English • Spelling • Society

Personal View 5

The self-expression medium
for Society members

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Ken resides in Australia, but has spent
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It was during his stay in the latter that
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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.

Contents

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 modem 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-romanic 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 = **posibIlity**, 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

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 = **probbl mmentum tymmeyt kann konsnnt**
morning cleanness permanent deadening lieutenant = **mornng klynns purmunnt dednng 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 Englis **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

qrow 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

dount 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	seaside	by	bye	buy	acquire	science	sign
idea	*seside*	*by*	*by*	*by*	*aquire*	*sience*	*syn*
aydYa	**sysayd**	**bay**	**bay**	**bay**	**akwAyr**	**sayns**	**sayn**
scythe	excite	futile	mobile	I've	minute(adj)	alive	style
sythe	*exite*	*futil*	*mobil*	*I'v*	*minute*	*alive*	*styl*
sayq	**eksAyt**	**fyUtayl**	**mowbayl**	**ayv**	**maynYut**	**alAyv**	**stayl**
tyre	fire	fiery	choir	knife	guide	guy	disguise
tyr	*fire*	*firy*	*choir*	*nife*	*gide*	*gy*	*disgise*
tayr	**fayr**	**fayry**	**kwayr**	**nayf**	**gayd**	**gay**	**dsgayz**
write	rite	bight	icicle	python	organise	survival	rifle
rite	*rite*	*byt*	*icicl*	*pythn*	*orgnize*	*survival*	*rifle*
rayt	**rayt**	**bayt**	**aysikl**	**payqn**	**orgnayz**	**srvayvl**	**rayfl**
enliven	bible	liable	dissect	resign	Friday	July	
enliven	*bible*	*liabl*	*disect*	*resyn*	*friday*	*july*	
enlAyvn	**baybl**	**layabl**	**daysEkt**	**rzayn**	**fraydy**	**julay**	

great	acquaint	maple	nature	basis	delegate(verb)	octave	glacier
gret	*aquaint*	*maple*	*natur*	*basis*	*delegate*	*octav*	*glacir*
greyt	**akwEynt**	**meypl**	**neycr**	**beyss**	**delegeyt**	**okteyv**	**gleysir**
miscellaneous	straight	strait	eight	case	ache	place	plaice
mislaneus	*strait*	*strait*	*eit*	*case*	*ache*	*place*	*place*
mislEynyus	**streyt**	**streyt**	**eyt**	**keys**	**eyk**	**pleys**	**pleys**
praise	gaze	wave	waive	razor	vague	consolation	fatal
prase	*gaze*	*wave*	*wave*	*razor*	*vague*	*conslation*	*fatal*
preys	**geyz**	**weyv**	**weyv**	**reyzr**	**veyg**	**konslEyxn**	**feytl**
gaol	radiant	potatoes	enable	dissuade	misshapen	Tuesday	April
jail	*radiant*	*potatos*	*enable*	*disuade*	*misshapen*	*tuesday*	*april*
jeyl	**reydyunt**	**pteytows**	**enEybl**	**diswEyd**	**misxEypn**	**tyuzdey**	**eypril**
favourite	courageous	they're					
favorit	*curajus*	*they'r*					
feyvrit	**kreyjs**	**qeyr**					

adjoin	heroine	boy	buoy	joiner	recoilless	appoint	boil
ajoin	*heroin*	*boy*	*boy*	*joinr*	*recoiless*	*apoint*	*boil*
ajOyn	**herOyn**	**boy**	**boy**	**joynr**	**rkoyles**	**apOynt**	**boyl**
boisterous	cloister	choice	coincidence	coil	embroider	employ	enjoy
boistrus	*cloistr*	*choice*	*coincidnce*	*coil*	*embroidr*	*employ*	*enjoy*
boystrus	**kloystr**	**coys**	**koYnsidns**	**koyl**	**embrOydr**	**emplOy**	**enjOy**
exploit	goitre	hoist	Illinois	lawyer	loyal	oil	foil
exploit	*goitr*	*hoist*	*Ilinoi*	*lawyr*	*loyl*	*oil*	*foil*
eksplOyt	**goytr**	**hoyst**	**IlinOy**	**loyr**	**loyl**	**oyl**	**foyl**

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

boycott	embroiled
boycot	*embroild*
boykot	**embrOyld**

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

fugue	Tuesday	vacuum	vacuous	usual	peculiar	cereal	serial
fuge	*tuesday*	*vacuum*	*vacuus*	*usul*	*peculir*	*cereal*	*serial*
fyUg	**tyuzdey**	**vakyum**	**vacyus**	**yujl**	**pkyUlir**	**syryul**	**syryul**

menial	huge	museum	tedium	jaguar	emu	continue	excusable
menial	*huje*	*museum*	*tedium*	*jagur*	*emu*	*continu*	*excusabl*
mynyul	**hyuj**	**myuzYum**	**tydyum**	**jagyur**	**ymyu**	**kntinyu**	**ekskyUzbl**

confusion	music	accuse	regular	nephew	beauty	queue
confusion	*music*	*acuse*	*regulr*	*nefew*	*buty*	*qu*
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
eit	*nyt*	*nyt*	*nat*	*net*	*nit*	*not*	*naut*	*naut*
eyt	**nayt**	**nayt**	**nat**	**net**	**nit**	**not**	**not**	**not**

newt	neat	asset	assert	dessert	desert(verb)		desert(noun)
newt	*neat*	*asset*	*asert*	*desert*	*desert*		*desrt*
niwt	**nyt**	**aset**	**asUrt**	**dzurt**	**dzurt**		**dezrt**

bay	by	bye	buy	be	bee	fly	flea	flee
bay	*by*	*by*	*by*	*be*	*be*	*fly*	*fle*	*fle*
bey	**bay**	**bay**	**bay**	**by**	**by**	**flay**	**fly**	**fly**

my	may	me	necessary	necessity	bigamy	enemy	economy
my	*may*	*me*	*necesry*	*necessity*	*bigmy*	*enmy*	*econmy*
may	**mey**	**my**	**nesesry**	**nsesity**	**bigmy**	**enmy**	**ekOnmy**

crease	disease	peas	peace	piece	cheese	geese	fleece
crese	*disese*	*peas*	*pece*	*pece*	*chese*	*gese*	*flece*
krys	**dzyz**	**pys**	**pys**	**pys**	**cyz**	**gys**	**flys**

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

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

tumour	tomb	school	bier	beer	fire	fair	fare
tumor	*tomb*	*scool*	*bir*	*beer*	*fire*	*fair*	*fare*
tuwmr	**tuwm**	**skuwl**	**byr**	**byr**	**fayr**	**fer**	**fer**

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

dead	dealt	deal	here	hear	heard	led	lead(noun)	lead(verb)
ded	*delt*	*deal*	*here*	*hear*	*herd*	*led*	*led*	*lead*
ded	**delt**	**dyl**	**hyr**	**hyr**	**hurd**	**led**	**led**	**lyd**

are	bare	bear	dear	dare	pair	pear	hear
ar	*bare*	*ber*	*dear*	*dare*	*pair*	*per*	*hear*
ar	**ber**	**ber**	**dyr**	**der**	**per**	**per**	**hyr**

their	there	they're	where	wear	were	here
ther	*ther*	*the'r*	*wher*	*wer*	*wer*	*here*
qer	**qer**	**qer**	**wer**	**wer**	**wer**	**hyr**

machine	masculine	alpine	alive	live(adj.)	live(verb)	leave
machine	*masculin*	*alpine*	*alive*	*live*	*liv*	*leve*
mxyn	**maskyulin**	**alpayn**	**alAyv**	**layv**	**liv**	**lyv**

olive	evasive	divisive	massive	torn	towel	town	tone
oliv	*evasiv*	*divisiv*	*massiv*	*torn*	*towl*	*town*	*tone*
oliv	**evEyziv**	**dvaysiv**	**masiv**	**torn**	**tawl**	**tawn**	**town**

toe	tow	to	too	two	juice	truce	moose
to	*tow*	*to*	*too*	*two*	*juce*	*truce*	*moos*
tow	**tow**	**tuw**	**tuw**	**tuw**	**juws**	**truws**	**muws**

sure	shone	shown	show	shoe	doe	do	does
sure	*shon*	*shown*	*sho*	*shoe*	*doe*	*do*	*dos*
xur	**xon**	**xown**	**xow**	**xuw**	**dow**	**duw**	**dus**

hoe	who	whose	who's	how	howl	potato
ho	*ho*	*hos*	*ho's*	*how*	*howl*	*potato*
how	**huw**	**huwz**	**huwz**	**haw**	**hawl**	**pteytow**

brutal	bruise	ruse	gnu	new	knew	noodle
brutal	*bruse*	*ruse*	*nu*	*new*	*new*	*noodl*
bruwtl	**bruwz**	**ruwz**	**nuw**	**niw**	**niw**	**nuwdl**

view	canoe	taboo	blue	flew	flu	menu	residue
vew	*canoe*	*tabu*	*blu*	*fluw*	*flu*	*menu*	*residu*
viw	**knuw**	**tbuw**	**bluw**	**fluw**	**fluw**	**meniw**	**residiw**

by	bye	buy	rye	wry	rite	write
by	*by*	*by*	*ry*	*ry*	*rite*	*rite*
bay	**bay**	**bay**	**ray**	**ray**	**rayt**	**rayt**

ring	wring	fright	freight	thigh	thy	they
ring	*ring*	*fright*	*freit*	*thy*	*thy*	*they*
ring	**ring**	**frayt**	**freyt**	**qay**	**qay**	**qey**

bonny	bony	donkey	convey	convoy	curtsey	courtesy
bonny	*bony*	*donky*	*convey*	*convoy*	*curtsey*	*curtesy*
bony	**bowny**	**donky**	**knvey**	**konvoy**	**kurtusy**	**kurtusy**

dinghy	dingy	orgy	prodigy	he	she	we	key	quay
dingy	*dingy*	*orjy*	*prodijy*	*he*	*she*	*we*	*ke*	*qy*
dingy	**dingy**	**orgy**	**prodijy**	**hy**	**xy**	**wy**	**ky**	**ky**

every	history	military	story	storey	fury	furry	tiny	tinny
evry	*histry*	*militry*	*story*	*story*	*fury*	*furry*	*tiny*	*tinny*
evry	**histry**	**militry**	**story**	**story**	**fyUry**	**fury**	**tayny**	**tiny**

doe	dough	so	sow(verb)	sore	saw(verb+noun)	sow(noun)
doe	*doe*	*so*	*so*	*sor*	*saw*	*sow*
dow	**dow**	**sow**	**sow**	**sor**	**so**	*saw*

bough	bow(verb)	bow(noun)	bought	caught	cot
bou	*bow*	*bo*	*bot*	*caut*	*cot*
baw	**baw**	**bow**	**bot**	**kot**	**kot**

wade	whale	wail	wait	white	wharf	wart
wade	*wale*	*wail*	*wait*	*wite*	*warf*	*wart*
weyd	**weyl**	**weyl**	**weyt**	**wayt**	**worf**	**wort**
weed	wheel	wheat	peace	piece	place	plaice
weed	*weel*	*weat*	*pece*	*pece*	*place*	*place*
wyd	**wyl**	**wyt**	**pys**	**pys**	**pleys**	**pleys**
baize	gaze	praise	freeze	frieze	seize	trapeze
baze	*gaze*	*prase*	*freze*	*freze*	*seze*	*trapeze*
beyz	**geyz**	**preyz**	**fryz**	**fryz**	**sryz**	**tpryz**
wave	waive	son	sun	much	touch	pouch
wave	*wave*	*son*	*sun*	*much*	*tuch*	*pouch*
weyv	**weyv**	**sun**	**sun**	**muc**	***tuc***	**pawc**
soup	wound(noun)	wound(adj.)	tour	whore	door	blood	broom
soup	*wound*	*wound*	*tour*	*hor*	*dor*	*blod*	*broom*
suwp	**wuwnd**	**wawnd**	**tor**	**hor**	**dor**	**blud**	**bruwm**

atom	item	guile	gale	guy	gay	gill(of fish)	gill(measure)
atm	*item*	*gile*	*gale*	*gy*	*gay*	*jil*	*jil*
atm	**aytm**	**gayl**	**geyl**	**gey**	**gey**	*gil* **gil**	**jil**
gild	guild	gilt	guilt	guinea	guitar
gild	*gild*	*gilt*	*gilt*	*ginea*	*gitar*
gild	**gild**	**gilt**	**gilt**	**giny**	gitAr
aisle	isle	island	pile	pail	pale
ile	*ile*	*iland*	*pile*	*pile*	*pile*
ayl	**ayl**	**aylnd**	**payl**	**peyl**	**peyl**

style	stale	steal	steel	garb	guard	guarantee	guessed	guest
style	*stale*	*steal*	*steel*	*garb*	*gard*	*garantee*	*gusd*	*gest*
stayl	**steyl**	**styl**	**styl**	**garb**	**gard**	**garantY**	**gesd**	**gest**
centre	enter	adaptor	interior	harbour	amateur	liquor	martyr
centr	*entr*	*adaptr*	*interir*	*harbr*	*amatr*	*liqr*	*martr*
sentr	**entr**	**adAptr**	**intlrer**	**harbr**	**amatr**	**likr**	**martr**
injure	tidier	sulphur	peculiar	vicar	radar	bazaar
injr	*tidir*	*sulfr*	*peculir*	*vicr*	*radar*	*bazar*
injr	**taydir**	**sulfr**	**pkiwlir**	**vikr**	**reydar**	**bzar**
eerie	committee	family	guinea	simile	January	adhesion	Glaswegian	region
eeri	*comitee*	*famly*	*ginea*	*simly*	*janury*	*adhesion*	*glaswegian*	*rejon*
yry	**kmity**	**famly**	**giny**	***simly***	**janyury**	**adYjn**	**glazwYjn**	**ryjn**
people	steeple	go	low	row(verb)	raw	row(fight)
peple	*steepl*	*go*	*lo*	*ro*	*raw*	*row*
pypl	**stypl**	**gow**	**low**	**row**	**ro**	**raw**
rode	rowed	road	phone	own	owe	hole	whole
roed	*roed*	*roed*	*fone*	*own*	*o*	*hole*	*hole*
rowd	**rowd**	**rowd**	**fown**	**own**	**ow**	**howl**	**howl**

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

current	worry	nature	mature	manure	tenure	exterior	peculiar
curent	*worry*	*natur*	*mature*	*manure*	*tenur*	*exterir*	*peculir*
kurunt	**wury**	**neycr**	**mcur**	**mnur**	**tenir**	**ekstYrir**	**pkyUlir**

jaguar	saviour	tidier	circus	purpose	purchase	conversant
jagur	*savir*	*tidir*	*circus*	*purpos*	*purchas*	*convrsnt*
jagur	**seyvir**	**taydir**	**surkus**	**purpus**	**purcus**	**knvursnt**

serve	survey(noun)	survey(verb)	money	husband	London	naked	baked
serv	*survey*	*survey*	*mony*	*husbnd*	*Londn*	*naked*	*baked*
surv	**survey**	**srvey**	**muny**	**huzbnd**	**Lundn**	**neykid**	**beykd**

baulked	false	fault	sole	soul	for	fore	four	forty	fourteen
balkd	*false*	*falt*	*sole*	*sol*	*for*	*for*	*four*	*forty*	*forteen*
bokd	**fols**	**folt**	**sowl**	**sowl**	**for**	**for**	**for**	**forty**	**fortYn**

ankle	uncle	principal	principle	feasible	cymbal	symbol
ankl	*uncl*	*principl*	*principl*	*feasbl*	*cymbl*	*symbl*
ankl	**unkl**	**prinsipl**	**prinsipl**	**fyzbl**	**simbl**	**simbl**

rebel(noun)	rebel(verb)	petrol	patrol	foul	fowl	foal
rebl	*rebel*	*petrl*	*patrl*	*foul*	*fowl*	*foal*
rebl	**rbel**	**petrl**	**ptrol**	***fawl***	***fawl***	**fowl**

dependant	dependent	present(noun)	present(verb)	consistent	resistant	fervent	servant
dependnt	*dependnt*	*presnt*	*present*	*consistnt*	*resistnt*	*fervnt*	*servnt*
dpendnt	**dpendnt**	**presnt**	**preznt**	**knsistnt**	**rzistnt**	**furvnt**	**survnt**

pageant	shouldn't	anomaly	family	simile	similarly	holly	holy	wholly
pajnt	*shudnt*	*anomly*	*famly*	*simle*	*simlrly*	*holly*	*holy*	*holy*
pajnt	**xudnt**	**anOmly**	**famly**	**simly**	**simIrly**	**holy**	**howly**	**howly**

reply	replay	possess	process	as	ass	his	hiss
reply	*replay*	*posess*	*proces*	*as*	*ass*	*his*	*hiss*
rplay	**rypley**	**pzes**	**prowses**	**az**	**as**	**hiz**	**his**

princes	princess	fitness	confess	gross	grows
princes	*princess*	*fitness*	*confess*	*gross*	*gros*
prinss	**prinsEs**	**fitnes**	**knfes**	**grows**	**grows**

coarse	course	cores	cause	choral	coral	corral
corse	*corse*	*corse*	*cause*	*choral*	*coral*	*corral*
kors	**kors**	**kors**	**koz**	**korl**	**korl**	**kral**

consul	cancel	council	counsel	reversal	tonsil	girl	camel
consul	*cancel*	*council*	*counsl*	*reversl*	*tonsl*	*girl*	*camel*
konsl	**kansl**	**kawnsl**	**kawnsl**	**rvursl**	**tonsl**	**gurl**	**kaml**

moral	morale	module	check	trek	quick	thick	click
moral	*morale*	*modul*	*chek*	*trek*	*quik*	*thik*	*clik*
morl	**mral**	**mojl**	**cek**	**trek**	**kwik**	**qik**	**klik**

classic	basic	music	phonetic	talk	torque	time	thyme
classic	*basic*	*music*	*fonetic*	*talk*	*torq*	*time*	*tym*
klasik	***beysik***	**myUzik**	**fnetik**	**tok**	**tork**	**taym**	**taym**

tame	team	child	chilled	grind	grinned	warm	worm
tame	*team*	*child*	*chilled*	*grind*	*grinnd*	*warm*	*worm*
teym	**tym**	**cayld**	**cild**	**graynd**	**grind**	**worm**	**wurm**

pair	pare	pear	ear	year	error	err	her
pair	*pare*	*per*	*ear*	*year*	*err*	*er*	*her*
per	**per**	**per**	**yr**	**yir**	**err**	**ur**	**hur**

hair	hire	higher	wrath	wreath	myth	scythe	the
hair	*hire*	*hyr*	*rath*	*reath*	*myth*	*syth*	*th*
her	**hayr**	**hayr**	**roq**	**ryq**	**miq**	**sayq**	**qu**

these	theatre	thought	though	threw	through	thorough	trough
these	*theatr*	*thot*	*tho*	*threw*	*thru*	*thoro*	*trof*
qyz	**qyz**	**qot**	**qow**	**qruw**	**qruw**	**quru**	**trof**

tough	tour	porter	poster	saltpetre	fracture	mature	nature
tuf	*tour*	*portr*	*postr*	*saltpetre*	*fractur*	*matur*	*natur*
tuf	**tor**	**portr**	**powstr**	**soltpYtr**	**frakcr**	**mcur**	**ncyer**

satchel	teacher	orchard	awkward	orchid	lesser	leisure	ledger
sachl	*teachr*	*orchrd*	*awkwrd*	*orchid*	*lesr*	*lesur*	*lejr*
sacl	**tycr**	**orcrd**	**orcrd**	**orkid**	**lesr**	**lejr**	**lejr**

ledge	siege	cease	seas	sees	seize	seizure
lej	*seje*	*cese*	*ses*	*ses*	*seze*	*sezur*
lej	**syj**	**sys**	**sys**	**sys**	**syz**	**syjr**

pleasure	pleasant	pheasant	procedure	eggs	pegs	exert	exceed	execute
plesur	*plesnt*	*fesnt*	*procedur*	*egs*	*pegs*	*exert*	*exeed*	*execute*
plejr	**pleznt**	feznt	**prsyjr**	**egs**	**pegs**	**egzUrt**	**eksYd**	**eksikyut**

attention	English	conscious	consolation	dissension	fashion	passion
attention	*english*	*concius*	*conslation*	*disension*	*fashn*	*passion*
atEnxn	**inglix**	**konxs**	**konslEyxn**	**dsenxn**	**faxn**	**paxn**

adjacent	adjust	ajar	endure	amnesia	usual	vision	legion
ajacent	*ajust*	*ajar*	*endure*	*amnesia*	*usul*	*vision*	*legon*
ajEysnt	**ajUst**	**ajAr**	**enjUr**	**amnYja**	**yUjl**	**vijn**	**lyjn**
progeny	gorgeous	gorges	religious	exaggerate	knowledge	college	carriage
projny	*gorjus*	*gorjs*	*relijius*	*exajrate*	*nolej*	*colej*	*carij*
projny	**gorjus**	**gorjs**	**rlijs**	**egzAjreyt**	**nolij**	**kolij**	**karij**

marriage	age	mortgage	rampage(verb)	rampage(noun)	ridge	privilege
marij	*age*	*morgaj*	*rampaje*	*rampaj*	*rij*	*privlej*
marij	**eyj**	**morgij**	**rampeyj**	**rampij**	**rij**	**privlij**

glacier	ear	hear	lawyer	saviour	they're
glacir	*ear*	*hear*	*lawyr*	*savir*	*the'r*
gleysir	**yr**	**hyr**	**loyr**	**seyvir**	**qer**

floor	flour	flower	flourish	demur	deter	hour	our	occur
flor	*flour*	*flower*	*flurish*	*demur*	*deter*	*our*	*our*	*occur*
flor	**flawr**	**flawr**	**flurix**	**dmur**	**dtur**	**awr**	**awr**	**okUr**

album	column	condemn	random	rhythm	tandem	victim	flotsam

albm	*colum*	*condem*	*randm*	*rhythm*	*tandm*	*victm*	*flotsm*
albm	**kolum**	**kndem**	**randm**	**ryqm**	**tandm**	**viktm**	**flotsm**

film	forum	muck	much	touch	search	wrench	wretch
film	*forum*	*muk*	*much*	*tuch*	*serch*	*rench*	*rech*
film	**forum**	**muk**	**muc**	**tuc**	**surc**	**renc**	**rec**

chase	check	chisel	beetle	lentil	petal	pistol	subtle
chase	*chek*	*chisl*	*beetl*	*lentl*	*petl*	*pistl*	*sutl*
ceys	**cek**	**cizl**	**bytl**	**lentl**	**petl**	**pistl**	**sutl**

astern	modern	children	assassin	cabin	carbon	kiln
astern	*modrn*	*children*	*asasn*	*cabn*	*carbn*	*kiln*
astUrn	**modrn**	**cildrn**	**asAsin**	**kabin**	**karbn**	**kiln**

redemption	stubborn	urban	weaken	woollen	breadth	breath	breathe	brethren
redemption	*stubrn*	*urbn*	*weakn*	*woolen*	*bredth*	*breth*	*breth*	*brethren*
rdemxn	**stubrn**	**urbn**	**wykn**	**wuln**	**bredq**	**breq**	**breq**	**breqrn**

earth	health	methyl	python	rhythm	author	farther	father	South	southern
erth	*helth*	*methl*	*pythn*	*rhythm*	*authr*	*farthr*	*fathr*	*south*	*suthern*
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 simultEynyusly 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 rtardEyxn 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. SayntIfik 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 myuzIxns huw ar admAyrd but not kold jynyuss. But qer ar uqrs, manifestly
prdijs, prformng ofn at ekstrOrdnry urly 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 myuzIxns ar astonixd: and wy qen ryc for
qu gud, handy, veyg enlAytnmnt wurd and kol qem jynyuss. Qu list inklYuds Motsrt and Mendlsn; and, dspayt
ol qu limitng jujmnts, it inklYuds Benjmn Britn.

Ode to a nightingale (John Keats)

My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains	May hart eyks, and a drawzy numns pains
My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk,	may sens, az qow ov hemlok ay had drunk
Or emptied some dull opiate to the drains	or emtyd sum owpyut tuw qu dreyns
One minute past, and Lethe-wards had sunk:	wun minit past, and leq-words had sunk:
'Tis not through envy of thy happy lot,	tiz not qruw envy ov qay hapy lot,
But being too happy in thine happiness,	but byng tuw hapy in qayn hapyns,
That thou, light-winged Dryad of the trees,	qat qaw, layt-winged drayad ov qu trys
In some melodious plot	in sum mlowdyus plot
Of beechen green, and shadows numberless,	ov bycn gryn, and xadows numbrls,
Singest of summer in full-throated ease.	singst ov sumr in ful qrowtd yz.

Fuzzy-opaque orthographical visions (C Upward)

There was a poor boy couldn't spell	Qer woz a por boy kudnt spel
Half the words in our language too well.	haf qu wurds in awr langwij tuw wel.
His teachers thought: "Brain-sick!"	Hiz tycrs qot: "breyn-sik!'
Mum and Dad hoped: "Dyslexic?"	Mum and dad howpd: "disleksik?"
Yet the child rashly jeered:	Yet qu cayld raxly jyrd
"What the hell!"	"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 modem 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	high	high	medium	low	low	low

changeover difficulty:						
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	