

SIMPLIFIED • SPELLING • SOCIETY

Personal View

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GLOEBULSPEL

by Paul Fletcher

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

Paul Fletcher is a former civil servant. He previously worked as an interpreter for the RAF, and has taught English in Germany and German in England (evening classes).

He is an Oxford graduate in French and German, is also fluent in Spanish and has some knowledge of Dutch, Italian, Portuguese and Serbo-Croat. He has been a member of the Society since 1987.

This publication explores the thesis that in the last resort, utter regularity in a spelling system at the expense of greater change is more acceptable because rules and exceptions can thereby be reduced to the minimum. It is no good devising a system based on the received knowledge of existing speakers because, to quote Maynard Keynes, "In the long run - we shall all be dead".

From this perspective there is no point in distorting a system to allow the maximum number of existing spellings to remain undisturbed. At the basis of the proposal is the West European alphabet and the common vowel system derived from it. These form a unifying influence in a world which, because of the vast spread of trade, travel and communications, is becoming increasingly unified.

The Simplified Spelling Society

The object of the Society is to raise awareness of the problems caused by the irregularity of English spelling; and to promote remedies to improve literacy, including spelling reform.

This is an updated version of the Scheme originally published as Yurospel (PV2) in 1992.

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GLOEBULSPEL

By Paul Fletcher

This pamphlet, a revision of the author's previous pamphlet, YUROSPEL, is based on the principle that is best to devise an utterly regular system rather than attempt to retain as many existing spellings as possible. The system uses the existing alphabet and is based on the vowel system common to the West European languages and the consonant values of existing English.

The system therefore follows the system used by the many languages throughout the world which had not previously been written down and for transliterating the many non-European names for towns and geographical features.

Learners of a foreign language expect the spelling to be more or less phonetic. Whenever a new language is discovered, as happens sometimes still in the Amazon or New Guinea, and it comes to be written down, we take it for granted that it will be transcribed phonetically, ie that the same letter or group of letters will always be used for the same sound. This is the case in many existing languages to a complete extent, such as Finnish, and to an overwhelming extent, in Spanish and many others.

THE NEED TO REFORM THE SPELLING OF ENGLISH

- a) For various reasons - the British Commonwealth, American commercial and political dominance, the structural flexibility and simplicity of the language - English has become the paramount world language. The demise of communism has only reinforced the trend. Despite elaborate and expensive translation arrangements, it is the dominant language in the European Community
- b) apart from Gaelic and Irish, which are minority cults, and Japanese, English has of the world languages, one of the most difficult and irregular spelling systems. Other European languages have had good housekeeping applied to the spelling over the centuries; they have been updated and simplified from time to time. A good chance to update English spelling occurred when Samuel Johnson was compiling his great dictionary. He was anxious to reflect current usage and spelling, but was not interested in spelling reform and appears to have been under no pressure to consider it. So nothing was done to improve the spelling. Instead the authority of his great work served to fix the spelling of English. And little has been achieved since, though there has been a ferment of ideas since Victorian times.
- c) learning to read and write English is consequently very time-consuming and costly, not least in Britain. It is especially important for the millions of people who have English as a second language or who are learning it at school or for business or pleasure;
- d) spelling reform would immeasurably reduce this protracted learning task. In Britain there is the added problem of widespread youth illiteracy. The more regular the system devised, the greater the benefits.
- e) no worthwhile reforms have been imposed by governments as yet, because of the sheer weight of tradition and the mistaken belief that it would alter the character of the language;
- f) the spread of literacy reinforces the will for preserving the existing system. This trend will continue until the pressure for reform becomes irresistible;
- g) the cost of altering all printed matter for a revised system would be colossal but it would be a once and for all cost and small compared with the ongoing cost of inculcating and preserving the present spelling.

THE SPELLING SOCIETY

As part of the ferment mentioned above, there was formed in London in 1908, the Simplified Spelling Society. The SSS, now renamed TESS, English Spelling Society, has been in the forefront of spelling reform; many august figures have been associated with it including James Pitman and George Bernard Shaw. THE Society is concerned with all matters connected with spelling and as part of its ongoing interest in the subject, it publishes spelling systems produced by members. This pamphlet, GLOBULSPEL, is a revision of a published paper previously called Yurospel.

For spelling schemes, The Society expects compilers to follow certain principles:

a) stick to no more than the existing 26 letter alphabet, so as to reduce the scope for unfamiliarity and avoid the trouble of changing typefaces;

b) avoid diacritics and written accents. They are a nuisance, difficult to remember accurately and open to the typeface objection;

Suggested further principles:

c) one sound should always be written the same way and one letter or group of letters should always produce the same sound for a particular speaker. In other words sound and symbol should correspond to each other;

d) Since one pronunciation cannot be imposed on all English speakers/users, the system should cater for as many regular variations of accent as possible, though not to the point of merging sounds which have regular variants. Where some accents merge or elide sounds the system should cater for the majority who distinguish them. For instance southern English drops many r sounds, making, for instance, no distinction between flaw and floor, while in Scotland tot and taught sound roughly the same. Where the new spelling system cannot absorb differences in pronunciation, variant spellings will be required: for example: often, schedule, harass, fertile, potato, tomato. Some variant spellings exist in existing spelling already, eg bath and bathe.

e) No one letter should influence the pronunciation of another. Culprits in existing spelling are: the magic e (fate, fate), w (tan, wan), l (pal/palm, poll/pole), r (fan, far), and of course the double consonant (tinny, tiny).

f) Double letters should not be used except where they genuinely represent the same sound pronounced twice, eg rat-trap, meanness.

g) Long vowels should clearly derive from their short version and diphthongs from their components. Why should doubling the o in hot lead to the sound of hoot? Or o plus u give the sound for house? The Continental vowel system requires a plus u: Mauthausen, Saudi, Macau.

h) Every syllable should contain a vowel; compare prison and prism which both have two syllables

i) No consonant should be used as a vowel, eg rye, yes; wan, howl, nor vowel for a consonant.

J) Lastly, spelling should be based on the full (citation) pronunciation of a word. Except where consciously speaking correctly, people may lapse into Febry and libry for February and library, but new spelling must be based on the latter. Where in practice the citation form is too difficult, eg fifths and sixths, a simpler form may be more realistic. Similarly we cannot pretend that issue is still pronounced issyue when everyone says ishue.

ANSWERS TO SPECIFIED QUESTIONS

- 1) scheme is based on TO 26 letter alphabet, but does not use q and x
- 2) To create 40 plus phonemes from TO alphabet, recourse is had to added e to lengthen a vowel and creation of various diphthongs such as ei and ai to convey vowels produced by the sound change.
- 3) no redundant letters are assigned to different phonemes
- 4) No accents or diacritics
- 5) No different values assigned to upper/lower case of the same letter
- 6) The only case where one phoneme is conveyed more than one way is u/put, which is also used for schwa, to which it is often very similar. Short a has various values to cater for various accents.
- 7) Scheme adheres more closely to IPA than to TO.
- 8) No supplementary spelling rules.
- 9) Schwa is conveyed by u.
- 10) Added is ou/soul, mould; compare: poll/pole/polar> POL/POUL/POELUR.
- 11) No measures to distinguish homophones - rely on context.
- 12) Stress not indicated, but some guidance in that schwa syllable is never stressed. Also rely on context: conVERSE quietly/ the CONverse is true. Gloebulspel has KONVEURS in both cases.
- 13) Gloebulspel is a bit longer than TO.
- 14) Gloebulspel caters mainly for RP.
- 15) Compiler's home country is England.

A NEW SYSTEM FOR ENGLISH

VOWELS

The short version of the English vowels often adheres to the European norm already: pat, pet, pit, pot, put. So these and many other words with short vowels will remain, unchanged: -livid, skint, siskin, pan, arid, rat - many hundreds of words

A

Short a is pronounced in various ways depending on accent, so we stick to A as in cat, pat, as indicated above. Most accents distinguish a long a as in father. A separate symbol is needed for this; AE is proposed. It is in fact a long version of the way many English speakers say the short a. A long version of southern English a/bath hardly exists. In foreign words the length of vowel is

hardly distinguished:- Kalamata, Kinshasa, but it can be important in English; eg am, alms. These become AM, AEMZ

E

Again short e presents no problem and enables many spellings to be retained, as indicated above, though others such as heavy, breath will change- to HEVI, BRETH. The longer version is a diphthong in standard English. It is often written ei, so we standardise on that as in VEIL, so: FREIT, BIHEIV, MEIL, SEIL. Many accents (eg Yorkshire, Caribbean) will continue to pronounce a pure long e sound.

I

Short i as in pin, again presents no problem: PIN, SIV, GIV. In English it is vital to distinguish the short i from the long: slip/sleep, dip/deep, filled/field. For lack of a separate letter, we have recourse to IE which exists already in field, grieve, etc. So: SLIP/SLIEP, DIP/DIEP, FILD/FIELD. In compound words there is an I which while not short is nearer to IE than I, so we will use that: busy>BIZI.

O

Short o as in hot follows the European pattern: HOT, also GLOS,. Note that o+r remains short: FLORIN, FORID.

The long o sound varies in pronunciation and there is no one convenient digraph. I propose OE as in hoe as the model: HOE, GOET, OETMIEL. A related sound usually influenced by an adjoining I is often written ou. Since it follows by combining a short o and a short u, we standardise on that : HOELI GOEST, HOULI BAD, POELING/ POUL/POLZ. TOULD/TOLD

THI VIKUR TOULD THI SEKSTUN AND THI SEKSTUN TOLD THI BEAnother variant of o is oa as in broad and oar; BROAD, OAR, OA, FOAN, LOA.

Note again that the r, unpronounced in Southern English, can lead to doublets: oar/awe >OAR,OA, haw, hoar > HOA, HOAR, saw, soar >SOA, SOAR.

U

This has four regular sounds in English:put/soot,gut,due/use and sue/root.

1) For the short u as in put/soot, we standardize on the international pattern: PUT, SPUTNIK

2) For the longer version we must again have recourse to adding an e as in sue:SUE, ZUEM, LUET

3) For u as due use, we write it as iT actually sounds: YU, YUS, FYU, FYUD, BYUTIFUL

4) The short southern English u as in cup has no counterpart in other accents except Australasia. Northern English does not distinguish the u in cup from that in put or oo in foot.

One solution would be to ignore u/cup and to portray short u as U every time. But that would lead to confusion: eg, pus/puss, the month of august and august occasion. Perhaps the commonest rendering is a the er sound in the English Midlands and elsewhere. This sound also occurs as ur in words like fur. It is akin to the French eu common in many borrowings, and so we standardise on that: SEURLI, GREUF, MILIEU, MEUR (myrrh). Not very satisfactory, but the best I can think of without recourse to an accent.

SCHWA

This is the commonest and most important sound in English, the unaccented oblique grunt, which is spelt in countless different ways, according to the original pronunciation, which only some foreigners and Welsh speakers adhere to. Thus we say conv'nt and solv'nt. This heritage

pronunciation is rarely acknowledged in the pronunciation guide to dictionaries. We must standardise the spelling in line with current pronunciation wherever it occurs. We choose U for this sound because it is closest to value 1) for u above and reflects the current spelling in many cases:

Open>OEPUN woollen> WULUN bargain > BAERGUN fulcrum >FULKRUM
Minimum >MINIMUM fulsome > FULSUM litmus >LITMUS litigious >LITIJUS
Regular >REGYULUR doctor >DOKTUR singer >SINGUR burglar >BEURGLUR
Pewterer>PYUTURUR cleverer >KLEVURUR prosperous>PROSPURUS,
phosphorus>FOSFURUS
Terror >TERUR terrier >TERIUR interior >INTIERIEUR emblem >EMBLUM
Ensign >ENSUN

This regular spelling for schwa removes many confusing spellings in TO: ence/ance, ant/ent, able/ible, ary/ory/ery:

Dependable >DEPENDUBUL fable >FEIBUL credible >KREDUBUL credence >KRIEDUNS
Repentance >RIPENTUNS attendent >ATENDUNT, attendance >ATENDUNS
Gallant >GALUNT blatant >BLEITUNT latent >LEITUNT gambol, gamble >GAMBUL
Treacle >TRIEKUL trickle >TRIKUL trickler >TRIKLUR tricolour >TRIKULUR
Wriggle >RIGUL regal >RIEGUL ample >AMPUL hamper >HAMPUR

Schwa U is also added in those rare cases where an unaccented syllable has no vowel in TO. This is as per rule i) above:

Prism >PRIZUM (cf prison >PRIZUN), rhythm >RITHUM, chasm >KAZUM

DIPHTHONGS

With only 26 letters in the English alphabet and 40 odd sounds we need to combine letters to form diphthongs, similar to how we formed the long version of the vowels.

1) I as in bite

This is made up ah plus eeh, so following the vowel forms set above, we write AI. This is used in some TO words already, eg aisle >AIL. So similarly: height >HAIT, mile >MAIL (mail>MEIL). This echoes international usage: CAIRO, MUMBAI

2) Ou as in house

Following our proposals - a as in cat and u as in put, we write for this AU : HAUS, BAUHAUS, HAU NAU BRAUN KAU, MAU-MAU, MAKAU

3) OI

This remains unchanged: SOII, KOIL, but never oy because we keep y as a consonant. So: BOI,AHOI, GOI

Other vowel combinations

Some confusion may arise at first in consecutive vowel sounds where one or both is formed of two vowels: create >KRIIEIT > KRIEIT, vehicle >VIEEUKUL >VIEUKUL. In both cases an e is omitted and the remaining e serves both vowel sounds.

Secondly two u's may commonly occur, particularly if one of them is a schwa: vowel>VAUUL, MANYUUL.

Thirdly, two i's may occur, particularly in verb forms: flying>FLAIING, or an i may occur next to an unrelated a: sawing>SOAING, DROAING

CONSONANTS

Unchanged are :B,D,F,H,J,M,N,R,T,W, Y andZ

C

C in English is pronounced like an s after e and I, otherwise like a k :cod, cud, cant ,cent , civet. We reject the changeable and confusing c AND standardise on S or K: KOD, KUD, KANT, SENT SIVIT. C survives only combined with h: WOCH, WICH, CHIVI,WENCH, BICH

G and J

These letters follow a similar pattern: gain, gent, gubbins, gibbet but the rule is not always followed -give, gin, get, gell. We must use j where there is a j sound: GEIN, JENT, GEUBINZ, GIV, JIN, GET JEL

Q and X

-are redundant. In present spelling q always appears with u. It is really KW -KWOLITI, KWIEN IELIZUBUTH, or sometimes just K: JOIN THI KYU, ANTIEK, YUNIEK.

X is shorthand for ks or gz : cox, cocks >KOKS, tax>TAKS, bags >BAGZ so is also redundant.

S,Y,W

These should be kept for their correct use: cats> KATS, dogs >DOGZ, race >REIS, raise, raze >REIZ, refuse bin >REFYUS BIN, refuse to: RIFYUZ TU
Type >TAIP, happy >HAPI, new >NYU, blowy wind >BLOEI WIND

TH

-has two sounds, voiced and unvoiced: compare bath with bathe, pith with hither. DH could be used for the voiced version: bathe > BEIDH, but no trouble is likely from continuing to use th for both sounds: BATH, BEITH, PITH ,HITHUR.

(A similar non-problem is ing: compare sing and finger. Bahasaia Indonesia adds another g where need be, eg their currency, the ringgit. Similarly we could write SINGUR and FINGGUR, but it is not necessary and pronunciation varies).

Short and long vowels

The utter regularity of Gloebulspel makes for great simplicity , but we forgo two props which are frequently -not regularly- used in existing spelling to distinguish between long and short vowels, that is, doubling of consonants and the use of the magic e at the end of a word to lengthen or shorten the vowel in the previous syllable or to change its value:

Hat/hate, fill/feel, dinner/diner, manner/mania, heavy/heave

It's all very confusing; whereas in Gloebulspel, each vowel is self-sufficient, needs no help from neighbouring letters and always has the same sound:

HAT/HEIT, FIL/FIEL, DINUR/DAINUR,MANUR/MEINIA, HEVI/HIEV; So also:
GOT/GOET, GOLF/GOULD, TREUSTI/TREUSTIE,SIFT/SIETH, PUT/PUEDUL, PET/PEIT

Stress

It is difficult to tell where the stress falls in an English word. However, a sure sign is that schwa is

never stressed:

PRUNAUNS, DIVELUPMUNT, MISTURI, MISTIERIUS, PEURPUS, PURPOART, POARPUS

Homonyms

Homonyms, words which look or sound the same, but have two or more meanings, are more numerous in a phonetic spelling scheme. As now, there will be no confusion because words are used only in context:

Wood, would >WUD; wrapped, rapt >RAPT; weighed, wade >WEID; saw, soar, sore >SOA, SOAR

Some words spelt the same will be revealed as two different words:

Have you read the red book? It's a good read >HAV YU RED THI RED BUK? ITS A GUD RIED

Emphasis

The English vocabulary does not provide emphatic and unemphatic versions of words, we have to be guided by the context. However there are emphatic and unemphatic versions of two homonyms which Gloebulspel can helpfully distinguish:

To/too/two

To is not emphasized in practice so we can distinguish it from too and two

AI HAV TU GOE NAU - WOT, OALREDI? THAT'S TUE BAD - YES, AI RIULI MEUST GET THI TEN TU TUE TREIN

Also four/for: "A TEIBUL FOR FOAR PLIEZ" - for is rarely emphasised, and is spelt thus because it has the short o in forage and foreign (FORIJ, FORUN)

And That

-as a conjunction it is not emphasised and its vowel is reduced to a schwa, as compared with that as a demonstrative:

AI FIEL SHOAR THUT THAT MAN DID IT

Plurals

The normal plural formed by adding to the noun s or es leads to three versions in Gloebulspel, because many s forms are actually pronounced z. No matter, Gloebulspel follows the pronunciation:

Cats, dogs and horses >KATS, DOGZ AND HOARSIZ
Snowdrops, daffodils and crocuses > SNOEDROPS, DAFODILZ AND KROEKUSIZ

Irregular plural forms are conveyed faithfully in Gloebulspel:

Mouse, mice >MAUS< MAIS; child, children>CHAILD, CHILD RUN

Past tenses

We generally add d or ed to form past tenses in existing spelling. Similarly to the plurals, Gloebulspel has two versions for the d form, depending on whether the syllable before is voiced

or unvoiced:

DROP-DROPT, DISMEI- DISMEID, LOED-LOEDID

And irregular past forms are conveyed faithfully : go, went > GOE, WENT,
come, came>KEUM,KEIM

Note that unlike existing spelling, Gloebulspel never needs to modify a regular noun or verb before adding its inflection; the inflection is simply bolted on to the existing noun or verb:

Drop-dropped, dismay-dismayed, target, targeted/targeted, focus-focussed

DROP-T, DISMEI-D, TARGIT-ID, FOEKUS-T

Borrowings from Foreign Languages

It is suggested that those words which have been naturalised should follow the new system:

BUFE, DEBRI/DUBRIE, BALE, RESTURUNT, KREISH, KONUSEUR, RINASUNS, RONDEVUE,
DOSIYE, GROETESK, KINDURGAERTUN.

Place names

It is to be hoped that the eccentric spelling of place names, mainly a British feature among the English-speaking nations, will be regularised by governments. In the examples below, Gloebulspel gives their pronunciation:

Bicester>BISTUR, Leicester>LESTUR, Gloucester>GLOSTUR, Trottescliffe >TROZLI,
Langbaugh>LANGBAERF, Dolomite>DOLOMAIT, Yosemite>YOSEMITI,
Arkansas>AERKUNSOA

It will remain up to the holders of personal and family names whether they modify them.

REQUIRED SAMPLE TEXTS

The Star (H G Wells)

It woz on thi feurst dei ov thi nyu yier that thi anaunsmunt woz meid, oalmoest simulteiniusli from thrie obzeurvutriz, that thi moeshun ov thi planit Neptyun, thi auturmoest ov oal thi planits wich wiel about thi seun, had bikeum veri iratik. A ritaerdeishun in its vulositi had bien suspektid in Disembur. Then a feint rimoet spek ov lait woz diskeuvurd in thi riejun ov thi purteurbd planit. At feurst this did not koaz eni greit eksaitmunt. Saiuntifik piepul, hauevur faund thi intelijuns rimaerkubul ineuf, ievun bifoar it bikeim noen that thi nyu bodi woz rapidli groeing laerjur and braitur, and that its moeshun woz kwait difrunt from thi oardurli proegres ov thi planits.

On thi theurd dei ov thi nyu yier thi nyuzpeipur ridurz ov tue hemisfierz weur meid aweir ov thi rieul impoartuns ov this eunyuezhual aparishun in thi hevenz. A planitri Kolizhun, weun Leundun peipur hedid thi nyuz, and proekleimd that thi streinj planit wud probubli kolaid with Neptyun. Thi liedar raiturz enlaerjd upon this topik. Soe that in moest ov thi kapitulz ov thi weurld, on Janyuuri thi theurd, their woz an ekspekteishun, hauevur veig, ov seum iminunt finomunun in thi skai and az thi nait foloed thi seunset raund thi gloeb, thauzundz ov men tuernd their aiz skaiwurd tu sie thi

ould familiur staerz az thei had oalweiz bien.

Euntil it woz doan in Leundun and thi staerz oevurhed had groen peil. Thi winturz doan it woz, a sikli filturing akyumyuleishun ov deilait, and thi lait ov gas and kandulz shon yeloe in thi windoez tu shoe weir peipul weur asteuer. Beut thi yoaning pulesmun soa thi thing, thi bizi kraudz in thi maerkit pleis stopt ageip, weurkmun goeing tu their weurk bitaimz, milkmen. Disipeishun goeing hoem, jeidid and peil, hoemlis wondururz , and in the keuntri, leibururz treujing afield, poechurz slinking hoem, and oevur thi deusti kwikuning keuntri it kud bi sien, and aut at sie bai siemen woching for thi dei, a greit wait staer, keum seudunli intu thi westurn skai!

2) Britten when young

Wie mei nauadeiz bi chaeri about yuzing thi weurd jienius beut stil hav a gud aidiea wot iz ment bai it. For egzampul their aer greit neumburz ov veri giftid myuzishunz hue aer admaird beut not koald jieniusiz. Beut their aer euthurz, manifestli prodijus, peurfoarming at ekstraordinaruli eirli eijiz a vuraiuti ov fiets soe kompleks thut thi myusikul leiman kan haerdli imajun, ievun with thi moest desprut leibur, akeumplishing eni ov them, wail ievun myuzishunz aer astonisht; and wi then riech for thi gud, handi veig Enlaitunment weurd and koal them jieniusiz. Thi list included Mozart and Mendelssohn (Moetsaert and Mendulsun), and dispait thi limiting jeujments it inkluedz Benjamin Britten (Benjamin Britunn).

3) Ode to a Nightingale (John Keats)

Tiz not throe envi ov thai hapi lot,
Beut bieing so hapi in thain hapines
That thau, lait-wingid Draiad ov thi triez
In seum meloedius plot
ov biechun grien, and shadoez neumberles,
Singist ov seumur in ful-throetid iez

4) Fuzzy-Opaque Orthographical Visions

Their woz a poar boi kudunt spel
Haef thi weurdz in aur langwij tue wel
Hiz tiechurz thoat: "Breinsik!"
Meum and Dad hoept: "Disleksik?"
Yet thi chaild rashli jierd:
"Wot thi hel !"

PHONEME WORD LIST

pen, copy, happen	PEN, KOPI, HAPUN	lot, odd, wash	LOT, OD, WOSH
back, bubble, job	BAK, BEUBUL, JOB	strut, bud, love	STREUT, BEUD, LEUV
tea, tight, button	TIE, TAIT, BEUTUN	foot, good put	FUT, GUD, PUT
City, better	SITI, BETUR	fleece, sea, machine	FLIES, SIE, MASHIEN
day, ladder, odd	DEI, LADUR, OD	face, day, steak	FEIS, DEI, STEIK
key, cock, school	KIE, KOK, SKUEL	price, high, try	PRAIS, HAI, TRAI
got, giggle ghost	GOT, GIGUL, GOEST	choice, boy	CHOIS, BOI
church, match, nature	CHEURCH, MACH, NEICHUR	goose, two, blue	GUES, TUE, BLUE
judge, age soldier	JEUJ, EIJ, SOULJUR	goat, shoe, know, cold	GOET, SHOE, NOE, KOULD
fat, coffee, rough, physics	FAT, KOFI, REUF, FIZIKS	mouth, now	MAUTH, NAU
view, heavy, move	VYU, HEVI, MUEV	near, here, serious	NIER, HIER, SIERIUS
thing, author, path	THING, OATHUR, PAETH	square, fair, various	SKWEIR, FEIR, VEIRIUS
this, other, smooth	THIS, EUTHUR, SMUETH	start, father	STAERT, FAETHUR
soon, cease, sister	SUEN, SIES, SISTUR	thought, law	THOAT, LOA
zero, zone, roses, buzz	ZIEROE, ZOEN, ROEZIZ, BEUZ	north, war	NOARTH WOAR
ship, sure, station	SHIP SHOAR, STEISHUN	cure, poor, jury	KYUR, POAR, JUERI
pleasure, vision	PLEZHUR, VIZHUN	nurse, stir	NEURS, STEUR
hot, whole, behind	HOT, HOUL, BIHAIND	courage	KEURIJ
more, hammer, sum	MOAR, HAMUR, SEUM	happy, radiation, glorious	HAPI, REIDIEISHUN, GLOARIUS
nice, know, funny, sun -	NAIS, NOE, FEUNI, SEUN	about, comma, common	ABAUT, KOMA, KOMUN
ring, long, thanks, sung-	RING, LONG, THANKS, SUNG	influence, situation, annual	INFLUEUNS, SITYUEISHUN, ANYUUL
light, valley, feel	LAIT, VALI, FIEL	intend, basic	INTEND, BEISIK
yet, use, beauty -	YET, YUZ/YUS, BYUTI	stimulus, educate	STIMYULUS, EDYUKEIT
wet, one, when, queen-	WET, WEUN, WEN, KWIEN	kit, bid,	KIT, BID, HIM
dress, bed -	DRES, BED	trap, bad	TRAP, BAD