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RESTORED LATINATE SPELLING (RLS)

By Gregory H. Bontrager

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The Author

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The System

Restored Latinate Spelling (RLS) is a re-Romanization of broadcast English designed on linguistic principles. It seeks to provide a cohesive and expedient orthography in which any unique sequence of graphemes has only one possible pronunciation and any unique sequence of phonemes has only one possible spelling. It also attempts to do so efficiently with a concise set of positional rules to minimize the frequency of diacritics. Finally, although it thoroughly modernizes English spelling, it also draws from our ancient Germanic roots by reviving the letters <æ>, <ð>, and <þ> to aid in the quest for simplicity.

The English Spelling Society

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

Contents

A. Design Principles

The following is a list of ideals that guided the design of RLS, ranked in descending order of priority.

1. Any unique sequence of graphemes should have only one possible pronunciation.

2. Any unique sequence of phonemes should have only one possible spelling.

3. Digraphs are to be avoided at virtually all costs to prevent confusion with sequences of independent monographs.

4. The variety and frequency of diacritics and/or unconventional characters should be minimized to the extent allowed by guidelines 1-3.

5. Typability on conventional computer keyboards should be facilitated to the extent allowed by guidelines 1-3.

B. TESS Questionnaire

1. Is this a new original idea or is it adapted from one developed by the writer or someone else?

Restored Latinate Spelling is the author's own original scheme, though it does share significant common ground with other re-Romanizations such as SpelRait due to philosophical similarities.

2. Is it an initial step to learning literacy, a step to TS, or is it for permanent adult use?

RLS is intended as a total replacement of TS, though in the interim, it could also serve well as a pronunciation guide for dictionaries and/or ESL primers.

3. Are there any supplementary rules? If so, please detail.

RLS is governed by fewer than 10 supplementary rules, each of which can be expressed in two lines or less of 12-point Times New Roman font on an A4 page with standard margins. Please see the RLS Tutorial for a thorough description.

4. Does your system cater for schwa and stress?

RLS always spells schwa as <ø>. It also has an auxiliary system for explicitly marking stress with circumflexes and carons, but using it is optional and not entirely supported by the US-International keyboard layout.

5. If this is a phonemic system, which accent of English is it based on? Would you cater for other accents of English? How?

RLS can represent the broadcast standards of both the US and the UK as well as a roughly equal hybrid of the two intended as the basis for a new global written standard. The phoneme inventory that was assumed at the outset of orthographic design was a broad superset of which the respective rosters of the US and UK broadcast accents are both subsets.

6. Is the scheme based on assumed knowledge of English/TS or is it independent? That is, could people who had learned the spelling rules pronounce a text correctly even though they had no knowledge of English?

Restored Latinate Spelling is completely independent of TS. No prior knowledge of current conventional English orthography is required in order to master RLS and be able to read aloud any text written in it. Non-native speakers who learn the rules and correspondences will be able to reliably predict the correct pronunciation of any word spelled in RLS.

7. How does a running text in the scheme compare in length with TS (i.e. how many characters compared to TS)?

Based on testing transcriptions of the Gettysburg Address, it is estimated that an RLS text will typically use up to 13% fewer characters than TS.

8. How big is the change from TS? To what extent does the scheme defer to the appearance of TS? Give an estimate of the percentage of words that would need to be changed from TS.

From an aesthetic perspective, RLS is an unabashedly radical scheme with virtually no deference to the appearance of TS, except for that which can be afforded without sacrificing absolute phonemic consistency. This is based on the suspicion that making anything more than mild concessions to orthographic conservatists would begin to seriously detract from the benefits of a more regularized code, and whatever improvement remained after the traditionalists were satisfied might not even be worth any reform at all. Off the proverbial cuff, the author would estimate that at least 85% of words in a text would look different from their TS renderings (and that is probably somewhat generous).

9. Outline how the author envisages the scheme being used. How would it be introduced and existing publications dealt with?

Upon its ratification by an international delegation, RLS would most likely co-exist with TS for about 50 years. During the transitional period, two parallel processes would take place. First, it would be introduced into schools fairly quickly and allowed to progressively permeate public education. Second, the latest text-to-speech and character-recognition technologies would be brought together and adapted for the task of automating the transcription of existing texts, including everything from local road signs to classic literary works. This computer-aided transcription would minimize the need for human transcribers. Meanwhile, the substantial funds that will probably be saved on years of literacy training and remediation can be channeled into these transcription efforts, thus allowing the transition to at least partially pay for itself.

10. Do you regard homophones as a problem and does your system indicate them in any way?

All homophones automatically become homographs. The precious few exceptions are just incidental results of maintaining traditional apostrophe usage (e.g. possessives versus plurals).

11. Could the system be used easily on most computers and word processors?

Yes. One of the most important criteria in selecting the six unconventional characters used in Restored Latinate Spelling was their availability on the US-International keyboard layout, which can be activated within minutes on most modern computers. No change to usual QWERTY hardware is required. The only caveat is that explicit stress marking, which is optional in any case, is not fully supported and may require some extra preparation.

12. Is the system used in everyday life by yourself or anyone else?

The author uses RLS regularly in his communications with other spelling reform advocates, and there is also one supporter who makes frequent use of RLS in e-mail correspondences with the author.

C. JUSTIFICATION FOR UNCONVENTIONAL CHARACTERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

The decision to incorporate a few characters not found in current standard spelling was not an easy one, as I knew that such a move would automatically make RLS less appealing to a majority of native Anglophones. However, the priority of phonemic clarity ultimately took precedence.

If one wishes to extend the alphabet in order to narrow the gap between the number of phonemes in English and the number of symbols available to uniquely represent them, then digraphs are the only feasible alternative to diacritics and/or unconventional characters. However, if one's ultimate goal is to completely eliminate phonemic ambiguity, digraphs become problematic, especially some of the more familiar ones like 'sh' and 'th.'

For example, if we used 'dh' for the voiced interdental fricative /ð/, an extra mechanism would have to be invented for words like "adhere" (to signal /ədˈhɪəˠ/ instead of /əˈðɪəˠ/). We could plausibly posit doubling or some other circumscriptory device to make such a distinction, but that forms an additional rule and thus complicates the overall system, and whether or not the maintenance of the familiar 26-letter alphabet is ultimately worth the extra rule(s) becomes debatable at best.

Therefore, given the prioritization of total phonemic clarity above virtually all else, digraphs were simply not an option. Nevertheless, if the current alphabet must ultimately be extended at all, it would at least be prudent to incorporate as few unconventional characters as possible, and this is exactly what RLS attempts to do with the re-assignment of the consonants 'c,' 'x,' and 'q.'

Conventional Character Re-Assignments

C for /t͡ʃ/

Traditional uses of 'c' are rendered redundant by the letters 'k' and 's' (e.g. <kæt> and <sent> instead of <cat> and <cent>), so this letter can quite safely be re-assigned to /t͡ʃ/, a particularly intuitive choice given its role in the conventional 'ch' digraph used for that very sound.

X for /ʒ/

Similarly, traditional uses of 'x' can quite easily and intuitively be spelled 'ks' or 'gz,' as in <ikstrækt> for "extract" or <igzækt> for "exact." It is thus put to much better use representing a phoneme that has no especially frequent symbol of its own in TS, as in <mexør> for "measure."

Q for /ʔ/

Finally, replacing the likewise redundant 'qu' with 'kw' (as in <kwik> for "quick") leaves a third letter available for re-assignment. Strictly speaking, the /ʔ/ as in "uh-oh" (RLS <aqou >) may not be a full-fledged phoneme in standard English, but it does contribute significantly to the dialectal flexibility that the system was intended to have. Another option might have been to assign it to /ŋ/ or even /ʃ/, but somehow, even by the author's own fairly liberal standards, such a designation for once seemed

counter-intuitive enough to outweigh other concerns, especially when compared to using 'ñ' and 'ç' for those respective phonemes. Of course, 'q' for /ʔ/ is not particularly intuitive either, but /ʔ/ is also much more marginal in English phonology than /ŋ/ or /ʃ/, so the visual disruption will be much rarer.

Restorations

The following were chosen in no small part due to their usage in much older and therefore more distinctly Germanic forms of written English. They could arguably be used as an appeal to linguistic patriotism in persuading the Anglophone public to accept reform. At the very least, these characters could be said to cancel out the three true importations, thus giving us a new alphabet that is, taken as a whole, neither more nor less distinctly English (or at least Germanic) than the current one.

Æ for /æ/

The letter ash was originally used in the Anglo-Saxon era to represent the near-open front unrounded vowel /æ/, for which RLS now revives it.

Þ for /θ/ and Ð for /ð/

Arguably the most linguistically patriotic of RLS resurrections, the symbols thorn and eth were also used during the Anglo-Saxon period.

Importations

Ç for /ʃ/

This was a particularly convenient choice for the fricative /ʃ/ due to its visual similarity to 'c,' which represents the corresponding affricate /t͡ʃ/. In other words, we find visibly related letters being used for audibly related sounds, which new learners are sure to appreciate.

Ø for /ə/

This is a Scandinavian import that is used in the phonemic spelling of English as a dedicated letter for schwa. It is available on the US-International keyboard layout (as are all of the extra letters and diacritics required for typing in RLS).

Ñ for /ŋ/

This one was borrowed from Spanish and assigned to the voiced velar nasal primarily to avoid situations like that found in comparing words like "singer" and "finger," where the independence of the 'g' in an 'ng' digraph would be unclear. How would a new reader know that <fingør> is /fɪŋgə˞/ while <singør> is just /sɪŋə˞/?

Diacritics

RLS uses acute accents, diereses, and (very seldom) grave accents. If optional stress marking is invoked, then more diacritics become important. Nevertheless, great pains were taken to minimize the frequency of those diacritics to the extent possible without making the system's positional rules either too numerous or too complicated.

D. RLS TUTORIAL

Lesson 1. Vowels

Section 1.1 - New Uses of Old Vowels

Most of the noticeable changes to conventional sound-to-symbol associations lie in how the vowels are spelled and pronounced, so some extra time should probably be spent on them. As in TS, each of the five conventional vowel letters has a short pronunciation and a long pronunciation.

Letter	Short Form	Long Form
a	/ʌ/ like the 'u' in "putt"	/ɑː/ as in "Pa"
e	/ɛ/ as in "pet"	/ɜː/ like the 'urr' in "purr"[1]
i	/ɪ/ as in "pit"	/iː/ like the 'ea' in "pea"
o	/ɒ/ as in "pot"	/ɔː/ like the 'aw' in "paw"
u	/ʊ/ as in "put"	/uː/ like the 'ooh' in "Pooh"

Section 1.2 - Long versus Short Vowels

An unmarked vowel letter is considered short if a consonant immediately follows it. Otherwise (i.e. before another vowel or at the end of a word), it is considered long. For example, take the following words as rendered in TS.

mother	free	throttle	fluid	could
seeing	litter	get	raw	spa

These words would be spelled in RLS as follows. Words in which the first vowel is short are red. Words in which the first vowel is long are green.

maðør	fri	þrotøl	fluid	kud
siiñ	litør	get	ro	spa

Section 1.3 - Lengthening and Shortening Marks

As shown above, whether or not an unmarked vowel is short or long depends on whether or not it immediately precedes a consonant. Now, consider the word "father." An initial attempt at an RLS spelling would probably be <faðør>, but the vowel <a> is followed by a consonant, which would make it short, as it is in <maðør>. However, "father" should not rhyme with "mother."

The solution is to place an **acute accent** above the <a> to signal that the vowel should be treated as long despite preceding a consonant. Hence the correct RLS spelling is <fáðør>.

In other words, an acute accent lengthens any vowel whose position would otherwise make it short.

[1] according to distinctly British pronunciation, for purposes of illustration

Let us again examine some sample words, shown first in TS.

pitch	bum	cot	pull	wed
peach	balm	caught	pool	word

In RLS, the same words would be spelled as shown below.

pic	bam	kot	pul	wed
píc	bám	kót	púl	wérd

Although it is much rarer, the reverse scenario (in which an otherwise long vowel needs to be shortened) does arise, mostly in single-syllable onomatopoetic expressions ending in short vowel sounds. For such situations, RLS uses a **grave accent**. For example, "meh" and "duh" become <mè> and <dà> respectively.

Section 1.4 - Invariable Vowels

There are two additional vowel letters that have only one sound assigned to them and therefore do not participate in the long-versus-short system. The first is <æ>, which represents the sound in the middle of "cat," and the second is <ø>, which represents schwa. As a useful example, they both occur in <æpøl>, the RLS rendition of "apple."

Lesson 2. Diphthongs

RLS distinguishes a total of eight **diphthongs** in English, listed below by their respective spellings.

Diphthong	Sound
ai/ay	/aɪ/ like the 'i' in "nice"
au/aw	/aʊ/ like the 'ow' in "now"
ei/ey	/eɪ/ like the 'a' in "name"
oi/oy	/ɔɪ/ as in "noise"
ou/ow	/oʊ/ like the 'o' in "note"
eø	/ɛə/ like the 'ea' in "tear"[2]
iø	/ɪə/ like the 'ea' in "tear"[3]
uø	/ʊə/ like the 'ou' in "tour"

Section 2.1 - Diphthongs Ending in <I/Y> or <U/W>

Let us examine the first five diphthongs via the following words, again given in RLS with their TS counterparts in parentheses below.

vain	vauz	veig	vout	vois

[2] rip or shear, as in "I want to *tear* that paper to shreds!"
[3] eye secretion, as in "A single *tear* rolled down her cheek."

(vine)	(vows)	(vague)	(vote)	(voice)

If any diphthong ending in <i> or <u> is immediately followed by another vowel letter, the spelling changes to one ending respectively in <y> or <w>. For instance, the words "try" and "sew" would be written as <trai> and <sou> in RLS, but "trying" and "sewing" would be spelled <trayiñ> and <sowiñ>. This is primarily to prevent awkward sequences such as <traiiñ>.

Here are a few further examples.

bayiñ	vawiñ	leyaut	flowiñ	loyøl
(buying)	(vowing)	(layout)	(flowing)	(loyal)

The word <leyaut> may be especially noteworthy. It contains two consecutive diphthongs, with the second one prompting the Y-spelling of the first one in order to prevent an unwieldy <leiaut>.

Section 2.2 - Diphthongs Ending in <Ø>

The remaining three diphthongs all end in <ø> and never change their spellings. At least in North American English, they are almost always followed by <r> or <l>. The following are a few sample words in RLS, yet again with TS equivalents provided below in parentheses.

ceør	kliør	tuør	riøl	riølaiz
(chair)	(clear)	(tour)	(real)	(realize)

Section 2.3 - Splitting a Diphthong

Occasionally, what would otherwise look like a diphthong needs to be read as two independent vowels instead. To mark this, a dieresis is placed above the first vowel letter. For example, the bisyllabic word "viewer" would be spelled <vyüør>.

Lesson 3. Rhotics

Four vowels are pronounced a bit differently whenever they come before an <r> which is not itself immediately followed by another vowel letter. This alternation is called **r-coloring** or **rhotacization**. The sound of the <r> essentially bleeds backwards into that of the preceding vowel. Any combined sequence of a rhotacizable vowel followed by a rhotacizing <r> is called a **rhotic**.

Rhotic	Sound
ar(r)	/ɑ˞/ as in "park"
ér(r)	/ɝ/ like the 'er' in "perk"
or(r)	/ɔ˞/ as in "pork"
ør(r)	/ə˞/ like the 'er' in "copper"

Rhotacization and R-Doubling

Rhotacization is automatic unless the <r> occurs alone between two vowels, in which case it is treated like any other consonant and therefore shortens but does not rhotacize the preceding vowel.

For instance, the words "scurry" and "sorry," at least as pronounced in Britain, would be rendered in RLS as <skari> and <sori>, with the first vowel in each being a normal short <a> and a normal short <o> respectively.

In order to form a rhotic before another vowel, the <r> must be doubled. That is what happens in the words "starry" and "soaring," at least as pronounced in North America, which would be written in RLS as <starri> and <sorriñ>.

The words "arise" and "cauterize" may serve as an additional example of this. They would be spelled respectively as <øraiz> and <kótørraiz> in RLS. The <ø> is rhotacized in the latter but not the former despite preceding an <r> in both.

Below are a few more samples. Words in which rhotacization takes place are green, while words with no rhotacization are red.

storri (story)	kord (cord)	fér (fur/fir)	øraund (around)	parti (party)
stor (store)	hari[4] (hurry)	oførriñ (offering)	tømorou[4] (tomorrow)	smart (smart)

Since <ø> is rhotacizable, so too are any diphthongs ending in it, and they are therefore subject to the same R-doubling rule, as shown by the following sample words.

kyuør (cure)	feørli (fairly)	skeørri (scary)	niørrør (nearer)	pyuørriti (purity)

Lesson 4. Consonants

Most of the consonants are given very familiar pronunciations. The ones that are either absent from the conventional alphabet or pronounced in unfamiliar ways are highlighted below.

Letter	Sound(s)	Letter	Sound(s)
b	/b/ as in "bee"	ñ	/ŋ/ like the 'ng' in "sing"
c	/t͡ʃ/ like the 'ch' in "chair"	p	/p/ as in "pack"
ç	/ʃ/ like the 'sh' in "share"	q	/ʔ/ as in the middle of "uh-oh"
d	/d/ as in "dog"	r	/ɹ/ as in "right"
ð	/ð/ like the 'th' in "than"	s	/s/ as in "save"
f	/f/ as in "fun"	t	/t/ as in "time"

[4] according to British pronunciation; distinctly American renditions would be <hérri> and <tømarrou>.

g	/g/ as in "go"	þ	/θ/ like the 'th' in "thank"
h	/h/ as in "hot"	v	/v/ as in "voice"
j	/d͡ʒ/ as in "jump"	w	/w/ as in "wise"
k	/k/ as in "kiss"	x	/ʒ/ like the 's' in "pleasure"
l	/l/ as in "love"	y	/j/ as in "yes"
m	/m/ as in "mall"	z	/z/ as in "zoo"
n	/n/ as in "no"		

N versus Ñ

The dedicated letter for /ŋ/ in RLS is <ñ>. The squiggly line on top that usually distinguishes it from the more familiar <n> is called a **tilde**. Since any /n/-like consonant before <k> or <g> can only ever surface as /ŋ/, the tilde becomes redundant in such positions and is therefore omitted. Among the following words, for instance, those in green contain /ŋ/, while those in red do not.

riñtoun (ringtone)	bænd (band)	sin (sin)	singøl (single)	siñ (sing)
bænk (bank)	skænør (scanner)	ankøl (uncle)	longør (longer)	loñiñ (longing)

E. SAMPLE TEXTS

THE STAR
By 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.

ÐØ STAR
Bai H. G. Wells

It woz on ðø férst dei ov ðø nu yiør ðæt ði ønaunsmønt woz meid, ólmoust saimølteinïøsli from þri øbzérvøtorríz, ðæt ðø mouçøn ov ðø plænit Neptún, ði autørmoust ov ól ðø plænits ðæt wíl øbaut ðø san, hæd bikam veri irætik. Ø rítardeiçøn in its vølositi hæd bin søspektid in Disembør. Ðen ø feint, rimout spek ov lait woz diskavørd in ðø ríjøn ov ðø pørtérbd plænit. Æt férst ðis did not kóz eni greit iksaitmønt. Sayøntifik pípøl, hawevør, faund ði intelijøns rimarkøbøl inaf ívøn bifor it bikeim noun ðæt ðø nu bodi woz ræpidli growiñ larjør ænd braitør ænd ðæt its mouçøn woz kwait difrønt from ði ordørli prougres ov ðø plænits.

BRITTEN WHEN YOUNG
By 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 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 Mendlessohn; and despite all limiting judgments, it includes Benjamin Britten.

BRITTEN WEN YAÑ
Bai Frank Kermode

Wi mei nawødeiz bi ceørri øbaut yúziñ ðø wérd "jínïøs," bat wi stil hæv ø gud aidïø wot iz ment bai it. For igzæmpøl, ðeør ar greit nambørz ov veri giftid myúziçønz hu ar ødmayørd bat not kóld jínïøsiz. Bat ðeør ar aðørz, mænifestli prødijøs, pørformiñ oføn æt ikstrordineri eijiz, ø vørayøti ov fíts sou kompleks ðæt ðø leimøn kud hardli imæjin, ívøn wið ðø moust despørrøt leibør, økompliçiñ eni ov ðem, wail ívøn myúziçønz ar østoniçt: ænd wi ðen ríc for ðø gud, hændi, veig, Inlaitønmønt wérd ænd kól ðem jínïøsiz. Ðø list inklúdz Mozart ænd Mendlessohn; ænd dispait ól limitiñ jajmønts, it inklúdz Benjamin Britten.

ODE TO A NIGHTINGALE
By John Keats

'Tis not through envy of thy happy lot,
But being so 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.

OUD TU Ø NAITINGEIL
Bai John Keats

'Tiz not þru ði envi ov ðai hæpi lot,
Bat biiñ sou hæpi in ðain hæpínøs.
Ðæt ðau, lait-wiñid Drayæd ov ðø tríz
In sam møloudïøs plot
Ov bícøn grín, ænd çædouz nambørløs
Siñst ov samør in ful-þroutid íz.

FUZZY OPAQUE ORTHOGRAPHIC VISIONS
By Christopher Upward

There was a poor boy who 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!"

FAZI OUPEIK ORÞØGRÆFIK VIXØNZ
Bai Christopher Upward

Ðeør woz ø por boi hu kud'ønt spel
Hæf ðø wérdz in awør længwij tu wel.
Hiz tícørz þót: "Brein-sik!"
Mam ænd Dæd houpt: "Disleksik?"
Yet ðø caild ræçli jiørd:
"Wot ðø hel!"

WORD LIST

TS	RLS	TS	RLS
pen, copy, happen	pen, kopi, hæpøn	lot, odd, wash	lot, od, woç
back, bubble, job	bæk, babøl, job	strut, bud, love	strat, bad, lav
tea, tight, button	ti, tait, batøn	foot, good, put	fut, gud, put
city, better	siti, betør	fleece, day, streak	flís, dei, strík
day, ladder, odd	dei, lædør, od	price, high, try	prais, hai, trai
key, cock, school	ki, kok, skúl	choice, boy	cois, boi
get, giggle, ghost	get, gigøl, goust	goose, two, blue	gús, tu, blu
church, match, nature	cérc, mæc, neicør	goat, show, no, cold	gout, çou, nou, kould
judge, age, soldier	jaj, eij, souljør	mouth, now	mauþ, nau
fat, coffee, rough, move	fæt, kofi, raf, múv	near, here, serious	niør, hiør, siørrïøs
thing, author, path	þiñ, óþør, pæþ	square, fair, various	skweør, feør, veørrïøs
this, other, smooth	ðis, aðør, smúð	start, father	start, fáðør
soon, cease, sister	sún, sís, sistør	thought, law	þót, lo
zero, zone, roses	ziørrou, zoun, rouziz	north, war	norþ, wor
ship, sure, station	çip, çor, steiçøn	cure, poor, jury	kyuør, por, juørri
pleasure, vision	plexør, vixøn	nurse, stir	nérs, stér
hot, whole, behind	hot, houl, bihaind	courage	karij
more, hammer, some	mor, hæmør, sam	happy, radiation, glorious	hæpi, reidieiçøn, glorrïøs
nice, know, funny, sun	nais, nou, fani, san	about, comma, common	øbaut, komø, komøn
ring, long, thanks, sung	riñ, loñ, þænks, sañ	influence, situation, annual	inflüøns, sityueiçøn, ænyüøl
light, valley, feel	lait, væli, fíl	intend, basic	intend, beisik
yet, use, beauty	yet, yúz, byúti	stimulus, educate	stimyuløs, edyukeit
wet, one, when, queen	wet, wan, wen, kwín	kit, bid, hymn	kit, bid, him
dress, bed	dres, bed	trap, bad	træp, bæd
Total Characters (TS)	635	**Total Words**	146
Total Characters (RLS)	561	**Total Words Changed**	134