a sound preceding a vowel is otherwise spoken as /ju:/ or /jU/, e.g. «jagwar» «jaguar».
- If a vowel is spoken as a schwa or omitted altogether in some regions, as /a/ elsewhere, Lytspel generally uses «i» /I/ as a compromise, e.g. «ajil» «agile».
- Otherwise, if a vowel is spoken either with a full vowel sound or else reduced to a schwa or omitted altogether, Lytspel tends to write the full version, e.g. «categoari, militerri, poartrait, python, testimoani» «category, military, portrait, python, testimony».
- /z/ («s» or «z», depending on position) is preferred for vowels otherwise spoken as /s/, e.g. «i'rais, talizmen» «erase, talisman».
- If a consonant is commonly spoken as either /Z/ or /S/, final «sion» /Z@n/ is preserved if it's already the traditional ending (e.g. «con'vursion» «conversion»), otherwise /S/ (usually «sh») is preferred, e.g. «Aisha» «Asia».
- /si:/ (depending on position, but often «ci») is preferred for sequences otherwise spoken as /S/, e.g. «hecian» «hessian».
- /zi:/ (depending on position, but often «si») is preferred for sequences otherwise spoken as /Z/, e.g. «Ma'laisia» «Malaysia».
- /ti:/ («ti» before vowels) is preferred for sequences otherwise spoken as one of /S, Si:, tS, tSi:/, e.g. «sentiant, con'sortiam, bestial, bestierrri» «sentient, consortium, bestial, bestiary».
- If a letter is commonly either spoken or silent, Lytspel tends to preserve it, e.g. «platinum, trait» (not «platnum, tray»).
- If speakers in different regions tend to stress different syllables, Lytspel usually places the stress early rather than late, e.g. «decaid, weekend» «decade...». But in the case of originally foreign words where a late stress placement corresponds to the pronunciation in the original language, it is often preserved, e.g. «ca'feen» «caffeine».
- Other differences are usually unique to just one or very few words. In such cases, Lytspel generally prefers the pronunciation that is more similar to the traditional written form, e.g. «cordial, figer, shediul» «...figure, schedule» (rather than «corjel, figyer, skejuul»).
- In a few cases, one pronunciation is preferred because it is more similar to a related word, e.g. «pryveci» «privacy» from «pryvet» «private».

Sample: Dhe Getisburg Adress (The Gettysburg Address)

Foar scoar and seven yeers a'go our faadhers braut foarth on dhiss continent, a nue naition, con'seevd in Liberti, and dedicaited tu dhe propo'sition dhat all men ar cri'aited eequel.

Now wi ar en'gaijd in a grait sivel wor, testing wedher dhat naition, or eni naition so con'seevd and so dedicaited, can long en'duer. Wi ar met on a grait batl-feeld ov dhat

wor. Wi hav cum tu dedicait a poartion ov dhat feeld, as a fynel resting plaiss for dhoas hu heer gaiv dhair lyvs dhat dhat naition myt liv. It is aulto'gedher fiting and proper dhat wi shood du dhiss.

But, in a larjer senss, wi can not dedicait – wi can not consicrait – wi can not halo – dhiss ground. Dhe braiv men, living and ded, hu strugld heer, hav consicraited it, far a'buw our poor power tu ad or di'tract. Dhe wurld wil litl noat, nor long ri'member wot wi say heer, but it can never fer'get wot dhay did heer. It is for uss dhe living, radher, tu bee dedicaited heer tu dhe un'finishd wurk wich dhay hu faut heer hav dhuss far so nobli ad'vanssd. It is radher for uss tu bee heer dedicaited tu dhe grait task ri'maining bi'foar uss – dhat from dhees onerd ded wi taik in'creessd di'voation tu dhat caus for wich dhay gaiv dhe last fool mezher ov di'voation – dhat wi heer hylly ri'solv dhat dhees ded shal not hav dyd in vain – dhat dhiss naition, under God, shal hav a nue burth ov freedem – and dhat government ov dhe peepl, by dhe peepl, for dhe peepl, shal not perrish from dhe urth.

Links

- Online converter: <https://www.lytspel.org/> (also allows converting plain text, HTML, or epub files into Lytspel)
- Comprehensive dictionary: <https://github.com/ChristianSi/lytspel/blob/master/data/lytspel-dict.csv> (105,000 entries, see <https://github.com/ChristianSi/lytspel/blob/master/files.md> for a description of the format of this file and the files used to generate it)
- Repository containing all source code and data files: <https://github.com/ChristianSi/lytspel>