

English • Spelling • Society

Personal View

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The self-expression medium
for Society members

The views expressed here are the author's and are not necessarily shared by the Society, or a majority of its members.

The Author

Ken Goodwin is an accountant with British and Australian qualifications. Ken resides in Australia, but has spent extensive periods in Brazil and Spain.

It was during his stay in the latter that he became interested in the phonetic qualities of Spanish, which contrasted with the chaos of English, despite a common alphabet and similar form of pronunciation.

The Simplified Spelling Society

Aim: The reform of English spelling for the benefit of learners and users throughout the world.

Objectives:

- A. To publicize the unnecessary difficulties of English spelling and the benefits that its simplification would bring.
- B. To raise awareness of the alphabetic principle, its corruption during the long history of written English, and its more rational application in other languages.
- C. To promote research and debate on way of reforming English spelling, and to prepare a graded set of proposals for relating word-forms more predictably to speech-sounds.
- D. To help co-ordinate proposals for English spelling reform across both English-speaking and non English-speaking countries.
- E. To persuade the public, opinion formers, policy-makers and relevant agencies of the need for and practical possibilities of reforming English

Yurabet (1997)

*towards a common International
alphabet & form of pronunciation*

by Ken Goodwin

This paper explores the possibilities of converting English spelling into a phonemic system, consistent with the phonemic requirements of other European languages, making all of them easier to learn both for native and non-native speakers.

It makes no attempt to justify spelling reform, as this subject has been amply explored in previous publications by many writers.

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In this article, Traditional Orthography uses normal print, *Cut Spelling* uses *italics* and **Yurabet** uses **bold print**. **Yurabet** options not adopted use ***bold *print**.

Message for those who favour gradual evolution:

Ceynjng owvr tuw desiml kurunsy kud hav byn a bit ov a xok. So furst wy xud hav ceynjd qu xilings. Qen, wen qu dust had setld, wy wud hav ceynjd qu pens.

Introduction

Many schemes of simplified spelling approach the problem by evolving the language from its historical base. They often respect whole chunks of traditional custom, however illogical these may be. They are backward-looking rather than forward-looking. Others use impractical letter-symbols and written accents to try to achieve academic perfection.

In contrast to these approaches, **Yurabet** is a practical and modern phonemic alphabet, designed with specific purposes in mind. These purposes are closely related to current and future communications needs in Europe and between continents, given modern telecommunications systems and freer cross-border trade. This breach with the past enables the rules of **Yurabet** to be quite simple and dogmatically directed towards the most logical sound/ symbol relationships. The freedom of this approach is impressive, enabling objectives to be achieved with minimum effort.

In particular, **Yurabet** accepts the 26 letter-symbols of the standard English computer keyboard and also the most common form of pronunciation of each letter-symbol. **Yurabet** contains no written accents, irrespective of language. Sound and letter-symbols are matched dogmatically. However, there are 30+ (some say 40+) individual sounds in the English language and these have to be accommodated into the 26 letter-symbols. So the principle of closest fit applies and some compromises are necessary. These compromises are not that great given that some of the supposed 40+ sounds, when analysed, are actually combinations of existing sounds which already correspond to individual letter-symbols.

Yurabet does not choose an existing form of pronunciation or dialect. It does, however, impose a common (cross-region, cross-country) form of pronunciation, selecting the simplest form in each situation. A spoken text will be understood by the residents in any region or country, although the spoken accent will not necessarily be familiar.

This is an important characteristic of **Yurabet**, given that the form of pronunciation which emerges will be common to all European residents and in the world scenario, thus facilitating international communication. The ultimate practicality test will be when a person reasonably versed in **Yurabet**, after say a day's training, is able to read a text in a language, with which he/she is totally unfamiliar, and be fully understood by a native of that language.

One of the criticisms of an "absolutely" phonemic language is the difficulty in accepting radical change. Of course, the changes needed are proportionate to the level of existing chaos. Chaos can be "organised" or "disorganised", the former meaning simple conversion rules can be established to link Traditional Orthography with Yurabet. German is a good example of organised chaos.

On the other hand, disorganised chaos refers to anarchy in the sound/symbol relationship. The clearest example of this is English, with French coming a distant second. Portuguese, Spanish and Italian are substantially non-chaotic in structure.

Purposes of Yurabet

- * To simplify learning a mother tongue.
- * To simplify learning a foreign language.
- * To provide a practical replacement for the International Phonetic Alphabet.
- * To provide a consistent code of conversion from languages using a non-roman alphabet.
- * To help English retain its current position as the leading medium of international communication.

Structure

Yurabet uses the existing traditional vowels a e i o u in their most common and simple English application, which also tends to be the most common and simple application in European languages.

In **Yurabet**, the letter y ceases to be a vowel-consonant hybrid and becomes a fully fledged vowel. Consequently, **Yurabet** has 6 vowels and 20 consonants. Combinations of two or more vowels can be (and in **Yurabet** are) structured to always include y. In any vowel combination, the traditional vowels will only appear once or not at all.

Yurabet uses the existing consonants b d f g h j k l m n p r s t v w z also in their most common and simple English and European application. This leaves the letters c q x which require special attention.

The letter c initially becomes redundant (success = **skses**). It is reallocated in the Italian tradition to the (English) ch tch sound. Thus chap = **cap** (but cap = **kap**); pitch = **pic** (but pick = **pik**). The letter x also becomes initially redundant (axe = **aks**) and is reallocated in the Portuguese tradition to the (English) sh ti ci ssi sound. Thus shop = **xop**; detention = **dtenxn**; suspicion = **sspixn**; possession = **pzexn**.

The letter q is also redundant (quiet = **kwayut**) and is reallocated to a sound common in English, but which corresponds to no letter-symbol, that is th. So thick = **qik**. In northern and central Spain, the th pronunciation is widely used for c before e or i. However, under the principle of simplest application, Barcelona would be spelt **Barselona** (pronounced as such in southern Spain and Latin America) not ***Barqelona**. Over time, one would expect the q sound to disappear altogether as it has in Ireland and Latin America.

Capital letters are used in the middle of words to eliminate written accents in all languages, where the stress is not where you would expect it to be. For instance, in English the stress is commonly on the first vowel of a word. So where it is not a capital letter is used. For instance, possibility = **posiblility**, but possible = **posibl**.

See [appendix A](#), "Alphabet revisited", for the complete **Yurabet** alphabet, and [Appendix B](#), "Sample proverbs and idioms", in which familiar expressions, written in **Yurabet**, can hopefully be recognised.

Extensive examples of the structure are shown in [Appendix D](#), "Confusion reins, rains, reigns", and [Appendix E](#), "Sample texts".

Doubling up on similar sounds

As mentioned previously, to fit the excessive number of individual sounds into the 26 letter alphabet, some compromise is required. This means certain letter-symbols are used for two similar or adjacent sounds, usually a voiced and unvoiced version of the same sound. In doing this, it is important that the resulting distortion in pronunciation does not create misunderstanding (although it will sound a little strange). It is also important that we resist the temptation to add letter-symbols to the 26 letter alphabet.

The letter q is our first example of use of a single letter-symbol to represent two similar sounds, under the principle of closest fit. Thus, that becomes **qat** even though the th sound in that is slightly different to the th sound in thick. The former is voiced and the latter is basically the same sound but unvoiced.

The other consonants which double up in English **Yurabet** are g h j. These consonants are also characterised by the voiced/ unvoiced relationship of similar sounds. The letter g is used in **Yurabet** for all hard g sounds and continues to be used at the end of the present participle. Thus, get (voiced g) stays the same (get) and standing (unvoiced g) = **standng**.

The letter h is voiced or throaty as in loch (**loh**), in the Spanish gente (**hente**) and in the German acht (**aht**). It is also common in arab names, such as **Ahmed, Mohamed**. It is unvoiced as in hat (**hat**).

The letter j is voiced as in gem (**jem**) and unvoiced as in pleasure (**plejr**). The voiced version also appears in Argentinian Spanish: yo is pronounced **jo** for example. The unvoiced version appears regularly in French and Portuguese (Georges/ **Jorj** and Jacinta/ **Jasinta**). This produces occasional anomalies in English, such as in ledger and leisure (**lejr** and **lejr**), which are of no great significance in the overall context.

An alternative which has been rejected as too complicated is the use of ***dj** for the English voiced use (just = ***djust**), with j applied as in the French/ Portuguese current use. Another rejected alternative would be to use ***jh** for the French/ Portuguese sound, but this also is too complicated. Another alternative would be to use voiced sh (**x**) for the French /Portuguese sound (in English, pleasure = ***plexr**). However, this would also create problems in French and Portuguese. In the final analysis, natural language development might produce a merger of these two adjacent sounds.

In the voiced/ unvoiced arena are also the consonants n r s. The letter n is commonly voiced in most European languages. However, it can have a nasal or unvoiced sound in French and Portuguese. In both cases, n has a similar (voiced) sound to that used in English; but it is also used nasally. In French, the nasal sound is written into the word, eg non. In Portuguese, it is recognised by the use of the tilde, eg não. With international communications predominating in the future, one would expect both the nasal n in French and the tilde in Portuguese to lose importance and eventually disappear from the written word.

The letter r has various acceptable forms of pronunciation. In Scotland, USA, Italy, Portugal and Spain it is voiced. In the latter two cases double rr and r at the start of a word are rolled. However, in Brazilian Portuguese they are swallowed. The German r is throaty, the French r is unvoiced and in England r is widely ignored at the middle or end of a word. **Yurabet** in all cases uses the single r and accepts that the mainstream **Yurabet** form of pronunciation, as is common in Scotland, USA, Italy, Portugal and Spain, will be different to these other forms.

The letter s is bitten off in Chile at the end of words. **Yurabet** accepts this variation on normal Spanish pronunciation as a regional difference from mainstream **Yurabet**.

This brings us back to the versatile y. **Yurabet** uses y in its existing context as well as in replacing ce ea e+consonant+e. Therefore: yet = **yet**, but meet = **myt**, meat = **myt** and complete = **kmplyt**. It is considered that y in this expanded role does not have to be considered as a vowel-consonant hybrid; it simply becomes the sixth vowel.

Double vowels using y

Earlier reference was made to the restrictions on vowel combinations, with the traditional vowels a e i o u not being allowed to combine with each other. Similarly, for simplicity, these same vowels are not doubled, although technically they could be. Examples follow of **Yurabet**, as applied with a little compromise, compared to alternative **Yurabet** spellings, using combinations of traditional vowels, which have not been adopted:

bath	half	laugh	=	baq	haf	laf	not	*baaq	*haaf	*laaf
late	wait	fatal	=	leyt	weyt	feytl	not	*leeit	*weeit	*feetl
foetal	seal	way	=	fytl	syl	wey	not	*fiitl	*siil	*wei
your	football	broad	=	yor	futbol	brod	not	*yoor	*futbool	*brood
broom	tomb	two	=	bruwm	tuwm	tuw	not	*bruum	*tuum	*tuu

In the interests of having simple rules, Yurabet accepts the yy combination:

payee	yield	yeast	=	peyY	yYld	yYst	not	*peiY	*iYld	*iYst
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In **Yurabet**, **ay** is used to portray long i, as in excite = **eksAyt**. Long a, as in break, is portrayed by **ey** (**breyk**). Other frequent vowel combinations are **yu** (potassium = **ptasyum**) and **oy** (toy = **toy**), but any other usual situations which would tempt us to use a combination of the traditional vowels can be accommodated by a vowel+consonant or consonant+vowel. For example, argue = **argiw** not ***argiu** and acquire = **akwAyr** not ***akuAyr**. Further examples are shown in appendix C, "Double vowels using y".

Double consonants

Yurabet follows the Cut Spelling example of only allowing double adjacent consonants where the corresponding sound is made twice. However, **Yurabet** does not distinguish between doubling caused by two consonants being pronounced separately and two consonants with redundant schwa between them. Examples of both types follow:

probable momentum teammate cannon consonant = **probbll mmentum tymmeyt kann konsntt**
 morning cleanness permanent deadening lieutenant = **morngng klynns purmunnt dedngg**
leftEnnt
 caterer conqueror horror suspicion colossus = **keytrr konkrr horr sspixn kloss**

The same principle applies to past participles, comparatives and superlatives. Therefore: padded = **padd**; nearer = **nyrr**; loosest = **luwsst**.

Use of Cut Spelling principles

Cut Spelling is a form of simplified spelling which eliminates redundant letters and also makes other simplifications, such as replacing ph with f and soft g with j. The book "Cut Spelling" was prepared by Chris Upward and published by SSS. It is an extensive, almost encyclopaedic, work which provides a superb catalyst for further debate.

Yurabet uses Cut Spelling principles extensively with consequent significant reduction in word length. However, **Yurabet** does not accept that a word need not contain a vowel (the = **th** = **qu** not ***q**).

On the other hand, **Yurabet** extends the cutting process. It removes redundant schwa in the middle of words in instances where Cut Spelling does not. **Yurabet** also uses the Cut Spelling principle of eliminating some apostrophes, but **Yurabet** gets rid of all apostrophes.

Appendix F, "Foreign language application", illustrates how **Yurabet** with assistance from Cut Spelling reduces word length.

Use of capital letters

Yurabet uses capital letters for names and start of sentences, but follows the lead of Cut Spelling in eliminating other existing uses in English which have no continental equivalent. In addition, in order to allow the written word only one possible location of the stressed vowel, the capital letter now has a new use.

In English **Yurabet** where the stress is not on the first vowel of a word, the stressed vowel takes a capital letter. However, the elimination via **Yurabet** of unpronounced schwa in the middle of words (on top of what Cut Spelling does) reduces dramatically the potential incidence of unstressed first vowels. This minimises the use of mid-word capital letters (phonetic =*fonetic* = **fnetik** not ***funEtik**).

In Appendix D, only 6% of English **Yurabet** words take a mid-word capital. This characteristic of **Yurabet**, together with its virtually 100% phonemic quality, should facilitate considerably the programming of multi-lingual talk-back computer systems. This in turn should result in a dramatic improvement in language teaching methods, whereby (as in Spanish) each word does not have to be learnt twice. The spoken word will be easily converted to the written word via a set of simple rules, and vice versa.

Whilst the usual stress in English is on the first vowel, in the Latin-based languages it is often on the last or penultimate vowel. For practical reasons, the stressed vowel should not take a capital letter if located in the usual position for that language. If the English position were taken as the norm, words in other languages would be littered with mid-word capitals. To resolve this, in each language the normal position of the stressed vowel will be set and, in words where the stress is on a different vowel, the capital letter form will be used to locate the stressed vowel.

Talk-back computers would then have to recognise the language in which they are working at a particular point in time, to determine the correct stressed vowel. The good news is that this method eliminates the need for written accents and provides the basis for a single computer-based phonemic code.

Plurals, third person present tense, possessive

In these word forms the ending s is often pronounced in English as a z. **Yurabet**, for simplicity and consistency with European languages, retains the s ending. In doing so **Yurabet** does no more than apply the voiced/ unvoiced double up principle to these word forms. The imperfect pronunciation of a word ending in s with the z-type normal pronunciation should not impede good communication. It will simply be a characteristic of the common **Yurabet** form of pronunciation.

Examples are: quizzes = **kwizs** not ***kwizz**; does = **dus** not ***duz**; Jim's = **Jims** not ***Jimz**). No doubt in other languages similar compromises are required. The flexibility to make such compromises comes from the principle of allowing slight pronunciation differences, compared to all existing spoken accents and dialects, as long as understanding is not impaired.

Past Participles

Some words ending in d have a t-type pronunciation in English. Along the lines of the argument in the previous paragraph, the **Yurabet** spelling of these words retains the ending d. Examples: packed = **pakd** not ***pakt** (however, pact = **pakt**); lapped = **lapd** not ***lapt**; crashed = **kraxd** not ***kraxt**.

Imports

There are probably three main categories of imported words: proper nouns (places and names of people); words imported a long time ago with a history of distorted pronunciation; newly imported words or those with little distortion from the original.

In the first category, **Yurabet** favours retention of the genuine original, because these proper names tend to be universally accepted in their original format, even though specific importation may have distorted it. Examples: Paris = **Pari** in French and **Parl** in English (not ***Paris**); Lisboa = **Lxboa** in Portuguese and also in English (not ***Lizbn**). The distinction between French and English results from different rules on stressed vowels taking a capital letter. In the Lisbon example, the stress is on the same vowel in both Portuguese and English.

In the second category, it may be wise to treat the word as if the origin was from the same language, ie "phonemicise" the word based on existing pronunciation. Thus, mason in English = **meysn**, not as in the French ***mason**. In the third category, the thing to do would be to respect the original and spell accordingly: macho = **maco** in the original Spanish and all other languages; spaghetti = **spageti** in Italian and **spagEti** in English.

Implementation

Yurabet is a convenient modern replacement for the existing International Phonetic Alphabet, which uses a myriad of impractical symbols and written accents. Further work clearly needs to be done on non-English romanic languages to support an application for sponsorship from the United Nations or European Union, with the objective of rewriting the International Phonetic Alphabet on a coordinated, interlingual basis, with eyes on the future of international communications. **Yurabet** will then have achieved its first objective of complementing existing forms of pronunciation.

This would be followed by application at the level of uni-language and multi-language dictionaries. Concurrently, it would be taught at schools and adult colleges, alongside the usual language classes. It would eventually gain acceptance in newspapers and books, progressively becoming familiar to all, but without eliminating traditional forms unless these disappear through normal attrition.

Appendix A: Alphabet revisited

	Retention of traditional sound/symbol relationship	Reallocation of letter-symbols	Double up of English adjacent sounds	New uses for letter-symbol
a	at = at			
b	bat = bat			
c (i)		cat = chat		
d	den = den			
e	elk = elk			
f	fan = fan			
g	get = get		ding = ding	
h	hot = hot		loh = loch	
i	it = it			
j	jot = jot		lejr = leisure	
k	kit = kit			kwowt = quote (ii) aks = axe (iii)
l	lot = lot			
m	mat = mat			
n	not = not			
o	on = on			
p	pot = pot			
q (ii)		qin = thin	qan = than	
r	rat = rat			
s	sat = sat			sys = cease (i)
t	tot = tot			
u	up = up			
v	van = van			
w	win = win			
x (iii)		xot = shot		
y	yes = yes		syt = seat	
z	zebra = zebra			

Appendix B: Sample proverbs and idioms

bats in qu belfry
let qu kat awt ov qu bag
syng stars
kac sumwun red handd
put yor bed in qu layns mawq
butr sumbody up
pigs mayt flay
pux up deysys
let slypng dogs lay
bring howm qu beykn
kut qu grawnd from undr wuns fyt
hav yor keyk and yt it
kil tuw burds wiq wun stown
hav uqr fix tuw fray
pul sumwuns leg
qers meny a slip twikst kup and lip
kost an arm and a leg
pul yor soks up
kil qu guws qat leys qu goldn eg
kol a speyd a speyd
its betr tuw by aproksimtly rayt qan egzaktly rong
on qu roks
stiks and stowns mey breyk may bowns,
but wurds wil nevr hurt my

a bul in a cayna xop
its reynng kats and dogs
put yor soldr tuw qu wyl
twist sumwun rawnd yor litl fingr
grow muny dawn qu dreyn
skeyt on qin ays
set qu kat amUng qu pijns
yuw kud hav nokd my dawn wiq a feqr
lyv now stown unturnd
hold a pistol to wuns bed
storm in a tykup
spil qu byns
lyd wun up qu gardn paq
get up wiq qu lark
byt abawt qu bux
hav a frog in yor qrowt
downt kawnt yor cikns bfor qey ar hacd
nevr kray wulf
put qu kart bfor qu hors
hard az a rok
kax iz a fakt; profit iz an oplnyn
a stic in taym seyvs nayn
wer qerz a wfl qerz a wey
a burd in qu hand iz wurq tuw in qu bux

Appendix C: Double vowels using y: ay ey oy yu

idea <i>idea</i> aydYa	seaside <i>seside</i> sysayd	by <i>by</i> bay	bye <i>by</i> bay	buy <i>by</i> bay	acquire <i>aquire</i> akwAyr	science <i>science</i> sayns	sign <i>syn</i> sayn
scythe <i>sythe</i> sayq	excite <i>exite</i> eksAyt	futile <i>futil</i> fyUtayl	mobile <i>mobil</i> mowbayl	I've <i>I'v</i> ayv	minute(adj) <i>minute</i> maynYut	alive <i>alive</i> alAyv	style <i>styl</i> stayl
tyre <i>tyr</i> tayr	fire <i>fire</i> fayr	fiery <i>firy</i> fayry	choir <i>choir</i> kwayr	knife <i>nife</i> nayf	guide <i>gide</i> gayd	guy <i>gy</i> gay	disguise <i>disgise</i> dsgayz
write <i>rite</i> rayt	rite <i>rite</i> rayt	bight <i>byt</i> bayt	icicle <i>icicl</i> aysikl	python <i>pythn</i> payqn	organise <i>orgnize</i> orgnayz	survival <i>survival</i> srvayvl	rifle <i>rifle</i> rayfl
enliven <i>enliven</i> enlAynv	bible <i>bible</i> baybl	liable <i>liabl</i> layabl	dissect <i>disect</i> daysEkt	resign <i>resyn</i> rzayn	Friday <i>friday</i> fraydy	July <i>july</i> julay	
great <i>gret</i> greyt	acquaint <i>aquaint</i> akwEynt	maple <i>maple</i> meypl	nature <i>natur</i> neycr	basis <i>basis</i> beyss	delegate(verb) <i>delegate</i> delegeyt	octave <i>octav</i> okteyv	glacier <i>glacir</i> gleysir
miscellaneous <i>mislaneus</i> mislEynyus	straight <i>strait</i> streyt	strait <i>strait</i> streyt	eight <i>eit</i> eyt	case <i>case</i> keys	ache <i>ache</i> eyk	place <i>place</i> pleys	plaise <i>place</i> pleys
praise <i>prase</i> preys	gaze <i>gaze</i> geyz	wave <i>wave</i> weyv	waive <i>wave</i> weyv	razor <i>razor</i> reyzr	vague <i>vague</i> veyg	consolation <i>conslation</i> konslEyxn	fatal <i>fatal</i> feytl
gaol <i>jail</i> jeyl	radiant <i>radiant</i> reydyunt	potatoes <i>potatos</i> pteytows	enable <i>enable</i> enEybl	dissuade <i>disuade</i> diswEybd	misshapen <i>misshapen</i> misxEyypn	Tuesday <i>tuesday</i> tyuzdey	April <i>april</i> eypril
favourite <i>favorit</i> feyvrit	courageous <i>curajus</i> kreyjs	they're <i>they'r</i> qeyr					
adjoin <i>ajoin</i> ajOyn	heroine <i>heroin</i> herOyn	boy <i>boy</i> boy	buoy <i>boy</i> boy	joiner <i>joinr</i> joynr	recoilless <i>recoiless</i> rkoyles	appoint <i>apoint</i> apOynt	boil <i>boil</i> boyl
boisterous <i>boistrus</i> boystrus	cloister <i>cloistr</i> kloystr	choice <i>choice</i> coys	coincidence <i>coincidnce</i> koYnsidns	coil <i>coil</i> koyl	embroider <i>embroidr</i> embrOydr	employ <i>employ</i> emplOy	enjoy <i>enjoy</i> enjOy
exploit <i>exploit</i> eksplOyt	goitre <i>goitr</i> goytr	hoist <i>hoist</i> hoyst	Illinois <i>Illinoi</i> lilinOy	lawyer <i>lawyr</i> loyr	loyal <i>loyl</i> loyl	oil <i>oil</i> oyl	foil <i>foil</i> foyl

ointment	oyster	poison	point	poignant	royal	soil	toil
<i>ointmnt</i>	<i>oistr</i>	<i>poisn</i>	<i>point</i>	<i>poignnt</i>	<i>royl</i>	<i>soil</i>	<i>toil</i>
oyntmnt	oystr	poyzn	poynt	poynynt	royl	soyl	toyl

boycott	embroiled
<i>boycot</i>	<i>embroild</i>
boykot	embrOyld

idea	soluble	masculine	tenure	graduate(noun)	minute(adj)	exhume	previous
<i>idea</i>	<i>solubl</i>	<i>masculin</i>	<i>tenur</i>	<i>graduat</i>	<i>minute</i>	<i>exume</i>	<i>previus</i>
aydYu	solyubl	maskyuln	tenyur	gradyut	maynYut	egzYum	pryvyus

fugue	Tuesday	vacuum	vacuous	usual	peculiar	cereal	serial
<i>fuge</i>	<i>tuesday</i>	<i>vacuum</i>	<i>vacuus</i>	<i>usul</i>	<i>peculir</i>	<i>cereal</i>	<i>serial</i>
fyUg	tyuzdey	vakyum	vacyus	yujl	pkyUlr	syryul	syryul

menial	huge	museum	tedium	jaguar	emu	continue	excusable
<i>menial</i>	<i>huje</i>	<i>museum</i>	<i>tedium</i>	<i>jagur</i>	<i>emu</i>	<i>continu</i>	<i>excusabl</i>
mynyul	hyuj	myuzYum	tydyum	jagyur	ymyu	kontinyu	ekskyUzbl

confusion	music	accuse	regular	nephew	beauty	queue
<i>confusion</i>	<i>music</i>	<i>acuse</i>	<i>regulr</i>	<i>nefew</i>	<i>buty</i>	<i>qu</i>
knfyujn	myUzik	akYuz	regyulr	nefyuw	byUty	kyu

Appendix D: Confusion , reins, rains, reigns

The word comparisons in this appendix illustrate the absurdity of Traditional Orthography. Each group is represented by a set of three rows of words. The first row is spelt in Traditional Orthography, the second in the Cut Spelling and the third in **Yurabet**. In each Traditional Orthography row, there are similarities in pronunciation or spelling, but the sound/ symbol relationship is illogical. The second row shows how Cut Spelling tackles this problem. The third row attempts to resolve the problem completely through **Yurabet**.

eight	night	knight	gnat	net	knit	not	nought	naught
<i>eit</i>	<i>nyt</i>	<i>nyt</i>	<i>nat</i>	<i>net</i>	<i>nit</i>	<i>not</i>	<i>naut</i>	<i>naut</i>
eyt	nayt	nayt	nat	net	nit	not	not	not

newt	neat	asset	assert	dessert	desert(verb)	desert(noun)
<i>newt</i>	<i>neat</i>	<i>asset</i>	<i>asert</i>	<i>desert</i>	<i>desert</i>	<i>desrt</i>
niwt	nyt	aset	asUrt	dzurt	dzurt	dezrt

bay	by	bye	buy	be	bee	fly	flea	flee
<i>bay</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>fly</i>	<i>fle</i>	<i>fle</i>
bey	bay	bay	bay	by	by	flay	fly	fly

my	may	me	necessary	necessity	bigamy	enemy	economy
<i>my</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>necesry</i>	<i>necessity</i>	<i>bigmy</i>	<i>enmy</i>	<i>econmy</i>
may	mey	my	nesesry	nesesity	bigmy	enmy	ekOnmy

crease	disease	peas	peace	piece	cheese	geese	fleece
<i>crese</i>	<i>disease</i>	<i>peas</i>	<i>pece</i>	<i>pece</i>	<i>chese</i>	<i>gese</i>	<i>fleece</i>
krys	dzyz	pys	pys	pys	cyz	gys	flys

reason	risen	resign	ensign	breath	breathe	bereave	believe
<i>reasn</i>	<i>risn</i>	<i>resyn</i>	<i>ensyn</i>	<i>breth</i>	<i>brethe</i>	<i>berev</i>	<i>beleve</i>
ryzn	ryzn	rzayn	ensayn	breq	bryq	bryv	blyv

leave	receive	sleeve	eve	curve	serve	glove	drove	move
<i>leve</i>	<i>receve</i>	<i>sleve</i>	<i>eve</i>	<i>curv</i>	<i>serv</i>	<i>glov</i>	<i>drove</i>	<i>move</i>
lyv	rsyv	slyv	yv	kurv	surv	gluv	drowv	muwv

tumour	tomb	school	bier	beer	fire	fair	fare
<i>tumor</i>	<i>tomb</i>	<i>scool</i>	<i>bir</i>	<i>beer</i>	<i>fire</i>	<i>fair</i>	<i>fare</i>
tuwmr	tuwm	skuwl	byr	byr	fayr	fer	fer

tear(verb)	tear(noun)	tier	tea	tyre	procedure	soldier
<i>ter</i>	<i>tear</i>	<i>tir</i>	<i>te</i>	<i>tyr</i>	<i>procedur</i>	<i>soldir</i>
tyr	tyr	tyr	ty	tayr	prsyjr	soljr

dead	dealt	deal	here	hear	heard	led	lead(noun)	lead(verb)
<i>ded</i>	<i>delt</i>	<i>deal</i>	<i>here</i>	<i>hear</i>	<i>herd</i>	<i>led</i>	<i>led</i>	<i>lead</i>
ded	delt	dyl	hyr	hyr	hurud	led	led	lyd

are	bare	bear	dear	dare	pair	pear	hear
<i>ar</i>	<i>bare</i>	<i>ber</i>	<i>dear</i>	<i>dare</i>	<i>pair</i>	<i>per</i>	<i>hear</i>
ar	ber	ber	dyr	der	per	per	hyr

their	there	they're	where	wear	were	here
<i>ther</i>	<i>ther</i>	<i>the'r</i>	<i>wher</i>	<i>wer</i>	<i>wer</i>	<i>here</i>
qer	qer	qer	wer	wer	wer	hyr

machine <i>machine</i> mxyn	masculine <i>masculin</i> maskyulin	alpine <i>alpine</i> alpayn	alive <i>alive</i> alAyv	live(adj.) <i>live</i> layv	live(verb) <i>liv</i> liv	leave <i>leve</i> lyv		
olive <i>oliv</i> oliv	evasive <i>evasiv</i> evEyziv	divisive <i>divisiv</i> dvaysiv	massive <i>massiv</i> masiv	torn <i>torn</i> torn	towel <i>towl</i> tawl	town <i>town</i> tawn	tone <i>tone</i> town	
toe <i>to</i> tow	tow <i>tow</i> tow	to <i>to</i> tuw	too <i>too</i> tuw	two <i>two</i> tuw	juice <i>juce</i> juws	truce <i>truce</i> truws	moose <i>moos</i> muws	
sure <i>sure</i> xur	shone <i>shon</i> xon	shown <i>shown</i> xown	show <i>sho</i> xow	shoe <i>shoe</i> xuw	doe <i>doe</i> dow	do <i>do</i> duw	does <i>dos</i> dus	
hoe <i>ho</i> how	who <i>ho</i> huw	whose <i>hos</i> huwz	who's <i>ho's</i> huwz	how <i>how</i> haw	howl <i>howl</i> hawl	potato <i>potato</i> pteytow		
brutal <i>brutal</i> bruwtl	bruise <i>bruse</i> bruwz	ruse <i>ruse</i> ruwz	gnu <i>nu</i> nuw	new <i>new</i> niw	knew <i>new</i> niw	noodle <i>noodl</i> nuwdl		
view <i>vew</i> viw	canoe <i>canoe</i> knuw	taboo <i>tabu</i> tbuw	blue <i>blu</i> bluw	flew <i>fluw</i> fluw	flu <i>flu</i> fluw	menu <i>menu</i> meniw	residue <i>residu</i> residiw	
by <i>by</i> bay	bye <i>by</i> bay	buy <i>by</i> bay	rye <i>ry</i> ray	wry <i>ry</i> ray	rite <i>rite</i> rayt	write <i>rite</i> rayt		
ring <i>ring</i> ring	wring <i>ring</i> ring	fright <i>fright</i> frayt	freight <i>freit</i> freyt	thigh <i>thy</i> qay	thy <i>thy</i> qay	they <i>they</i> qey		
bonny <i>bonny</i> bony	bony <i>bony</i> bowny	donkey <i>donky</i> donky	convey <i>convey</i> knvey	convoy <i>convoy</i> konvoy	curtsey <i>curtsey</i> kurtusy	courtesy <i>curtesy</i> kurtusy		
dinghy <i>dingy</i> dingy	dingy <i>dingy</i> dingy	orgy <i>orjy</i> orgy	prodigy <i>prodijy</i> prodijy	he <i>he</i> hy	she <i>she</i> xy	we <i>we</i> wy	key <i>ke</i> ky	quay <i>qy</i> ky
every <i>evry</i> evry	history <i>histry</i> histry	military <i>militry</i> militry	story <i>story</i> story	storey <i>story</i> story	fury <i>fury</i> fyUry	furry <i>furry</i> fury	tiny <i>tiny</i> tayny	tinny <i>tinny</i> tiny
doe <i>doe</i> dow	dough <i>doe</i> dow	so <i>so</i> sow	sow(verb) <i>so</i> sow	sore <i>sor</i> sor	saw(verb+noun) <i>saw</i> so	sow(noun) <i>sow</i> saw		
bough <i>bou</i> baw	bow(verb) <i>bow</i> baw	bow(noun) <i>bo</i> bow	bought <i>bot</i> bot	caught <i>caut</i> kot	cot <i>cot</i> kot			

wade <i>wade</i> weyd	whale <i>wale</i> weyl	wail <i>wail</i> weyl	wait <i>wait</i> weyt	white <i>wite</i> wayt	wharf <i>warf</i> worf	wart <i>wart</i> wort		
weed <i>weed</i> wyd	wheel <i>weel</i> wyl	wheat <i>weat</i> wyt	peace <i>pece</i> pys	piece <i>pece</i> pys	place <i>place</i> pleys	plaice <i>place</i> pleys		
baize <i>baze</i> beyz	gaze <i>gaze</i> geyz	praise <i>prase</i> preyz	freeze <i>freze</i> fryz	frieze <i>freze</i> fryz	seize <i>seze</i> sryz	trapeze <i>trapeze</i> tpryz		
wave <i>wave</i> weyv	waive <i>wave</i> weyv	son <i>son</i> sun	sun <i>sun</i> sun	much <i>much</i> muc	touch <i>tuch</i> tuc	pouch <i>pouch</i> pawc		
soup <i>soup</i> suwp	wound(noun) <i>wound</i> wuwnd	wound(adj.) <i>wound</i> wawnd	tour <i>tour</i> tor	whore <i>hor</i> hor	door <i>dor</i> dor	blood <i>blod</i> blud	broom <i>broom</i> bruwm	
atom <i>atm</i> atm	item <i>item</i> aytm	guile <i>gile</i> gayl	gale <i>gale</i> geyl	guy <i>gy</i> gey	gay <i>gay</i> gey	gill(of fish) <i>gil</i> gil	gill(measure) <i>jil</i> jil	
gild <i>gild</i> gild	guild <i>gild</i> gild	gilt <i>gilt</i> gilt	guilt <i>gilt</i> gilt	guinea <i>ginea</i> giny	guitar <i>gitar</i> gitAr			
aisle <i>ile</i> ayl	isle <i>ile</i> ayl	island <i>iland</i> aylnd	pile <i>pile</i> payl	pail <i>pile</i> peyl	pale <i>pile</i> peyl			
style <i>style</i> stayl	stale <i>stale</i> steyl	steal <i>steal</i> styl	steel <i>steel</i> styl	garb <i>garb</i> garb	guard <i>gard</i> gard	guarantee <i>garantee</i> garantY	guessed <i>gusd</i> gesd	guest <i>gest</i> gest
centre <i>centr</i> sentr	enter <i>entr</i> entr	adaptor <i>adaptr</i> adAptr	interior <i>interir</i> intlrer	harbour <i>harbr</i> harbr	amateur <i>amatr</i> amatr	liquor <i>liqr</i> likr	martyr <i>martr</i> martr	
injure <i>injr</i> injr	tidier <i>tidir</i> taydir	sulphur <i>sulfr</i> sulfr	peculiar <i>peculir</i> pkiwlir	vicar <i>vicr</i> vikr	radar <i>radar</i> reydar	bazaar <i>bazar</i> bzar		
eerie <i>eeri</i> ryr	committee <i>comitee</i> kmity	family <i>famly</i> famly	guinea <i>ginea</i> giny	simile <i>simly</i> simly	January <i>janury</i> janyury	adhesion <i>adhesion</i> adYjn	Glaswegian <i>glaswegian</i> glazwYjn	region <i>rejon</i> ryjn
people <i>peple</i> pypl	steeple <i>steeppl</i> stypl	go <i>go</i> gow	low <i>lo</i> low	row(verb) <i>ro</i> row	raw <i>raw</i> ro	row(fight) <i>row</i> raw		
rode <i>roed</i> rowd	rowed <i>roed</i> rowd	road <i>roed</i> rowd	phone <i>fone</i> fown	own <i>own</i> own	owe <i>o</i> ow	hole <i>hole</i> howl	whole <i>hole</i> howl	

howl <i>howl</i> hawl	bowel <i>bowl</i> bawl	bowl <i>bol</i> bowl	dew <i>dew</i> diw	do <i>do</i> duw	don't <i>don't</i> downt	oppose <i>opose</i> opOwz	suppose <i>supose</i> supOwz	
ghost <i>gost</i> gowst	most <i>most</i> mowst	lost <i>lost</i> lost	bogey <i>bogy</i> bowgy	potent <i>potent</i> powtnt	ochre <i>ocre</i> owkr	acre <i>acre</i> eykr	photograph <i>fotograf</i> fowtgraf	
vogue <i>voge</i> vowg	coat <i>coat</i> kowt	code <i>code</i> kowd	now <i>now</i> naw	no <i>no</i> now	know <i>no</i> now	known <i>noun</i> nown	noun <i>noun</i> nawn	
gnome <i>nome</i> nowm	groan <i>groan</i> grown	grown <i>grown</i> grown	growl <i>growl</i> grawl	Sean <i>Sean</i> Xon	Shaun <i>Shaun</i> Xon	seen <i>sen</i> syn	scene <i>sene</i> syn	seal <i>seal</i> syl
draft <i>draft</i> draft	draught <i>draft</i> draft	drought <i>drou</i> drawt	doubt <i>dout</i> dawt	out <i>out</i> awt	our <i>our</i> awr	hour <i>our</i> awr	although <i>altho</i> olqOw	
crow <i>cro</i> krow	cow <i>cow</i> kaw	plough <i>plo</i> plaw	dawn <i>dawn</i> don	down <i>down</i> dawn	found <i>found</i> fawnd	surround <i>suround</i> srawnd		
devour <i>devour</i> dvawr	shower <i>showr</i> xawr	tower <i>towr</i> tawr	fowl <i>fowl</i> fawl	towel <i>towl</i> tawl	allowable <i>alowabl</i> alAwbl	crowd <i>crowd</i> krawd	South <i>south</i> sawq	
coma <i>coma</i> kowmu	comma <i>comma</i> koma	come <i>com</i> kum	comb <i>comb</i> kowm	home <i>home</i> howm	tomb <i>tomb</i> tuwm	bomb <i>bom</i> bom	Tom <i>Tom</i> Tom	Thomas <i>Tomas</i> Tomas
ocean <i>ocean</i> owxn	oceanic <i>oceanic</i> owsyAnik	epitome <i>epitme</i> epitowm	epitomize <i>epitmize</i> epltmayz	cocoa <i>coco</i> kowkow	piano <i>piano</i> pyAnow	potato <i>potato</i> pteytow	docile <i>docil</i> dowsayl	mobile <i>mobil</i> mowbayl
global <i>global</i> glowbl	noble <i>noble</i> nowbl	nobble <i>nobl</i> nobl	East <i>east</i> yst	emu <i>emu</i> ymyu	foetal <i>fetal</i> fytl	geyser <i>geser</i> gyzr	menial <i>menial</i> mynyul	
conceit <i>conceit</i> knsyt	receipt <i>receit</i> rsyt	abbreviate <i>abreviate</i> abrYvyeyt	believe <i>beleve</i> blyv	receive <i>receve</i> rsyv	evening <i>evenng</i> yvngg	medieval <i>medeval</i> medyYvl	primeval <i>primeval</i> praymYvl	
knead <i>nead</i> nyd	need <i>need</i> nyd	kneel <i>neel</i> nyl	Neill <i>Neil</i> Nyl	foetus <i>fetus</i> fytus	people <i>peple</i> pypl	cheat <i>cheat</i> cyt	cheetah <i>cheeta</i> cyta	
beetle <i>beetl</i> bytl	legal <i>legl</i> lygl	eagle <i>eagl</i> ygl	equal <i>equal</i> ykwl	evil <i>evil</i> yvl	even <i>even</i> yvn	lung <i>lung</i> lung	young <i>yung</i> yung	
viscous <i>viscus</i> viskus	discus <i>discus</i> diskus	discuss <i>discuss</i> dskUs	urn <i>urn</i> urn	earn <i>ern</i> urn	urban <i>urbn</i> urbn	burnt <i>burnt</i> burnt		

current <i>curent</i> kurunt	worry <i>worry</i> wury	nature <i>natur</i> neycr	mature <i>mature</i> mcur	manure <i>manure</i> mnur	tenure <i>tenur</i> tenir	exterior <i>exterir</i> ekstYrir	peculiar <i>peculir</i> pkyUlr		
jaguar <i>jagur</i> jagur	saviour <i>savir</i> seyvir	tidier <i>tidir</i> taydir	circus <i>circus</i> surkus	purpose <i>purpos</i> purpus	purchase <i>purchas</i> purcus	conversant <i>convrst</i> knvurst			
serve <i>serv</i> surv	survey(noun) <i>survey</i> survey	survey(verb) <i>survey</i> srvey	money <i>mony</i> muny	husband <i>husbnd</i> huzbnd	London <i>Londn</i> Lundn	naked <i>naked</i> neykid	baked <i>baked</i> beykd		
balked <i>balkd</i> bokd	false <i>false</i> fols	fault <i>falt</i> folt	sole <i>sole</i> sowl	soul <i>sol</i> sowl	for <i>for</i> for	fore <i>for</i> for	four <i>four</i> for	forty <i>forty</i> forty	fourteen <i>forteen</i> fortYn
ankle <i>ankl</i> ankl	uncle <i>uncl</i> unkl	principal <i>prncipl</i> prncipl	principle <i>prncipl</i> prncipl	feasible <i>feasbl</i> fyzbl	cymbal <i>cymbal</i> simbl	symbol <i>syml</i> simbl			
rebel(noun) <i>rebl</i> rebl	rebel(verb) <i>rebel</i> rbel	petrol <i>petrl</i> petrl	patrol <i>patrl</i> ptrol	foul <i>foul</i> fawl	fowl <i>fowl</i> fawl	foal <i>foal</i> fowl			
dependant <i>dependnt</i> dpendnt	dependent <i>dependnt</i> dpendnt	present(noun) <i>presnt</i> presnt	present(verb) <i>present</i> preznt	consistent <i>consistnt</i> knsistnt	resistant <i>resistnt</i> rzistnt	fervent <i>fervnt</i> furvnt	servant <i>servnt</i> survnt		
pageant <i>pajnt</i> pajnt	shouldn't <i>shudnt</i> xudnt	anomaly <i>anomly</i> anOmly	family <i>family</i> family	simile <i>simle</i> simly	similarly <i>simlrly</i> simlrly	holly <i>holly</i> holly	holy <i>holy</i> howly	wholly <i>holy</i> howly	
reply <i>reply</i> rplay	replay <i>replay</i> ryplay	possess <i>posess</i> pzes	process <i>proces</i> prowses	as <i>as</i> az	ass <i>ass</i> as	his <i>his</i> hiz	hiss <i>hiss</i> his		
princes <i>princes</i> pringss	princess <i>princess</i> pringsEs	fitness <i>fitness</i> fitnes	confess <i>confess</i> knfes	gross <i>gross</i> grows	grows <i>gros</i> grows				
coarse <i>corse</i> kors	course <i>corse</i> kors	cores <i>corse</i> kors	cause <i>cause</i> koz	choral <i>choral</i> korl	coral <i>coral</i> korl	corral <i>corral</i> kral			
consul <i>consul</i> konsl	cancel <i>cancel</i> kansl	council <i>council</i> kawnsl	counsel <i>counsl</i> kawnsl	reversal <i>reversl</i> rvursl	tonsil <i>tonsl</i> tonsl	girl <i>girl</i> gurl	camel <i>camel</i> kaml		
moral <i>moral</i> morl	morale <i>morale</i> mrsl	module <i>modul</i> mojl	check <i>chek</i> cek	trek <i>trek</i> trek	quick <i>quik</i> kwik	thick <i>thik</i> qik	click <i>clik</i> klik		
classic <i>classic</i> klasik	basic <i>basic</i> beysik	music <i>music</i> myUzik	phonetic <i>fonetic</i> fnetik	talk <i>talk</i> tok	torque <i>torq</i> tork	time <i>time</i> taym	thyme <i>tym</i> taym		

tame <i>tame</i> teym	team <i>team</i> tym	child <i>child</i> cayld	chilled <i>chilled</i> cild	grind <i>grind</i> graynd	grinned <i>grinnnd</i> grind	warm <i>warm</i> worm	worm <i>worm</i> wurm	
pair <i>pair</i> per	pare <i>pare</i> per	pear <i>per</i> per	ear <i>ear</i> yr	year <i>year</i> yir	error <i>err</i> err	err <i>er</i> ur	her <i>her</i> hur	
hair <i>hair</i> her	hire <i>hire</i> hayr	higher <i>hyr</i> hayr	wrath <i>rath</i> roq	wreath <i>reath</i> ryq	myth <i>myth</i> miq	scythe <i>syth</i> sayq	the <i>th</i> qu	
these <i>these</i> qyz	theatre <i>theatr</i> qyz	thought <i>thot</i> qot	though <i>tho</i> qow	threw <i>threw</i> qruw	through <i>thru</i> qruw	thorough <i>thoro</i> quru	trough <i>trof</i> trof	
tough <i>tuf</i> tuf	tour <i>tour</i> tor	porter <i>portr</i> portr	poster <i>postr</i> powstr	saltpetre <i>saltpetre</i> soltpYtr	fracture <i>fractur</i> frakcr	mature <i>matur</i> mcur	nature <i>natur</i> ncyer	
satchel <i>sachl</i> sac1	teacher <i>teachr</i> tycr	orchard <i>orchrd</i> orcrd	awkward <i>awkwrd</i> orcrd	orchid <i>orchid</i> orkid	lesser <i>lesr</i> lesr	leisure <i>lesur</i> lejr	ledger <i>lejr</i> lejr	
ledge <i>lej</i> lej	siege <i>seje</i> syj	cease <i>cese</i> sys	seas <i>ses</i> sys	sees <i>ses</i> sys	seize <i>seze</i> syz	seizure <i>sezur</i> syjr		
pleasure <i>plesur</i> plejr	pleasant <i>plesnt</i> pleznt	pheasant <i>fesnt</i> feznt	procedure <i>procedur</i> prsyjr	eggs <i>egs</i> egs	pegs <i>pegs</i> pegs	exert <i>exert</i> egzUrt	exceed <i>exeed</i> eksYd	execute <i>execute</i> eksikyut
attention <i>attention</i> atEnxn	English <i>english</i> inglix	conscious <i>concius</i> konxs	consolation <i>conslation</i> konslEyxn	dissension <i>disension</i> dsenxn	fashion <i>fashn</i> faxn	passion <i>passion</i> paxn		
adjacent <i>ajacent</i> ajEysnt	adjust <i>ajust</i> ajUst	ajar <i>ajar</i> ajAr	endure <i>endure</i> enjUr	amnesia <i>amnesia</i> amnYja	usual <i>usul</i> yUjl	vision <i>vision</i> vijn	legion <i>legon</i> lyjn	
progeny <i>projny</i> projny	gorgeous <i>gorjus</i> gorjus	gorges <i>gorjs</i> gorjs	religious <i>reljius</i> rlijs	exaggerate <i>exajrate</i> egzAJreyt	knowledge <i>nolej</i> nolij	college <i>colej</i> kolij	carriage <i>carij</i> karij	
marriage <i>marij</i> marij	age <i>age</i> eyj	mortgage <i>morgaj</i> morgij	rampage(verb) <i>rampaje</i> rampeyj	rampage(noun) <i>rampaj</i> rampij	ridge <i>rij</i> rij	privilege <i>privlej</i> privlij		
glacier <i>glacir</i> gleysir	ear <i>ear</i> yr	hear <i>hear</i> hyr	lawyer <i>lawyr</i> loyr	saviour <i>savir</i> seyvir	they're <i>the'r</i> qer			
floor <i>flor</i> flor	flour <i>flour</i> flawr	flower <i>flour</i> flawr	flourish <i>flurish</i> flurix	demur <i>demur</i> dmur	deter <i>deter</i> dtur	hour <i>our</i> awr	our <i>our</i> awr	occur <i>occur</i> okUr

album	column	condemn	random	rhythm	tandem	victim	flotsam		
<i>albm</i>	<i>colum</i>	<i>condem</i>	<i>randm</i>	<i>rhythm</i>	<i>tandm</i>	<i>victm</i>	<i>flotsm</i>		
albm	kolum	kndem	randm	ryqm	tandm	viktm	flotsm		
film	forum	muck	much	touch	search	wrench	wretch		
<i>film</i>	<i>forum</i>	<i>muk</i>	<i>much</i>	<i>tuch</i>	<i>serch</i>	<i>rench</i>	<i>rech</i>		
film	forum	muk	muc	tuc	surc	renc	rec		
chase	check	chisel	beetle	lentil	petal	pistol	subtle		
<i>chase</i>	<i>chek</i>	<i>chisl</i>	<i>beetl</i>	<i>lentl</i>	<i>petl</i>	<i>pistl</i>	<i>sutl</i>		
ceys	cek	cizl	bytl	lentl	petl	pistl	sutl		
astern	modern	children	assassin	cabin	carbon	kiln			
<i>astern</i>	<i>modrn</i>	<i>children</i>	<i>asasn</i>	<i>cabn</i>	<i>carbn</i>	<i>kiln</i>			
astUrn	modrn	cildrn	asAsin	kabin	karbn	kiln			
redemption	stubborn	urban	weaken	woollen	breadth	breath	breathe	brethren	
<i>redemption</i>	<i>stubrnr</i>	<i>urbrn</i>	<i>weaknr</i>	<i>woolnr</i>	<i>brdrth</i>	<i>brdrth</i>	<i>brdrth</i>	<i>brdrthrn</i>	
rdemxn	stubrnr	urbrn	wykn	wulnr	brdrq	brdrq	brdrq	brdrqnr	
earth	health	methyl	python	rhythm	author	farther	father	South	southern
<i>erth</i>	<i>helth</i>	<i>methl</i>	<i>pythn</i>	<i>rhythm</i>	<i>authr</i>	<i>farthr</i>	<i>fathr</i>	<i>south</i>	<i>suthern</i>
urq	helq	meql	payqn	riqm	oqr	faqr	faqr	sawq	suqrn

Appendix E: Sample texts

The star (H G Wells)

It was on the first day of the new year that the announcement was made, almost simultaneously from three observatories, that the motion of the planet Neptune, the outermost of all the planets that wheel about the sun, had become very erratic. A retardation in its velocity had been suspected in December. Then a faint, remote speck of light was discovered in the region of the perturbed planet. At first this did not cause any great excitement. Scientific people, however, found the intelligence remarkable enough even before it became known that the new body was rapidly growing larger and brighter, and that its motion was quite different from the orderly progress of the planets.

It woz on qu furst dey ov qu niw yir qat qu anAwnsmnt woz meyd, olmowst simultEynnyusly from qry obzUrvtrys, qat qu mowxn ov qu planit Neptyun, qu awtrmowst ov ol qu planits qat wyl abAwt qu sun, had bkum very erAtik. A rtardEyxnr in its vlosity had byn sspektd in disEmbr. Qen a feynt rmowt spek ov layt woz dskuvrd in qu ryjn ov qu prturbd planit. At furst, qis did not coz eny greyt eksAytmnt. Sayntlfik pypl, hawEvr, fawnd qu intElijns remarkbl enUf, yvn bfor it bkeym nown qat qu niw body woz rapidly growng larjr and braytr, and qat its mowxn woz kwayt difrnt from qu ordly prowgres ov qu planits.

Britten when young (Frank Kermode)

We may nowadays be chary about using the word 'genius', but we still have a good idea what is meant by it. For example, there are great numbers of very gifted musicians who are admired but not called geniuses. But there are others, manifestly prodigious, performing often at extraordinary early ages, a variety of feats so complex that the layman could hardly imagine, even with the most desperate labour, accomplishing any of them, while even musicians are astonished: and we then reach for the good, handy, vague Enlightenment word and call them geniuses. The list includes Mozart and Mendelssohn; and, despite all the limiting judgements, it includes Benjamin Britten.

Wy mey nawadeys by cary abawt yUzng qu wurd jynyus, but wy stil hav a gud aydYu wot is ment bay it. For egzAmpl, qer ar greyt numbrs ov very giftd myuzlxns huw ar admAyrd but not kold jynyuss. But qer ar uqrs, manifestly prdijs, prformng ofn at ekstrOrdny urlly eyjs, a vrayty ov fyts sow kompleks qat qu leymn kud hardly imAjn, yvn wiq qu mowst desprt leybr, akOmplxng eny ov qem, wayl yvn myuzlxns ar astonixd: and wy qen ryc for qu gud, handy, veyg enlAytnmnt wurd and kol qem jynyuss. Qu list inkIYuds Motsrt and Mendlsn; and, dspayt ol qu limitng jujmnts, it inkIYuds Benjmn Britn.

Ode to a nightingale (John Keats)

My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness
pains
My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk,
Or emptied some dull opiate to the drains
One minute past, and Lethe-wards had sunk:
'Tis not through envy of thy happy lot,
But being too happy in thine happiness,
That thou, light-winged Dryad of the trees,
In some melodious plot
Of beechen green, and shadows numberless,
Singest of summer in full-throated ease.

May hart eyks, and a drawzy numns pains
may sens, az qow ov hemlok ay had drunk
or emtyd sum owpyut tuw qu dreyns
wun minit past, and leq-words had sunk:
tiz not qruw envy ov qay hapy lot,
but byng tuw hapy in qayn hapyns,
qat qaw, layt-winged drayad ov qu trys
in sum mlowdyus plot
ov bycn gryn, and xadows numbrls,
singst ov sumr in ful growtd yz.

Fuzzy-opaque orthographical visions (C Upward)

There was a poor boy couldn't spell
Half the words in our language too well.
His teachers thought: "Brain-sick!"
Mum and Dad hoped: "Dyslexic?"
Yet the child rashly jeered:
"What the hell!"

Qer woz a por boy kudnt spel
haf qu wurds in awr langwij tuw wel.
Hiz tycrs qot: "breyn-sik!"
Mum and dad howpd: "disleksik?"
Yet qu cayld raxly jyrd
"Wot qu hel!"

Appendix F: Foreign language application

This appendix sets out the results of a test application of **Yurabet** in the main romanic, or European, languages. This application uses a sample text for each of the languages French, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, German.

The purpose of the exercise was to determine if there was sufficient commonality between these languages + English, to support a case for a modern International Phonetic Alphabet using 26 romanic letter-symbols, respecting as much as is practical their current usage.

The analysis which follows is of course preliminary. Nevertheless, there is clearly sufficient commonality to ensure that **Yurabet** could be and should be applied universally to romanic languages, with a minimum of variation between languages. The percentages are approximate and rounded, the objective being to draw broad conclusions rather than provide statistics.

	English	French	Portuguese	Spanish	Italian	German
First section: changeover implications						
Degree of existing phonemic disorganisation	high	medium	low	low	low	low
Average reduction in word length by Yurabet	15%	20%	0%	0%	5%	20%
Number of letter-symbol changes required, in spelling changes to implement Yurabet :	40%	40%	15%	10%	15%	35%
Elimination of written accents, including accented letter-symbols such as ã(o) õ(es) ñ ç, by natural attrition and use of mid-word capitals:	none	high	high	low	medium	low
Overall assessment of benefits attainable by Yurabet application (on a stand alone basis. ie ignoring the advantages of multi-lingual commonality):	high	high	medium	low	low	medium

Overall assessment of changeover difficulty:	high	high	medium	low	low	low
Second section: exploring commonality						
Some examples of uniformity of sound/symbol relationships between these languages and how Yurabet enhances this uniformity.	soft c, ss [s]	soft c, ç, ss [s]	soft c, ç, ss [s]	soft c, ss [s]	ss [s]	ss [s]
Square brackets [] around Yurabet use indicate existing precedence or origin	hard c, q [k]	hard c, q k	hard c, q k	hard c k	ch k	[k]
# both x and ch are currently used in Portuguese	sh, ti, ci, ssi x	ch x	#ch x			sch x
	ch c			ch c	[c]	
	au,ough,a,ou,oo,al [o]	eau,ot [o]	[o]	[o]	[o]	[o]
	[ly]	gl ly	lh ly	ll ly	gl ly	
	[ny]	gn ny	nh ny	ñ ny	gn ny	

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