

Synthetic English Speech by Rule
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ABSTRACT

A compact program produces synthetic speech from English text via an inexpensive commercial synthesizer. The speech is not inflected, but within that constraint is deemed adequate (that is, about as intelligible as can be obtained using the device) on at least 97% of running text. The program works almost entirely by rule, most of which have a stereotyped form. Since no large dictionary is needed, secondary storage is not used. The entire body of synthesis rules is given, together with examples of their behavior.

Neither the program nor the output device pretend to produce natural speech, but it is intelligible to everybody who has heard much of it. Besides its modest cost and size, the prime virtues of the program are its accessibility and its readiness to speak anything, albeit far-fetchedly on occasion. The scheme should also prove useful as a method of last resort in concert with more sophisticated synthesis procedures.

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Replace 4.1(b) by
 (b) [.,:;!'"D)*# -0 - #

After 4.4(b') move *tenebrious* from "Examples" to "Exceptions".

In 4.5(b) and 4.5(c) replace [aeiouwxy] with [aehiouwxy], and add *dihedral* under "Compare".

Delete *eye* from list of Appendix 1.

Before 7.16.2 of Appendix 2 insert
 7.16.1½ #eye → / eyelash pinkeye
 greyer

Between 8.2.2.3 and 8.2.2.4 of Appendix 2 insert
 8.2.2.3½ #gil g→il gilbert gillette fragility
 gild

Replace 17.10.4 of Appendix 2 by
 17.10.4 /foot f,oo→t hotfoote|d

In 22.7 of Appendix 2 replace phonetics by *sh,sh*.

Make changes in Appendix 2A corresponding to those in Appendix 2.

Add to Appendix 3 the following correspondences with the manufacturer's mnemonics.

<i>a0</i>	AH	<i>er</i>	ER	<i>ie</i>	IE	<i>yu</i>	U
<i>a1</i>	AH1	<i>eu</i>	OOH	<i>ih</i>	IH	<i>iu</i>	U1
<i>aw</i>	AW	<i>eh</i>	EHH	<i>o0</i>	O	<i>ju</i>	IU
<i>au</i>	AW1	<i>y0</i>	EE	<i>o1</i>	O1	<i>sh</i>	SH
<i>ae</i>	AE	<i>y1</i>	Y	<i>o2</i>	O2	<i>zh</i>	ZH
<i>ea</i>	AE1	<i>y2</i>	Y1	<i>ou</i>	OO1	<i>j</i>	J
<i>ai</i>	A	<i>ay</i>	AY	<i>oo</i>	OO	<i>ch</i>	CH
<i>aj</i>	A1	<i>i0</i>	I	<i>u0</i>	UH	<i>th</i>	TH
<i>e0</i>	EH	<i>i1</i>	I1	<i>u1</i>	UH1	<i>dh</i>	THV
<i>e1</i>	EH1	<i>i2</i>	I2	<i>u2</i>	UH2	<i>ng</i>	NG
<i>e2</i>	EH2	<i>iy</i>	IY	<i>u3</i>	UH3		

In Appendix 4 move *eyelash* from "Bad words" to "Good words".

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1 Introduction

The Computer Science Center at this laboratory has experimented with an inexpensive speech synthesizer [1] as a regular output device in a general purpose computing system. Our intention was not to do speech research or to create artificial speech as an end in itself. In the present state of the art[2,3], those goals require much more elaborate facilities than we have at our disposal.

We wished to see what uses might evolve when speech became available more or less on a par with printed output. For this goal, "naturalness" was not a prerequisite, any more than it is for printed output. Most computers still print mainly in upper case, are incapable of printing mathematical notation, and normally produce cryptic codes or tabular stuff that require considerable indulgence to be understood. Since printed gobbledegook is so widely accepted from computers—and fed into them, witness any manufacturer's operating system manual—we suspected that spoken gobbledegook might be quite passable, too, except for one severe difficulty: Being ephemeral, sounds must be understood at first hearing. As it turns out, long speeches *are* hard to understand, as are extremely short utterances of very simple words out of context. But given a little familiarity with the machine's "accent", one finds short sentences to be quite intelligible.

Since we hoped to use the voice synthesizer as a regular output device for other programs, the speaking routine had to be small enough and fast enough to coexist with other programs that do the actual computing of interest. Needless to say it had to produce connected speech. Furthermore it ought to be ready to speak most anything with relatively little coaxing, and be tunable in considerable detail when special vocabularies (e.g. RxPch) or the inevitable pronunciation gaffes did arise.

2 Evolution

The detailed properties of our present speaking program were not even vaguely anticipated when the voice synthesizer was installed. Once it was in the operating system as a full-fledged IO device, we used a program for driving it from phonetic strings. We created files of single utterances, ranging from household cries like "lunchtime!" to classical quotations, including the inevitable soliloquy of Hamlet. Tuning was painful, so we quickly built an associative program that could store, update and print the whole vocabulary or single words, and also could pronounce any stream of words from the vocabulary. Words that it didn't know were split up into constituent one-letter words; in effect they were spelled out. Various useful vocabulary fragments developed quickly—the alphabet and other characters, the days and months, the 400 most common words of English, names of visitors to the lab ("welcome to UNIX, Joe"), chess moves, etc. A few hundred man-hours so expended gave us a good feel for phonetic coding, but didn't really go far to give a generally useful output device. Experience did show, however, that for this particular machine some short cuts were possible. In particular we soon gave up on inflection almost completely. It was clear that much of the encoding had become cut-and-dried; at least half of even the most common words of English, among which irregularities abound, were trivial. So I was led to upgrade the successful associative learning program to accept pronunciation rules for word fragments as well as words. I also built in a few more complicated rules such as the final silent *e* paradigm.

The last-mentioned program is still in use. Its tables now contain about 750 rules, including about

100 words
580 word fragments
70 letters

The rules occupy about 11000 bytes on a PDP11/45. Written in a higher level language with little attention to efficiency, the program runs at about 15 words per second of CPU time. There are about 4500 bytes of pronouncing code, including table search and the special hand-coded paradigms, plus 1900 bytes of code for interactive display and maintenance of the tables. The program is completely self-contained; no other supporting programs are needed, nor are any used. The program can be driven by typing into it, or by "piping" the output of any other process on the machine into it in real time[4].

The program breaks the input up into "words", delimited by spaces, certain punctuation characters and line breaks. The pronunciation of each word is found by a succession of increasingly desperate trials, which will be elaborated in Section 4:

- (1) See if the whole word is in the table given in Appendix 1.
- (2) Map capitals into small letters, strip punctuation, and try step 1 again.
- (3) If the word ends in *s*, strip the *s*. Change final *ie* to *y* regardless of whether there was a final *s*. If any changes were made, try step 1 again.
- (4) Try automatic pronunciation; be elaborated further on:
 - (a) Reject a word consisting of 1 letter or a word without a vowel.
 - (b) Mark some common endings, including *e*, and mark long vowels indicated by final *e* or equivalent endings such as *ed* or *able*.
 - (c) Mark potential long vowels such as *u* in *modular*, *e* in *aphelion*, and *a* in *outrageous*.
 - (d) Mark probable medial silent *e* as in *bumblebee* and *minesweeper*, and mark long vowels indicated thereby.
 - (e) Mark potential voiced medial *s* as in *visible* or *prismatic*.
 - (f) After these marking steps, replace any stripped final *s*; then go through the word from left to right applying pronunciation rules to word fragments.
- (5) When all else fails spell the word, punctuation and all. On letters for which no spelling rule exists, emit a burp.

The rules for whole words (1), word fragments (4f) and spelling (5) are dynamically alterable, all other steps are hand coded. The distinction among the three kinds of variable rule is important. For example there is a rule of each kind for *a*, each having a different pronunciation as shown here in vs (voice synthesizer) phonetics. These phonetics are defined in the appendix. The phonetics themselves will be of little use except in connection with the one particular synthesizer, but the left hand sides, and the rewrite portions of the rules, should be widely applicable in generating cheap approximate speech.

word <i>a</i>	<i>u3,u2,u3</i>
fragment <i>a</i>	<i>ae</i>
letter <i>a</i>	<i>ai,ay</i>

3 Notation

In the sequel brackets indicate a choice among a set of letters. For example $[aeiouy]$ means any vowel. Boldface letters in sets stand for both upper and lower case; thus $[æœø]$ means the same as $[AEOæœø]$. The mark # is placed at both beginning and end of every word. The sign ~ complements the set, so $\sim[aeiouy]$ means any nonvowel (including #). The notation $[...]^*$ means a string of zero or more letters from the bracketed set.

A vertical bar | marks potential silent *e* positions. Upper case letters denote potential long vowels or voiced *th* or *s*. Rewriting rules are shown with an arrow as in

<i>ea</i>	$\rightarrow E$
<i>#sch</i>	$\rightarrow sk$

Ellipses may be used on the right hand side of rewrite rules to make them shorter. In such cases underlines are used on the left to show parts that are rewritten; all other parts of the left hand side are understood to appear unchanged on the right. A bracketed set of characters on the right always stands for a copy of the string that matched the corresponding set on the left. For example this rule describing the handling of silent *p* in words such as *pneumatic* and *psychology* stands for both the rules that follow it.

<i>#p[ns]</i>	$\rightarrow [ns]$
<i>#pn</i>	$\rightarrow n$
<i>#ps</i>	$\rightarrow s$

Pronunciations are given by strings of vs phonemes separated by commas preceding the rewrite part of rules:

<i>s#</i>	<i>z</i>
<i>E</i>	<i>ee</i>
<i>no</i>	<i>sh,th,u2</i>
<i>at </i>	<i>u2 → l</i>
<i>cia</i>	<i>sh,th → a</i>

With minor syntactic changes, rules of the above forms are understood by the program. Rules involving character classes however must be broken out into an equivalent set of rules for the program. They are used here for brevity.

Examples are given with each rule. Examples are shown exactly as processed, with rewriting taken into account; but exceptions and comparison words are written straight except in unusually obscure cases. When classes of exceptional words exist, they are illustrated by one or two words; these should be readily distinguishable from freakish exceptions, which are listed with equal billing. An additional list of words for comparison shows nearby words that are not covered by particular rules, or words intended to suggest why plausible alternative rules have not been used.

4 Preprocessing Rules

Most of the rules in this section involve rewriting only without pronunciation. To save space they are often stylized in a way that eliminates the possibility of expressing pronunciation. Examples are shown exactly as processed by the program with rewriting taken into account; but exceptions and comparison words are written straight, except in unusually obscure cases.

4.1 Capitals and Punctuation

When a word is not found verbatim in the vocabulary, it is standardized by stripping off leading and trailing punctuation and mapping an initial upper case letter into lower. The leading punctuation characters are indicated in the following rule. In this rule and the next only, the literal signs [] are quoted by making them bold.

(a) $\#(\{ \cdot \}^* \rightarrow \#$

A hyphen that cuts off a word of 2 or more characters after leading punctuation, if any, is treated as a blank, except that it is restored if the spelling step (5) of the previous section becomes necessary. Trailing punctuation causes a pause in the speech. The trailing punctuation characters are:

(b) $\} \dots ? ! " ' []^* \rightarrow \#$

In lines where every letter is upper case, all are mapped to lower. Single words in upper case are not so treated, so that abbreviations like *UK* will be spelled out. As a result pronounceable acronyms of the kind so popular in computing, e.g. *FORTRAN*, also get spelled.

4.2 Final S

Final *s* is stripped, together with a preceding apostrophe, if any. Then, regardless of whether anything was stripped a final *ie* is rewritten as a *y*:

(a) $\sim\{us\}\# \rightarrow \sim\{us\}\#$

(b) $\sim\# \rightarrow \#$

(c) $ie\# \rightarrow y\#$

If the resulting word is in the vocabulary it is pronounced with a voiced or unvoiced *s* according to whether it does not or does end with an unvoiced consonant. In effect

(d) $\sim\{c/kp\}s\# \rightarrow \dots z\dots$

Though rule (a) causes some unnatural stripping of final *s*'s, it is usually harmless, for this stripping rarely leads to further mistreatment.

Examples	Exceptions	Compare
<i>fits</i> → <i>fit</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>menus</i>
<i>minus</i> → <i>minus</i>		
<i>lens</i> → <i>len</i>		
<i>series</i> → <i>sery</i>		
<i>pie</i> → <i>py</i>		
<i>laddie</i> → <i>laddy</i>		

4.3 Final E

When final *e* is the only vowel in the word it is generally pronounced long. Otherwise final *e* is usually silent.

(a) $\#-\{aeiou\}^*e\# \rightarrow \dots E\dots$

Examples	Exceptions
<i>me</i> → <i>mE</i>	<i>re</i>
<i>she</i> → <i>shE</i>	<i>the</i>

Final *e* and a number of equivalent suffixes preceded by a vowel then a single consonant generally indicate that the vowel is long. The following endings are located and marked repetitively, provided a vowel remains in the rest of the word. The mark | is placed just before the first letter of the suffix, or just after that letter if it is an *e*, as indicated below.

<i>able</i>	<i>e ry</i>	<i>ly</i>
<i>ably</i>	<i>e st</i>	<i>ment</i>
<i>e d</i>	<i>e y</i>	<i>ness</i>
<i>e n</i>	<i>ing</i>	<i>or</i>
<i>e r</i>	<i>less</i>	

If the remainder ends with one of the following two endings, the ending is marked (under the same proviso that a vowel remain) and final *e* processing ends:

<i>ic</i>	<i>ical</i>
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Lastly *e* itself is located and marked under the same proviso. However *e* before *e*, as in *indeed*, is not marked, and terminates final *e* processing. The marks, which typically indicate potential silent *e*'s, may be placed far inside of words.

Examples	Exceptions
<i>arrangement</i> → <i>arrange ment</i>	<i>apostrophe</i>
<i>forcefully</i> → <i>force ful ly</i>	<i>implement</i>
<i>sparseness</i> → <i>sparse ness</i>	
<i>topical</i> → <i>top ical</i>	

If the leftmost ending begins with [aeio] then one of rules (b) and (c) may be applicable, subject to the exceptions expressed by rules (d) to (g) below. Some of the rules cause potential long vowels to be marked by capitalizing them—a convenient practice, but one that wreaks havoc with words like *McIlroy* that contain real capitals.

- (b) $-(aeo)[aeiouy]-(aeiouywx)$ ending → ...[AEIOUY]...
- (c) $-(aeo)[aeiouy]th$ ending → ...[AEIOUY]TH...
- (c') $[aeo][aeiouy]th$ ending → ...TH...

Examples	Exceptions	Compare
<i>bather</i> → <i>bATHe r</i>	<i>hyperbole</i>	<i>house</i>
<i>sincerely</i> → <i>sincEre ly</i>	<i>derivative</i>	<i>sewer</i>
<i>bite</i> → <i>bIte </i>	<i>infinite</i>	<i>growing</i>
<i>potable</i> → <i>pOt able</i>	<i>gone</i>	<i>create</i>
<i>vacuole</i> → <i>vacuOle </i>	<i>risen</i>	<i>dealer</i>
<i>triune</i> → <i>triUne </i>		<i>axe</i>
<i>style</i> → <i>stYle </i>		<i>boone</i>
<i>strlated</i> → <i>strlAte d</i>		<i>trailing</i>
<i>spitefulness</i> → <i>splte ful ness</i>		
<i>breathe</i> → <i>breaTHe </i>		

There are several special cases. First, monosyllables whose only vowel is final *y*, *ie* or *ue* and their derivatives are recognized. In this rule 'ending' may be empty.

- (d) $\#-(aeiouy)^*[iyu]$ ending → ...[IUY]...

Examples	Exceptions	Compare
<i>cried</i> → <i>crIe d</i>	<i>priest</i>	<i>value</i>
<i>fly</i> → <i>fY</i>	<i>pier</i>	
<i>driest</i> → <i>drIe st</i>	<i>ski</i>	
<i>stily</i> → <i>sIY ly</i>		
<i>blue</i> → <i>bIUe</i>		

Second, derivatives of certain words, usually polysyllabic, ending in *ce* or *ge*.

- (e) $[aeiouy]-(aeiouy)^*[aeiouy][cg]$ ending → ...

Examples	Exceptions	Compare
<i>menaced</i> → <i>menace</i> <i>d</i>	<i>misplace</i>	<i>lice</i>
<i>carriage</i> → <i>carriage</i>	<i>outrage</i>	<i>stage</i>
<i>college</i> → <i>college</i>	<i>osage</i>	<i>mortise</i>
<i>siege</i> → <i>siege</i>	<i>device</i>	<i>advise</i>
<i>service</i> → <i>service</i>		

Third, derivatives of words ending in *el*

(f) *el* ending → ...

Examples	Exceptions
<i>corbeled</i> → <i>corbele</i> <i>d</i>	<i>dele</i>
<i>traveling</i> → <i>travel</i> <i>ing</i>	<i>allele</i>
<i>celery</i> → <i>cele</i> <i>ry</i>	

Certain endings are equivalent to final *e* in disyllables where the only other vowel in the word is the indicated long vowel. Although placed here for explanatory purposes, rule (g) must be applied before rule (b) so that *able* in *stable* may be treated differently from *able* in *capable*.

(g) #-[aeiouy]*[aeiouy]-[aeiouywx] ending → ...[AEIOUY]...

The pertinent endings are listed below with the examples. They are not marked when found.

<i>al</i>	<i>le</i>	<i>re</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>y</i>
Examples		Exceptions		Compare
<i>cabal</i> → <i>cAbal</i>		<i>canal</i>		<i>lethal</i>
<i>spiral</i> → <i>spral</i>		<i>metal</i>		<i>mothy</i>
<i>able</i> → <i>Able</i>		<i>treble</i>		<i>democracy</i>
<i>bugle</i> → <i>bUgle</i>		<i>grille</i>		<i>intimical</i>
<i>cycle</i> → <i>cYcle</i>		<i>barre</i>		<i>capable</i>
<i>ogre</i> → <i>Ogre</i>		<i>genre</i>		<i>isle</i>
<i>lucre</i> → <i>lUcre</i>		<i>latus</i>		<i>wiseacre</i>
<i>locus</i> → <i>lOcus</i>		<i>many</i>		<i>showy</i>
<i>stylus</i> → <i>stYlus</i>		<i>city</i>		<i>axle</i>
<i>spiny</i> → <i>splny</i>		<i>copy</i>		

Some families of final *e* words still defy rule-making. One family is words ending in *ine*, which have several widely different pronunciations. Another is words ending in *is*. Singular words in *is* should be treated like the *us* words in rule (f) above, but this treatment breaks down completely for plurals of words ending in *i*. Some examples of these classes:

<i>brigantine</i>	<i>iris</i>
<i>gelatine</i>	<i>alibis</i>
<i>valentine</i>	<i>taxis</i>
<i>aborigine</i>	<i>otis</i>

4.4 Long Medial Vowels

For monomorphemic words—words that are not decomposable into affixes or multiple stems—a well-known rule states: An isolated vowel, followed by a single consonant then a vowel is pronounced long[5]. (From the standpoint of pronunciation, *x* is not a single consonant.)

Examples	Exceptions	Compare
<i>major</i> → <i>mAjor</i>	<i>camel</i>	<i>vixen</i>
<i>relay</i> → <i>rElay</i>	<i>metal</i>	<i>parameter</i>
<i>minus</i> → <i>mInus</i>	<i>digit</i>	<i>molecule</i>
<i>fugue</i> → <i>fUgue</i>	<i>model</i>	

As the comparison words indicate, this rule does not generally apply to polymorphemic words, and so is useless in its baldes form. However, it does apply reliably to *u*. The role of the separating consonant may also be played by certain consonant-*r* combinations, as indicated by the alternate rule in braces.

(a) -[aeiouy] $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{[-[aeiouwxy]]} \\ \text{[bcdfgkplr]} \end{array} \right\}$ [aeiouy] → ...U...

Examples	Exceptions	Compare
<i>tumultuous</i> → <i>tUmultuous</i>	<i>cutoff</i>	<i>uncle</i>
<i>usufruct</i> → <i>UsUfruct</i>	<i>subordinate</i>	<i>furrier</i>
<i>cupric</i> → <i>cUpric</i>	<i>uninformed</i>	<i>bulrush</i>

Another reliable rule pertains to certain vowels followed by a single consonant then a diphthong such as *io*. As in rule (a), certain consonant-*r* combinations may play the role of a consonant.

$[aeo] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sim [aehiouwxy] \\ th \\ \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} [ie] [aou] \\ ien \\ \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow [AEO] \dots$

) $[aeo] [bcdfgkpt] r [aou] \rightarrow [AEO] \dots$

Examples	Exceptions	Compare
<i>sapient</i> → <i>sApient</i>	<i>patio</i>	<i>recipient</i>
<i>creation</i> → <i>creAtion</i>	<i>special</i>	<i>division</i>
<i>helium</i> → <i>hEllium</i>	<i>precious</i>	<i>beryllium</i>
<i>cereal</i> → <i>cEreal</i>	<i>national</i>	<i>forehead</i>
<i>encornium</i> → <i>encOmium</i>		<i>afield</i>
<i>carpathian</i> → <i>carpAthian</i>		<i>rapier</i>
<i>specious</i> → <i>spEcious</i>		<i>axial</i>
<i>adriatic</i> → <i>Adriat ic</i>		<i>abreast</i>
<i>appropriate</i> → <i>apprOpriAte </i>		<i>recreation</i>
<i>tenebrious</i> → <i>tenEbrious</i>		<i>alie n</i>

A third reliable context for long vowels is *i* or *y* in a vowel pair before any other vowel in the word, if initial *y* is excepted:

$\# \sim [aeiouy] \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{i} \\ \sim [aeiouy] \end{array} \right\} [aou] \rightarrow \dots \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{i} \\ \dots Y \end{array} \right\} \dots$

Examples	Exceptions	Compare
<i>iamb ic</i> → <i>Iamb ic</i>	<i>kiosk</i>	<i>field</i>
<i>biology</i> → <i>bi ology</i>	<i>kyoto</i>	<i>myel</i>
<i>tri one</i> → <i>tr One </i>		<i>autobiography</i>
<i>cyan ide</i> → <i>cYan ide </i>		<i>symbiotic</i>
<i>cryogen ic</i> → <i>crYogen ic</i>		<i>yam</i>

Other contexts for long vowels are covered in the variable rules, for example *e* in *geology*.

5 Medial Silent E

Compound words whose first parts end with silent *e* cause special troubles. The following rules locate certain medial silent *e*'s with considerable reliability. They require that the *e* be isolated, and followed by a syllable other than an ending that was marked during final *e* processing. Words ending in consonant-consonant-*le* can be recognized even when imbedded in compounds:

) $\sim \# \sim [bcdfgmnprst] [bcdfgkpt] \dot{e} \sim [aeiouy] \sim [l] \# [aeiouy] \rightarrow \dots \dot{e} \dots$

Note: In applying this rule an appearance of *e|* is equivalent to *|e|* alone.

Examples	Exceptions	Compare
<i>cock eshell</i> → <i>cock e shell</i>	<i>complementary</i>	<i>comple tion</i>
<i>bumble bee</i>		<i>inflexible</i>
<i>this ledown</i> → <i>this e down</i>		<i>list less ness</i>

It is also often possible to recognize with fair confidence compounds whose first part is a canonical silent word.

) $\sim [aeiou] \# [aeiouy] \sim [aeiouwxy] \dot{e} \sim [aeiouyr] \sim [l] \# [aeiouy] \rightarrow \dots [AIOUY] \dots \dot{e} \dots$

) $\dot{e} [aeiouy] \sim [aeiouwxy] \dot{e} \sim [aeiouyr] \sim [l] \# [aeiouy] \rightarrow \dots \dot{e} \dots$

The same note applies as in (a).

Examples	Exceptions	Compare
<i>racetrack</i> → <i>rAce track</i>	<i>malevolent</i>	<i>alphabet ical</i>
<i>houseboat</i> → <i>house boat</i>	<i>proletariat</i>	<i>paternity</i>
<i>pacemAke r</i> → <i>pAce mAke r</i>		<i>relevant</i>
		<i>inefficient</i>
		<i>alewife</i>

These rules don't fully mirror the rules of Section 4.3 for final silent *e*. The differences are partly due to apparently skewed statistics of final *e* words that can be compounded, and partly to minimize the program for this relatively small class of words.

Though these rules do well as far as they go, they do not by any means recognize all embedded silent *e*'s. Here are some examples of undetected *e*'s.

<i>edgeways</i>	<i>horseback</i>
<i>fencepost</i>	<i>wherein</i>
<i>largemouth</i>	

4.6 Medial S

When it appears flanked by vowels, or preceded by a vowel and followed by *m*, *s* is usually voiced. Such an *s* is marked by capitalizing it:

(a) [æiɔuy]s[æiɔuy] → ...S...

Examples	Exceptions	Compare
<i>easy</i> → <i>eaSy</i>	<i>andesite</i>	<i>pension</i>
<i>desire</i> → <i>deSire</i>	<i>osage</i>	<i>adversity</i>
<i>invAsion</i> → <i>invASion</i>		<i>version</i>
<i>prismatic</i> → <i>prISmatic</i>		<i>tUne smith</i>

5 Tuning and evaluation

The rules arose from several sources—off the top of the head, the unabridged Webster[6], Venezky[5] and extensive interactive experimentation with several selected word lists. Certain difficult problems, such as the pronunciation of *ui* (compare *biscuit*, *ruin*, *anguish*, *guile*, *fruit*, *beguine*) were solved by perusing a 100 percent sample of the pertinent words in the unabridged Webster, which we had available on tape. Problems about patterns at the beginning of words were handled by consulting an ordinary dictionary[7]; patterns at the end of words were attacked with the help of a reversed-spelling dictionary[8]. These lists were used for tuning:

- Basic English[9]. This 900-plus word list is a rich source of common exceptions.
- A list of some 2800 most common words in a million-byte corpus of Bell Laboratories documents. The corpus was gathered and analyzed by R. Morris and L. L. Cherry.

The goal of tuning was to get pronunciations that are psychologically close to the range of American English heard day-to-day; there was no intent of approximating any one "standard" dialect. For example alternations between long and short version of *e* or of *o* are often acceptable; witness their occurrence in intelligible English spoken by foreigners. On the other hand such an alternation between long and short *u* baffles most listeners. Thus, we have little trouble understanding *defense* or *potential* even when their first syllables are pronounced as in *definition* or *potash*, while *munition* alliterated with *mundane* escapes us completely.

Once tuning was complete, the program's performance was evaluated against independent sources:

- The Brown Corpus[10]. The program was tested against the 2000 most common words, and an approximate one percent sample of the remainder to estimate the tail. With words frequencies taken into account, performance was deemed satisfactory on about 97% of the 2000 most common words in running English, but only 88% of the tail, for an overall weighted performance of 97.2%.
- *Webster's Elementary Dictionary*[11]. A sample of one word per page, or about 3% of this 18,000-word source, had an error rate of about 5.5%.
- A 3552-word extract from Mark Twain[12]. This literary text has a substantially different vocabulary from the "Bell Labs English" on which the program was tuned, and is replete with startling references to distant subjects. As the listener, I was naive to the Twain, but thoroughly familiar with the idiosyncracies of the program. The sense of the passage was completely clear. I failed to recognize only 30 words, or about 0.8%. It turned out that many of these were pro-

nounced correctly within the limitations of the machine. Another 46 words received bizarre pronunciations, but were intelligible in context. Counted in approximately the same terms as was the Brown Corpus, the error rate on this document was about 2.1%.

To give an idea of the virtues and failings of the program, the list from the Elementary Dictionary appears in Appendix 4 partitioned into good pronunciations, clearly wrong, but intelligible pronunciations, and complete failures. The causes of failing are often transparent, but sometimes words go wrong as result of an attempt to get many others right. For instance *congest* was pronounced as if it were related to *longest*, *wronged*, etc., *screwdriver* was rhymed with *liver*, and *solemnity* was treated as a compound of *sole* and *mnity*. Some of the mispronunciations could be cleaned up at no cost; *heroic* could be fixed up by adding the rule $o \rightarrow O$, which would help a number of other words at the same time—for instance *go|ing*, which is in as special case. But you have to stop somewhere. Some chronic failings are harder to fix up; no less than 5 errors are attributable to embedded silent *e*'s of kinds the program can't recognize.

6 Discussion

6.1 Stress

Partly because the device at our disposal was deficient in this regard, but mostly because of the inherent difficulty of the problem, I have ignored stress in this work, except for three trivial experiments: (1)Placing falling inflection on syllables followed by periods. This filip in itself does little for intelligibility. It is actually counterproductive in some cases, such as *Mr. Jones*, where it produces a major break within an intimately bound phrase. (2)Assigning one of four levels of stress to each syllable by a random walk algorithm. This has little effect on a wordwise basis, but definitely improves long passages by rendering them less deadening if not more natural. The effect is actually quite interesting when coupled with falling inflection at sentence ends. (3)Giving correct stress to the known words, within the limitations of the machine. Sporadic correctly stressed polysyllables stand out against a background of monotone speech and actually detract from its apparent "ruliness", upon which one comes to depend. A systematic approach to the selection of words to be properly stressed, for example by choosing a comprehensive list of function words to be pronounced without stress, might help.

It would be possible to stress long vowels, for example the *a* in *oration* located by rule 4.4(b), but beyond this it would seem that considerable extension to the present program would be required to do a job of stress assignment even remotely approaching its performance on sounds. The incorporation of stress could even upset the compromises with pronunciation that turned out to be acceptable in unstressed speech. For example, stress would only call attention to the program's insignificant mispronunciation of *o* in *ovary* like *o* in *hot*. I suspect, too, that stress done badly is worse than no stress at all; but I could be quite wrong, for I have been surprised once already by how far you can get with pronunciation done wrong.

As an indicator of how much work might have to go into doing stress right, the stress assignment rules of Chomsky and Halle[13] appear to depend so intimately on an inferred context-sensitive grammar of English, as to frustrate any attempt to simulate them from simple analysis of spellings. Even the list of terminal symbols for that grammar is large—Allen[1] has made a lexicon of some 10,000 "morphs" covering only the Brown Corpus. I wouldn't be surprised if this lexicon had to be doubled to achieve good coverage of the Manhattan phone book, whose entries must count as good English words when the reading of running text is one's goal.

6.2 Improvability

The decision to take cognizance of no levels of English other than letters and words undoubtedly limits the growth potential of this approach to pronunciation. Its inattention to syntactic considerations precludes the program from doing any better than guessing at the pronunciation of words such as *read* or *bow*. Its disregard for morphology makes it difficult to do much better than presently on some kinds of compounds, such as *hothead*, though others can obviously be handled by adding morphs to the list of word fragments, as has already been done with *death*, *sOme* and many others. To overcome *hothead* difficulties, a certain rather small class of word fragments could be recognized fairly early on during preprocessing on other than a strictly left-to-right basis. More generally, to get much leverage out of further variable rules, it may be occasionally necessary to specify priorities among rules.

An idea of the expansibility of the present approach may be had from comparing it with Ainsworth's program for British English, which reportedly has about a 10% error rate[14]. In the terminology of this paper, that program appears to have the equivalent of about 3 preprocessing rules and 150 variable rules; the variable rules do not permit rewriting. The present program did about 4 times as well

on error rate at a price of about 4 times as much mechanism. To go further, often rules will have to be added to take care of just one or two words apiece. Much of the trouble will be with abbreviations and proper names, no one of which is very common, but the sum total of which will keep the error rate up against even considerable expansion of the rules.

6.3 Other Languages

Needless to say, the basic algorithmic methods of this paper work better on most other Western languages than they do on English. By changing the variable rules, and suppressing English preprocessing, we have obtained performance on Church Latin and on Polish comparable to that on English. In each case the whole tuning job took less than an hour. Unfortunately the commercial phoneme generator lacks some critical phonemes of most Western languages, most notably trilled *r*'s, gutturals and nasalized vowels, so it is infeasible at present to generate a comprehensive library of languages.

6.4 Utility

In small doses, the output of the program is usually intelligible to everyone who has heard very much of it. Short connected fragments out of context, sprung even when the hearer is not attending, are usually understood. Long passages, on the other hand, take extreme concentration to follow, and very short utterances of one or two syllables frequently suffer from the inherent limitations of our hardware. Even bizarre pronunciations are often decipherable, once the machine's "accent" has become familiar.

The program's outstanding virtue is its readiness to pronounce everything, albeit far-fetchedly on occasion. Of course its vocabulary can be hand-crafted to overcome any particular difficulty, but therein it becomes just a poor imitation of many other synthesis programs that do a far better job on hand-prepared input. Its speed and compactness make it attractive as an output routine for other programs, for example in making computers available to the blind (an application which should be distinguished from making computers substitute for talking books).

My basic reason for setting forth the details of the program here, however, is not to advertise the particular implementation, but rather the belief that the approach may be easily copied as the method of last resort in other synthesis projects that depend on dictionaries of words, stems, affixes or whatever. An authentically comprehensive dictionary for arbitrary text is not yet in sight physically, say nothing of economically for many applications. For this purpose, the rules of this paper may go a bit too far towards handling particular exceptional words, but it is always easier to take rules away than to put them in. With suitable, but usually obvious, modifications of the phonetics, the rules should be quite widely applicable.

Speculating further, one wonders whether this basically "stupid" approach to synthesis is viable in the long run against linguistically more sophisticated attacks. To what extent does it mirror a child's ability to read material containing words he can't understand? How is a dictionary impaired if obviously pronounceable words are omitted? As a matter of economy, how much word-level grammatical sophistication should be in a speaking program? Is it cheaper to cobble more "intelligence" into a babbling idiot, or to stuff a vocabulary into a dumb grammarian? At this juncture, I don't pretend to know the answers; but I don't believe anybody else knows either.

7 Acknowledgements

Several people devoted many hours to making the voice synthesizer work in our laboratory, and learning how to play it. K. Thompson and D. M. Ritchie integrated the device smoothly into the operating system. J. F. Ossanna was the first to make it say things, and also saw the hardware through a series of debilitating diseases. R. Morris and L. E. McMahon spent several hundred man-hours developing phonetic codings and hand tuning an initial vocabulary approaching 1000 words. Without the benefit of their experience, and frequent application of their perceptive ears, the tuning of the final program would have suffered immensely. Discussions with my first-grade son, Peter, who was intensely sympathetic to the difficulties of pronouncing English you don't fully understand, were also illuminating.

A number of UNIX software tools proved invaluable to the development work, most notably the pattern-selecting program 'grep', which K. Thompson wrote especially to help with dictionary searches. The machine-readable dictionary and word lists from which pronunciation rules were derived, and with which verification and testing were done, were put together by M. R. Wagner, D. M. Ritchie, R. Morris, L. L. Cherry and L. E. McMahon. This paper itself would probably have fallen between two stools, proofread but unprintable, or printed and unproofread, had it not been possible to compare the rules and examples of the Appendices mechanically against the program; J. F. Ossanna's 'troff' made it possible to solve the special style problems of the paper, while keeping it machine-readable.

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Appendix 1. Complete Words

These are the only words tabled *qua* words. All other words are pronounced by rule. No phonetics are given here, for it seems inappropriate to burden the paper with the exact phonetic transcription for one unique device.

Many of these words are notorious exceptions in English. Others are more subtle: *as*, *gas* and *has* to prevent them from rhyming with *was*, *over* with *cover*, *any* and *many* with *zany*, *shall* with *hall*, *water* with *later*. Some words are on the list because the rules simply run amuck on them—*something* would otherwise become *somETHing*, *yes* would become *les*.

<i>a</i>	<i>doing</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>mr</i>	<i>seven</i>	<i>tuesday</i>
<i>alkali</i>	<i>done</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>mrs</i>	<i>shall</i>	<i>two</i>
<i>always</i>	<i>dr</i>	<i>having</i>	<i>nature</i>	<i>someone</i>	<i>upon</i>
<i>any</i>	<i>early</i>	<i>heard</i>	<i>none</i>	<i>something</i>	<i>very</i>
<i>april</i>	<i>earn</i>	<i>his</i>	<i>nothing</i>	<i>than</i>	<i>water</i>
<i>are</i>	<i>eleven</i>	<i>imply</i>	<i>nowhere</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>wednesday</i>
<i>as</i>	<i>enable</i>	<i>into</i>	<i>nuisance</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>were</i>
<i>because</i>	<i>engine</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>their</i>	<i>who</i>
<i>been</i>	<i>etc</i>	<i>island</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>them</i>	<i>whom</i>
<i>being</i>	<i>evening</i>	<i>john</i>	<i>once</i>	<i>there</i>	<i>whose</i>
<i>below</i>	<i>every</i>	<i>july</i>	<i>one</i>	<i>thereby</i>	<i>woman</i>
<i>body</i>	<i>everyone</i>	<i>live</i>	<i>only</i>	<i>these</i>	<i>women</i>
<i>both</i>	<i>eye</i>	<i>lived</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>they</i>	<i>yes</i>
<i>busy</i>	<i>february</i>	<i>living</i>	<i>people</i>	<i>this</i>	
<i>copy</i>	<i>finally</i>	<i>many</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>those</i>	
<i>do</i>	<i>friday</i>	<i>maybe</i>	<i>reader</i>	<i>to</i>	
<i>does</i>	<i>gas</i>	<i>meant</i>	<i>refer</i>	<i>today</i>	
<i>doesn't</i>	<i>guest</i>	<i>moreover</i>	<i>says</i>	<i>tomorrow</i>	

Appendix 2. Rules for Word Fragments

The fragments are written as they occur after preprocessing, or as a result of rewriting other fragments. The examples are written as after preprocessing. The mark † denotes a poor but intelligible pronunciation. The comparison words are intended to suggest why plausible alternative rules might not work, evidently related cases that a given rule misses, putative exceptions that are forestalled by preprocessing, or related rules which are good candidates for adding to the list. The rules are arranged hierarchically, where deeper levels express exceptions to shallower levels. Thus rules 1, 1.5 and 1.5.1 tell that *A* is usually pronounced long, but not in words like *rATHe|r*, among which class *fATHe|r* needs special treatment.

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
1	<i>A</i>	<i>ai,y2</i>	<i>mAne </i> <i>capAcious</i> <i>main</i>	<i>glissAde </i> <i>immEdiAte </i> † <i>morAle </i> <i>pavAne </i> <i>senAte </i> <i>thAme s</i> <i>ultrAviolet</i>	
1.1	<i>A#</i>	<i>e1,y1</i>	<i>play</i> 2.16		
1.2	<i>Ar</i>	<i>ai→r</i>	<i>bAre ly</i> <i>air</i>		
1.3	<i>Ad or</i>	<i>u2→dor</i>	<i>ambassAd or</i>		<i>monI or</i> 9.1 <i>rAdiA or</i>
1.4	<i>Anion</i>	<i>→anion</i>	<i>compAnion</i>	<i>Anion</i>	
1.5	<i>ATHe r</i>	<i>→aTHer</i>	<i>gATHe r</i> <i>rATHe r</i>	<i>bATHe r</i>	<i>whETHe r</i> 6.3
1.5.1	<i>fATHe r</i>	<i>f,a0→THer</i>	<i>grandfATHe r</i>		<i>fatherhood</i>
1.6	<i>{nr}Ational</i>	<i>→{nr}attonal</i>	<i>nAtionaliSm</i> <i>rAtional y</i>	<i>vibrAtional</i>	<i>nAtion</i> <i>orAtion</i> <i>deprivAtion</i> <i>privatee r</i> <i>privAtion</i>
1.7	<i>#privAte</i>	<i>→privite</i>	<i>privAte y</i>		
2	<i>a</i>	<i>ae</i>	<i>cat</i> <i>village </i>	<i>already</i> † <i>oracle</i> † <i>scarce </i> <i>saar</i> <i>vacAte </i>	
2.1	<i>a#</i>	<i>u2</i>	<i>algebra</i> <i>india</i>		
2.2.1	<i> abl</i>	<i>u2,b,l</i>	<i>const able</i> <i>palp ably</i>	<i>dIs able</i> <i>unsr able</i>	<i>tAble</i>
2.2.2	<i>able </i>	<i>→Able </i>	<i>able y</i> <i>enable d</i>		
2.3	<i>ae</i>	<i>e1</i>	<i>aero-</i> <i>aesthet ic</i> <i>alumnae </i> <i>fringillidae </i>	<i>gael ic</i> <i>paean</i>	<i>encyclopaEdia</i>
2.3.1	<i>ae #</i>	<i>→E</i>	<i>palaolith ic</i> <i>aeon</i>		
2.3.2	<i>aeo</i>	<i>→Eo</i>	<i>agency</i> <i>agent</i>	<i>agenda</i>	<i>magenta</i>
2.4	<i>#agen</i>	<i>→Agen</i>	<i>vague </i>	<i>daguerrotYpe </i> <i>montague </i>	
2.5	<i>ague</i>	<i>ai,y1,g→e</i>	<i>hurrah</i> <i>shah</i>	<i>fellah</i> <i>sarah</i>	<i>ahead</i> <i>autobahn</i>
2.6	<i>ah#</i>	<i>a0</i>			

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
2.7	ai	→A	again air pertain raise	aisle bargain plaid	
2.7.1	a ic	→Aic	hebra ic		
2.7.2	certain	→serte n	uncertain certainty	ascertain	curtain mountain villain
2.7.3	said	→sed	af Ore said		
2.8.1	al # }	u2→l	trial eventual ly	ital ic tal ly	
2.8.2	ald	aw,l,d	bald alderme y	aldehy de herald†	
2.8.3	alf#	ae,f	half		alfalfa
2.8.4	alk	→awk	talk	balkan†	
2.8.4.1	#alk	ae,l,k	alkaline		
2.8.5.1	all#	→awl	ball		hallow alliance
2.8.5.2	alle	→awle	falle n smalle y	galle ry	
2.8.5.3	all ing	→awling	call ing		gall ic
2.8.5.4	alls#	aw→ls#	falls		
2.8.6	alm	a0→m	calm almond	almanac salmon†	
2.8.7	al st	aw,l→ st	alternAte also false salt	alto	
2.9	#any	e0,n,ie,y	anyhow		Any
2.10	ar	a0,er	arist far	parOle † singUlar†	
2.10.1	ar aeio	ea→r aeio	paradiSe parent marinAte faro	caress†	america 7.12.2 miracle 10.11.1
2.10.1.1	arou	u2→rou	around carouSe	viviparous	
2.10.2	arr	ae→r	marry	d arrhea† quarry	arrow 17.16.5.2.1
2.10.3	ary	ai,r,y	binary stAtionary		
2.11	ao	→Ao	aorta kaolin	gaol	
2.11.1	ao#	→ow	mao		
2.12	as#	u2→s#	americas	atlas† canvas†	
2.13	aste	→Aste	haste n waste	aste r	hasty nasty was ing
2.13.1	cftm ast	kftm ,ae→st	caste faste n blaste d maste r		

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
2.14	au	→aw	auTH or haul taught	aunt chauffeur gauge sauerkraut	
2.14.1	#laugh	→laf	laughte r		slaughte r
2.15	aw	aw	awkward drawn	Areawide	
2.15.1	aw#	u2,aw	draw		
2.15.2	aw{Aa}	u2→w{Aa}	UnawAke award		
2.16	ay	→A	bay mayhem	aye kayak	
2.17	adjac	u2→jAc	adjacency		
2.18	bas ic	→bAsic	bas ical ly		
2.19.1	change	→chAnje	change d		
2.19.2	chang	→chAnj	chang ing		
2.19.3	{d}ange	→{d}Anje	dange r range d		
2.19.4	rang i	→rAnji	derang ing		
2.20	label	→lAb	label ing		
2.21.1	place	→plAce	displace		complacent placenta placid
2.21.2	plac i	→plAci	replac ing		
2.22	wa	w→aw	awash want	swallow† swat	
2.22.1	wa{gixy}	w→a{gixy}	swagge r wait wax way		
2.22.2	walk	w→alk	norwalk		
2.22.3	wang	w→ang	twang wangle		
2.22.4	war	w,ol,r	quarrel swarthy wartlike	19.1 2.22 forward†	howard 17.16
2.23	what	h,w,u,l,t	whatEve r		
3	b	b	baobab lumbe r	bombe r bomber dumb† subpoena	
3.1	bb	→b	bubble		
3.2	bt	t	debt doubt subtle	subtend bobtail	
3.2.1	obt	a0,b→t	obtain obtUSe		
4	c	k	cataclySm ic success	caeSar czar facAde indict	

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
4.1	c{EeliY}	→s{EeliY}	precEde success placid inclite cYcle		cello receive 7.8.4
4.1.1	ce{ao}	→ci{ao}	Ocean herbAceous		
4.1.2	c i	→si	fenc ing		
4.1.3	ci{aeo}	sh,ih→{aeo}	fAcial efficient vicious		conscience 22.4
4.2	ch	t,ch	church	ache cache † chaSm chef choir chthOnian drachm echo fuchsia parachUte stomach yacht	
4.2.1	charact	k,ae,r,t,k,t,t	characterIze		charAde charm
4.2.2	chem	→kem	chem ical	sachem chemISe	
4.2.3	.zn 4.2.4 ch{inv}	k→{inv}	chlorIde technique achromat ic		match less such ness
4.2.5.1	chor	→kor	chordAte	chorite	chOre chOrus
4.2.5.2	ch or	→k or	anch ore d parach or		
4.2.6	arch iy)	→ark iy)	architect hierarchy		archIve pAtriarch archdUke machinAtion
4.2.7	machIn	m,a,l,sh→En	machIne ry		
4.2.8	mech	→mek	mechaniSm		
4.3	ck	k	check ing acknowledge		
4.4	cy	s,s→y	decency		cyclame n 30.4 pansy 22.9
5	d	d	indee d	soldie r individual†	
5.1	d#	d,t	hard wishe d		
5.2	dd	→d	fiddle padd ing		
6	E	ie,y0	concreEte sincEre	fEte	
6.1	E#	y0,y1	fee		

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
6.2	<i>E[dt]al</i>	→ <i>e[dt]al</i>	<i>pEdal</i> <i>mEal</i>	<i>fEal</i>	
6.3	<i>ETHe </i>	→ <i>eTHer</i>	<i>whETHe </i>	<i>ETHe </i>	<i>rATHe </i> 1.5 <i>leaTHe </i> 7.4.3 <i>hTHe </i> 9.2 <i>OTHe </i> 16.1 <i>ethEreal</i>
6.4	<i>Eve </i>	<i>e i.v.er</i>	<i>nEve </i> <i>sEve re d</i>	<i>fEve </i> <i>rEve re d</i>	<i>feverish</i> <i>reverent</i>
6.5	<i>amEte </i>	→ <i>ameter</i>	<i>dIamEte </i> <i>paramEte </i>	<i>decamEte </i>	
6.6	<i>discrEtion</i>	→ <i>discretion</i>	<i>discrEtionary</i>		<i>concrEtion</i> <i>excrEtion</i>
6.7	<i>prECious</i>	→ <i>precious</i>			
6.8	<i>spECial</i>	→ <i>special</i>	<i>espECial ly</i>		
7	<i>e</i>	<i>e0</i>	<i>best</i> <i>impel</i> <i>peddIar</i>	<i>bergt</i> <i>england</i> <i>hedgehog</i> <i>renege </i> <i>travel†</i>	<i>begin</i> 8.2.2.6
7.1	<i>e#</i>	→	<i>Acre</i>		
7.2	<i>e </i>	→	<i>mAde </i> <i>wishe d</i>	<i>psyche </i>	<i>grande </i>
7.3	<i>è</i>	→ <i>A</i>	<i>glacè</i> <i>née </i>		
7.4	<i>ea</i>	<i>ie,y0</i>	<i>breaTHe </i> <i>congeal</i> <i>fear</i> <i>sheaf</i> <i>teak</i> <i>wear </i> <i>wreath</i>	<i>beatrice </i> <i>breath</i> <i>deaf</i> <i>linear</i> <i>rOSeate </i> <i>steak</i> <i>vengeance </i> <i>wear</i>	<i>idea</i> 10.4
7.4.1.1	<i>earch</i>	<i>er, ch</i>	<i>rESearch</i>		
7.4.1.2	<i>ear{in}</i>	→ <i>er{in}</i>	<i>pearl</i> <i>learn</i>		<i>near ness</i>
7.4.1.3	<i>ea[r]th</i>	→ <i>e[r]th</i>	<i>Unearthe d</i> <i>wealthy</i>		
7.4.1.4	<i>heard</i>	→ <i>herd</i>	<i>unheard</i>		
7.4.1.5	<i>heart</i>	→ <i>hart</i>	<i>hearth</i> <i>hearty</i>		
7.4.2	<i>eaSUr.</i>	<i>eI,zh→Ur</i>	<i>meaSUr ment</i> <i>treaSUr </i>		
7.4.3	<i>eaTHe </i>	→ <i>eTHe </i>	<i>leaTHe </i> <i>weaTHe </i>	<i>breaTHe </i>	<i>weatherman</i> <i>whETHe </i> 6.3
7.4.4	<i>eau</i>	→ <i>O</i>	<i>beau</i> <i>bUreau</i>		
7.4.4.1	<i>beaut</i>	→ <i>bUt</i>	<i>beaut ful</i>		
7.4.5	<i>Area</i>	<i>ai,r→Ea</i>			
7.4.6	<i>bear</i>	→ <i>bAr</i>	<i>unbear able</i>	<i>beard</i>	
7.4.7	<i>break</i>	→ <i>brAk</i>	<i>unbreak able</i>	<i>breakfast</i>	

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
7.4.8	creat	→crEA <i>t</i>	create creat ing	creatUre	
7.4.9	dead	→ <i>ded</i>	dead ly		
7.4.10	death	→ <i>deth</i>	death less		
7.4.11	great	→gr <i>At</i>	great ly		
7.4.12	head	→ <i>hed</i>	head long fOre head		hOthead
7.4.13	heav	<i>h,e,l,v</i>	heave n heavy heavie r	heave	sheave
7.4.14	react	→rE <i>Act</i>			
7.4.15	read	<i>r,e,l,d</i>	bread readi ly	reads	
7.4.15.1	#read	→rE <i>d</i>	read able read ing		
7.4.16	rhea	→rE <i>a</i>	logorrh <i>ea</i>		
7.4.17	stead	→ <i>sted</i>	instead steady		
7.4.18	sweat	→ <i>swet</i>	sweate r		
7.4.19	threat	→ <i>thret</i>	threate n		
7.5	ecent	→E <i>cent</i>	decent recent ly		
7.6	e ct	→ <i>ect</i>	dire ction		
7.6.1	e'd	→E <i>d</i>	he'd she'd we'd		
7.6.2	[dt]e d	[<i>dt</i>], <i>i,2,d</i>	miste d winde d	misle d	crooke d indee d
7.6.2.1	e d ly	<i>i2</i> → <i>dty</i>	decide d ly heate d ly		
7.7	ee	→E	pee r feeble nominee	breeche s matinee reelect	
7.8	ei	→A	heir rein seine weight	deiry eide r heife r leiS <i>U</i> re protein seize sleight villein weird sovereign	
7.8.1	eign	→A <i>n</i>	reign		
7.8.1.1	foreign	<i>f,o0,r,e2,n</i>	foreigne r		
7.8.2	eiTHe r	→E <i>THer</i>	neiTHe r		
7.8.3	beit#	→bE <i>it#</i>	albeit howbeit		
7.8.4	cei	→sE	receive		
7.8.5	feit	<i>f,i2</i> → <i>t</i>	sofette d surfeit		

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
7.8.6	heigh	→hl	height		
7.8.7	stein	→stIn	berstein steinberg		einstein heiSenberg
7.9	eIn	e2,n	rAveIn heaveIn y		seeIn 7.7
7.10	eo	→Eo	geology rheostat	george leopard pigeon yeoman	gorgeous 8.2.2.1
7.11	#eq	→Eq	equal equestrian		
7.12	er	u2,er	her ferocious perhaps	concerto herewith sergeant rerun zero	therein 23.5.1
7.12.1	eIr	er	dEteIr highIr		
7.12.2	eri	eI,r→i	america		
7.12.3.1	erIi	→eri	homerIic		hammerIing
7.12.4	err	eI,r	berry errand terrible		
7.12.4.1	erre	er→e	inferre d		
7.12.5	wh[Ee]re	→whAre	sOme whEre wherewithal		
7.13.1	es#	→s#	Acres		
7.13.2	e ss	→ess	prOce ssion		
7.13.3	e s qt	eI→s qt	dIve stItUre fIne st pIctUre sque	fOre stay	reque st 19.1.1.1 west
7.13.4.1	che s#	ch,i2→s#	inche s		
7.13.4.2	je s#	dj,i2→s#	flange s rAge s		
7.13.4.3	se s#	s,s,i2→s#	bASe s rAcE s		
7.13.4.4	she s#	sh,i2→s#	fishE s		
7.13.4.5	ze s#	z,i2→s#	buzze s		
7.13.5	phe s#	→fEs#	catastrophe s		
7.14	eu	→ew	eugen ics neute r	sabOteur	lieu 10.5.5
7.15	ew	yI,yu	few hewn pente r	bewAre †	
7.15.1	[d Irst]ew	→[d Irst]U	dew jewel flew grew sewe r stew	atew fe rewind sew	dUty 24.4
7.16	ey	→A	abeyance grey	boneyard geySe r honeycomb jersey ie	

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
7.16.1	e y	→E	chimne y jerse y monke y	Obe y	
7.16.1.1	ve y	→vey	conve y surve y	cOve y s Ave y	
7.16.2	key	→kE	key keyboar d		
7.17	phe #	→fy#	apostrophe		gophe r straphe s 7.13.5
7.18	ple ment	p,l,u2→ment	comple ment imple ment		
7.19	#prett	→prit	pretty		
7.20	prOce d	→prOcEd	prOce dUral		prOce ssion
7.21	secret	→sEcret	secret y		
8	f	f	fifth		
8.1	f#	ff	chief staff tough		
8.1.1	ff	→f	raffle staff		
8.2	g	g	enigma gag	algae champagne margarine paradigm	
8.2.1	gg	g	digge r haggle		
8.2.1.1	exagg	→exag	exaggerate		
8.2.1.2	sugg	→sug	suggestion		
8.2.2	g{Eeliy}	→j{Eeliy}	gEnius giant rEgion edgy	bOgy eage r garage † gear gecko geeSe gift gill tlge r	binge 15.3.1.1 finge r 15.3.1.1.1
8.2.2.1	geous	d,j,ih→ous	gorgeous		
8.2.2.2	forget	→forget	forgett ing		energet ic gorget target midget vegetate
8.2.2.3	#get	g,e,l,t	getaway		
8.2.2.4	girl	g,er,l	girlish		
8.2.2.5	glv	g,i,l,v	glve n thanksglv ing	og ve	
8.2.2.6	begin	→bEggin	beginn ing		
8.2.3	gh	→	taught weigh	agha st dinghy newburgh spaghetti	laugh 2.14.1 rough 17.14.3 high 10.7

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
8.2.3.1	#gh	→g	ghetto ghost		
8.2.4	g i	→ji	mag ic rAg ing		bang ing 15.3
8.2.5	glio	→lio	imbroglio		
8.2.6	#gn	n	gnat gnU		agnew arraign
8.2.6.1	ign	→In	malign reSign ing		
8.2.6.1.1	ign{AaeIiOo}	i0,g→n{AaeIiOo}	indignAtion malignant igneous ign ite dignity ign one ignoble reSigne d	mignon signout vignette	
8.2.6.1.1.1	igne	→Ine			
8.2.7	h	h	hitchh ike	dinghy haverhill john khan hour↑ hOne st wAre ham	ah 2.6
8.2.7.1	hOn or	→on or	hOn or able		honorary
9	l	a0,iy	hlre valent ne	dis able medic ine fert le ↑ jUp le r rav ine reg ime sk s vall Se	mach ne 4.2.7
9.1	l{di} or	→i{di} or	corr d or mon t or		ambassAd or 1.3
9.2	lTHe r	→iTHer	wh THe r		whETHe r 6.3
9.3	ity	→ity	city pl ty		
9.4	lve r	→iver	l ve r r ve r	dr ve r f ve r	dr ve r l ve r
9.5.1	S{lrv}	→s{lrv}	depoS te d oppoS te intrUS ive	andS te paraS te v S t or↑	s te
9.5.2	{st}lv	→{st}lv	intens ve prevent ve		gl ve 8.2.2.5
9.5.3	{aeio}S{lv}	→{AEIO}S{lv}	evaS ve adheS ve diviS ve exploS ve		
9.6	cons de r	→cons der	cons de r able		ins de r
9.7	determ n	→dE termin	undeterm ne d		
9.8	edit	→edit	ed t ing	exped te	

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
9.9	#examIn	→examIn	examIne d		
9.10	finIt	→finit	defInite ly		
9.10.1	#finIt	→fInIt	fInite ly		
9.11	limIt	→limit	unlimite d		
9.12	routIn	→rUtEn	routIne		
10	i	i0	austria infiniUde similar vAriant vestige	alliance climb disciple familiar† graffiti marriage † meringue parlia ment prestige silence	sign 8.2.6.1 deriSive 9.5.3 ratio 23.6.4
10.1	i#	yI	ennui stokowski	alibi	
10.2	#i'	→I	i'd i'll		
10.3.1	ible #	i2,b,I	terrible		bible sible y
10.3.2	ibly	i2,b,I,yI	sensib ly		
10.4	idea	→IdEa	idealiSm		
10.5	i[Ee]	ie,y0	retiEve carrie d field	diEne fiesta siEve	
10.5.1	ien	y0→en	convEnient	fiend	alie n lle n
10.5.1.1	friend	→frend	unfriend ly		
10.5.2	ie r	iy,yI,er	iOne ie r	collie r† dossie r	fierce
10.5.3	ie st	yI,u2,s,t	dirty st		prle st
10.5.4	iet	→Iet	diet quiet	soviet	
10.5.4.1	ieth	→Eeth	fortieth	lieth	
10.5.5	ieu	iy,iu,iu	lieu milieu		
10.5.6	hier	→hler	hierarchy		
10.5.7	ifie	→ifte	amplifie d petrifie d		amplify 30.6
10.5.8	isfie	→isfIe	satisfie d		satisfy 30.7
10.5.9	plie	→pIle	implie d supplie r		
10.6	i[gg]ue	→E[ggk] e	intrigue Unique		vague 2.5 morgue 25.4.1.1 intrigu ing deliquescent eight 7.8
10.7	igh	→I	high mighty		
10.8	ild#	→IId	child mild		childe n milde r mildew wilde r ness

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
10.9	<i>ind</i>	→ <i>Ind</i>	<i>blind</i> <i>ly</i> <i>mind</i>	<i>kindre</i> <i>d</i> <i>windlass</i>	
10.9.1	<i>ind{eiou}</i>	→ <i>innd{eiou}</i>	<i>tinde</i> <i>r</i> <i>indigent</i> <i>indoctrin</i> <i>ate</i> <i>industry</i>	<i>finde</i> <i>r</i>	<i>indOte</i> <i>indUbt</i> <i>lable</i>
10.9.2	<i>indl</i>	→ <i>inndl</i>	<i>swindle</i> <i>r</i>		<i>mind</i> <i>less</i>
10.10	<i>io</i>	<i>y2</i> → <i>o</i>	<i>carion</i> <i>dUbious</i>	<i>nonviolent</i>	<i>fAcial</i> 4.1.3 <i>llon</i> <i>passion</i> 22.8
10.10.1	<i>io#</i>	<i>y1</i> → <i>o#</i>	<i>stUdio</i>	<i>ohio</i>	
10.11	<i>ir</i>	<i>u2,r</i>	<i>fir</i> <i>thirsty</i>		
10.11.1	<i>ir{ai}</i>	<i>y1</i> → <i>r{ai}</i>	<i>miracle</i> <i>syrian</i> 30		<i>pirogue</i>
10.11.2	<i>ir i</i>	<i>y1</i> → <i>ri</i>	<i>empir</i> <i>ical</i>		<i>er</i> <i>ic</i> 7.12.3.1
10.11.3	<i>irr</i>	<i>y1,r</i>	<i>irreverent</i>		
10.11.4	<i>iron</i>	<i>a0,iy,er,n</i>	<i>flation</i>	<i>adironack</i> <i>iron</i> <i>ic</i>	
10.12	<i>#item</i>	<i>a0,iy,t,e1,m</i>	<i>item</i> <i>ize</i>		
10.13	<i>itis#</i>	→ <i>Itis</i>	<i>tonsillitis</i>		<i>british</i>
10.14	<i>iu</i>	<i>y1</i> → <i>u</i>	<i>hElium</i> <i>rAdius</i>		
10.15	<i>#iibr</i>	→ <i>libr</i>	<i>libr</i> <i>ation</i> <i>library</i>	<i>librium</i>	<i>calibr</i> <i>ation</i> <i>vibr</i> <i>ation</i>
10.16	<i>#micr</i>	→ <i>mIcr</i>	<i>microscOpe</i>		<i>mimicry</i>
10.17	<i>satisfi</i>	→ <i>satisf</i>	<i>satisfie</i> <i>d</i>		<i>misfit</i>
10.18	<i>titl</i>	→ <i>tItl</i>	<i>entitle</i>		
11	<i>j</i>	<i>d,zh</i>	<i>judge</i>	<i>jaege</i> <i>r</i> <i>juan</i> <i>rijkstafel</i>	
12	<i>k</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>kUlak</i>		
12.1	<i>kn</i>	→ <i>n</i>	<i>knee</i>		
13	<i>l</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>loyal</i> <i>salve</i> <i>r</i>	<i>colonel</i> <i>lincoln</i> <i>salse</i>	<i>calm</i> 2.8.6 <i>half</i> 2.8.3 <i>talk</i> 2.8.4 <i>would</i> 17.14.4
13.1	<i>ll</i>	→ <i>l</i>	<i>million</i> <i>villa</i>	<i>llama</i>	
13.2	<i>l i</i>	→ <i>l</i>	<i>eventual</i> <i>ly</i>		
14	<i>m</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>madam</i>	<i>comptrolle</i> <i>r</i> <i>mnemon</i> <i>ic</i> †	
14.1	<i>mn</i>	→ <i>m</i>	<i>hamm</i> <i>ing</i>		
15	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>nancy</i>	<i>autumn</i> † <i>kiln</i> †	
15.1	<i>nn</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>mann</i> <i>ing</i>		
15.2	<i>n{ckx}</i>	<i>ng</i> → <i>{ckx}</i>	<i>punctUre</i> <i>sink</i> <i>lynx</i>	<i>unknown</i> †	
15.2.1	<i>nc{eiya}</i>	<i>n</i> → <i>c{eiya}</i>	<i>fence</i> <i>invincible</i> <i>nancy</i> <i>danc</i> <i>ing</i>		

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
15.3	ng	ng	bang song e st stringy	stingy	song 17.8
15.3.1	ng[aEeiɪ]	n→g[aEeiɪ]	engage ingEnious congenital enginee r mangy	thingamajig tangy	
15.3.1.1	nge	n→ge	hinge plunge s		
15.3.1.1.1	nge [dɹ]	ng.g→e [dɹ]	bange d finge r longe r	ginge r mange r singe d	dange r 2.19.3
15.3.1.1.2	nge st	ng.g→e st	longe st	inge st	
15.3.2	ng[loU]	ng→g[loU]	mangle tango singUlar	ungod ly†	
15.3.3	ngu	ng.g.w	distinguish language	engulf tongue	
16	O	o0	hOle mOtion	bigOte d dOze n IOSe Ove n Onion	pensiOne r 22.8
16.1	OTHe r	→oTHer	brOTHe r OTHe r	bOTHe r	
16.2.1	Ove r	u0,v,er	cOve r hOve r	ciOve r	govern ment overthrow 17.15 Ove n
16.2.2	abOve	u2,b,u0,v	abOve board		
16.2.3	IOv	→Iuv	giOve IOve ly	ciOve	shOve
16.2.4	mOv	m,iu,iu,v	mOve ment remOv able		
16.2.5	prOv	p,r,iu,iu,v	imprOve ment		improvisAtion
16.3	cOl or	→cul or	discOl ore d		colorAtion
16.4	cOm	→kum	cOm ing incOme		comedy sOme 16.10
16.5	gOne	→gawne	fOre gOne gOne r	antigOne orgOne	
16.6	mmOn	m,u2,n	commOne r		
16.7	mOne y	→mune y	mOne y		hOne y monie d
16.8	prOpe r	→proper	imprOpe r ty		
16.9	purpOSe	p,er,p,u2→se	purpOSe ful purpOSe s		
16.10	sOme	→sume	IOne sOme sOme whEre		cOme 16.4 riboSOme someters
16.11	SOn	→Son	reaSOm able poiSOne d	capariSOne d† cortiSOne	jacksOnian

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
16.12	velOp	v,e0,l,u2,p	develOp ing envelOpe d	envelOpe	develOp ment
17	o	a0	concoct catalogue golf	[bpr]oll boSom cioStUre cost † front † oh rogue tomb wolf	ploSive 9.5.3
17.1	o#	o0,o1	largo		
17.2	oa	o0	cocoa oat	protozoa oaSis	
17.2.1	broad	b,r,aw,d	abroad		
17.3	oe	→Oe	coerce hoe poem	amoeba coeval	doe r hoedown
17.3.1	shoe	→shooe	shoehorn		hoopoe
17.4	of{f}	aw→f{f}	coffee soft		
17.4.1	ofte n	aw→fe n	softe ne d		
17.5	oi	o0,i2,y1	boil point	chamois choir heroin jingo Sm memoir porpoiSe	
17.5.1	go ing	g,o1,w,i1,ng,s	fOre go ing		
17.6.1	oi{dt}	→O{dt}	fold solde r bolt	harold solde r	
17.6.2	olk	o0,k	folk Ore polka		
17.6.3	rol	→rOl	patrol prolif ic roll	frol ic petrol roll ick trolle y	carol 2.10.1
17.6.3.1	rolog	r→olog	astrology		
17.7.1	o{mn}#	u1,{mn}	from kingdom nA tion washington	tom don	
17.7.2	o{mns}#	u1→{mns}#			
17.8	ong	aw→ng	long strong ly	congressional sponge tongue	
17.9	on't	→Ont	don't won't		
17.10	oo	iu,iu	brood coope r pool	brooch cooperAte soot wool	

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
17.10.1	ook	oo,k	took book	spook	
17.10.2	o or	→oor	po or		
17.10.2.1	do or	→dor	outdo ors		doorway
17.10.2.2	fo or	→for	subfo or		floorboard
17.10.3	oord	→cOord	coordinAte		
17.10.4	foot	f,oo,t	afoot footage		
17.10.5	[ghw]ood	[ghw],ou,eu→d	good ness neighborhood woode d	hoodoo	
17.10.6	lood	→lud	blood flood		
17.10.7	stood	s,t,ou,eu,d	understood		
17.11	or	o,l,r	for morbid	AviAt or†	
17.11.1	orough	→urrow	borough thorough ly		
17.11.2	wor	w→er	word worry	sword	
17.12	oss#	aw→ss	cross	gross	cossack massy
17.13	other	u2,u2,dh,u3,er	otherw Se		OTHe r 16.1
17.14	ou	→ow	doubt rout our	colour couSin mour ouzel poultice rouge southern tour	routlne 9.12
17.14.1	ou#	→oo	caribou		
17.14.2	oubl	u1,b,l	doublet trouble		
17.14.3	ough	u1→f	enough tough	bough cough	thorough 17.11.1
17.14.3.1	ought	aw,t	bought thought		
17.14.3.2	though#	→THo#	although		thought
17.14.3.3	through	th,r,iu,iu	throughout		
17.14.4	ould	ou,eu,d	could wouldn't		
17.14.4.1	oulde	→Olde	boulde r shoulde r		
17.14.5	oup	iu,iu,p	group troupe	cantaloupe	
17.14.5.1	coupl	k,u1,p,u2,l	coupl ing		coupe
17.14.6.1	ous#	u2→s#	vArious		roustabout
17.14.6.2	ous ly	u2→sly	marvelous ly		haus ing
17.14.6.3	ous ness	u2→sness	nervous ness		

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
17.14.7	<i>count</i>	→kuntr	<i>country</i>		<i>counte r</i>
17.14.8.1	<i>ource</i>	→orce	<i>reSource </i>		
17.14.8.2	<i>cour</i>	→kar	<i>course </i> <i>court</i>	<i>courage </i> <i>scour</i>	
17.14.8.3	<i>#four</i>	<i>f,o ,w,er</i>	<i>fourth</i>		
17.14.8.4	<i>jour</i>	→jern	<i>adjourn</i> <i>journe y</i>		
17.14.9	<i>touch</i>	→tuch	<i>untouch able</i>	<i>cartouche </i> <i>touché</i>	
17.14.10	<i>you</i>	<i>y2,iu,iu</i>	<i>your</i> <i>youth</i>		
17.14.10.1	<i>young</i>	<i>y2→ung</i>	<i>youngste r</i>		
17.15	<i>#over</i>	→Over	<i>overthrow</i>		
17.16	<i>ow</i>	<i>a0,w</i>	<i>brow</i> <i>howl</i> <i>towe r</i>	<i>mow</i> <i>stow</i>	
17.16.1	<i>#ow</i>	<i>o2,o2,w</i>	<i>owe </i> <i>owne d</i>	<i>owl</i>	
17.16.2	<i>know</i>	<i>n,o ,o ,w</i>	<i>unknown</i>		
17.16.2.1	<i>knowledg</i>	→knowledg	<i>knowledge able</i>		
17.16.3	<i>low</i>	<i>l,o0,w</i>	<i>blowe r</i> <i>flow</i> <i>shallow</i>	<i>glowe r</i> <i>plow</i>	
17.16.3.1	<i>#allow</i>	<i>u2,l→ow</i>	<i>allowance </i>		
17.16.3.2	<i>flowe r</i>	<i>f,l→ower</i>	<i>flowe r</i>		
17.16.4	<i>nowledg</i>	<i>n,a0,l,e2→j</i>	<i>acknowledg ment</i>	4.3	
17.16.5.1	<i>#row</i>	<i>r,o0,w</i>	<i>row</i> <i>rowe d</i>	<i>rowdy</i>	<i>brow</i> <i>crow</i> <i>trowel</i>
17.16.5.2.1	<i>arrow</i>	<i>ae,r,o0,w</i>	<i>harrow ing</i> <i>narrow</i>		
17.16.5.2.2	<i>orrow</i>	<i>a ,r,o0,w</i>	<i>borrow</i>		
17.16.5.2.3	<i>urrow</i>	<i>u ,r,o0,w</i>	<i>furrow</i> <i>thorough</i>	17.11.1	
17.16.5.3	<i>grow</i>	<i>g,r,o0,w</i>	<i>ingrown</i>	<i>growl</i>	
17.16.5.4	<i>throw</i>	<i>th,r,o0,w</i>	<i>overthrown</i>		
17.16.6	<i>show</i>	<i>sh,o0,w</i>	<i>show ing</i>	<i>showe r</i>	
17.16.7	<i>snow</i>	<i>s,n,o0,w</i>	<i>snowe d</i>		
17.16.8	<i>toward</i>	→tord	<i>untoward</i>		
17.17	<i>oy</i>	→oi	<i>boy</i> <i>oyste r</i>	<i>coyOte </i>	
17.18	<i>logy</i>	<i>l,u2→gy</i>	<i>biology</i> <i>trilogy</i>		<i>IOgy</i>
17.1x	<i>fOre most</i> <i>most ly</i>				
17.20	<i>phot</i>	→fOt	<i>photocopy</i> <i>photon</i>		
17.21.1	<i>post#</i>	→pOst	<i>impost</i>		<i>expostULate </i> <i>imposte r</i>

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
17.21.2	#post	→pOst	postage poste d	postUlate	
17.22	toqETHe r	t,i,u,iu,g,e,l,dh,er	altoqETHe r		
18	p	p	pep ic stop	corps coup cupboard raspberry† receipt	
18.1	pp	→p	grapple sapph re		
18.2	ph	f	photograph	haphazard phthalein shepherd	
18.3	#p[ns]t	→[nst]	pneumat ic pseudonym ptarmigan		
19	q	k	iraq		
19.1	qu	q→w	quarrel 2.22 require squeeze	coquette liqu or mosquito	
19.1.1	que	→ke	cheque torque		oblique 10.6 risqué 7.3
19.1.1.1	que st	→quest	request		
20	r	r	rare ly		
20.1	rr	→r	d arrhea horr or		
20.2	rh	→r	rhythm		neighborhood 17.11 perhaps
21	S	→z	nOse pleaSe viSible	ceaSe dOSe	
21.1	Si{aOo}	zh,ih,u2	ASia enviSiOne d confUSion		russia 22.8
21.2	Sm	z,u3,m	priSm	priSmatic† taliSman†	
21.3	Sua	zh→Ua	caSualty		
22	s	s,s	cost star	apropos debris demesne Isle viscount	
22.1	ss	→s	passion rest less ly	scissors†	
22.2	s#	z,s	his bans	ant ics† puffs† ticks† pops† cats† plus marquis	
22.3	ss#	s,s	less		

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
22.4	sc[Eei]	→c[Eei]	scEne ry coalesce discern conscience scimitar		sc on
22.4.1	#scien	s,a0,iy,e2,n	scienti fic		conscience antiscience
22.5	sch	sh	fische r	unschoole d	
22.5.1	#sch	s,k	schedUle scholar	sch Sm schist	
22.6	scle	→ste	corpusc e muscle		sclerot ic
22.7	sh	sh	shush	dishearte n mishap sheepshead	
22.8	si[laOo]	sh,ih,u2	russian passion pensiOne r		viSion 22.8
22.9	sy#	z,z,y	pansy		
22.9.1	ssy#	s,s,y	grassy		
23	t	t	toaste r	mortgage depot	ofte n 17.4.1
23.1	t#	t,h	bat		
23.2	te #	t,h	abAte		
23.3	tt	→t	butte r	cattail†	
23.3.1	ttl	t,u3,l	little		
23.4	TH	dh	bATHe c OTH ing	auTH or†	
23.5	th	th	bath theory	asthma chatham hOthead northern† posthUlmous thomas worthy†	
23.5.1	#there	dh,ai,y ,r	therewith	theremin	
23.5.2	thm	dh,u3,m	logarithm rhythm	arithmet ic	
23.5.3	with	w,ih,dh	forthwith withheld	beckwith†	
23.6.1	tiA	sh,ih→A	in ti Ate		
23.6.2	tia	sh,ih,u2	hermitian partial		
23.6.2.1	sti[ao]	s,t,ch,ih,u2	christian combustion		
23.6.3	tien	sh,ih,e2,n	pAtient		
23.6.4	tio	sh,ih→o	contentious rAtio stAtion	cAtion conventional† equAtion†	
23.6.4.1	tiOn	→tion	mentiOne d		
23.7	ts (for hardware bug)	t,t→s	hits		

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
23.8	<i>tu{aeo}</i>	<i>t, ch → u{aeo}</i>	<i>eventual</i> <i>constituent</i> <i>virtuous</i> <i>virtue</i>		
23.9	<i>ste n</i>	<i>→se n</i>	<i>faste n</i> <i>liste n</i>		
23.10	<i>sti</i>	<i>→si</i>	<i>castle </i> <i>whistle ing</i>		<i>last ly</i>
24	<i>U</i>	<i>y2,iu</i>	<i>distribUte </i> <i>execUtive </i>	<i>lettUce </i>	
24.1	<i>#Un</i>	<i>→un</i>	<i>Un able</i> <i>Un Eve n</i>	<i>Unanimous</i>	
24.1.1	<i>#Un{li}</i>	<i>→Un{li}</i>	<i>Un ion</i> <i>Un it</i> <i>Un te d</i>	<i>Uninforme d</i>	
24.2	<i>bUry</i>	<i>→berry</i>	<i>canterbUry</i>		
24.3	<i>#bUSi</i>	<i>b,i,l,z,z,i2</i>	<i>bUSi y</i> <i>bUSi ness</i>		
24.4	<i>{dirst}U</i>	<i>{dirst},iu,iu</i>	<i>dUbious</i> <i>satUte </i> <i>rUle </i> <i>sUSan</i> <i>stUdent</i>	<i>edUcAtion†</i> <i>modUle †</i> <i>iURid†</i>	<i>dew</i> 7.15.1
24.4.1	<i>dUr</i>	<i>d→Ur</i>	<i>verdUre </i>	<i>dUr able†</i>	
24.4.2	<i>tUre</i>	<i>t→Ure</i>	<i>failUre </i>	<i>tUre †</i>	<i>silUrian</i>
24.4.3	<i>sUr</i>	<i>sh,sh,iu,iu→r</i>	<i>sUre </i> <i>insUrance </i>		<i>cloSUr </i> §1.3 <i>pleaSUr </i> 7.4.2
24.4.4	<i>tUl</i>	<i>t,ch,y2,yu,l</i>	<i>perUlant</i>	<i>tUl arEmia</i>	
24.4.5	<i>tUr</i>	<i>t,ch,iu,r</i>	<i>natUral</i> <i>overUre </i>		
24.5	<i>jU</i>	<i>d,j→U</i>	<i>jUdicious</i>	<i>jUry†</i>	<i>jewel</i> 17.15.1
24.6.1	<i>stUdie </i>	<i>→studie </i>	<i>stUdie d</i>		<i>stUdious</i>
24.6.2	<i>stUdy</i>	<i>→study</i>	<i>understUdy</i>		
25	<i>u</i>	<i>u0</i>	<i>hubbub</i> <i>puddle </i>	<i>pudd ing</i>	
25.1	<i>u#</i>	<i>iu,iu</i>	<i>malibu</i> <i>tUtu</i>	<i>menu</i>	<i>mlms</i> <i>tUtus</i>
25.2	<i>u </i>	<i>→U </i>	<i>continu ing</i> <i>valu able</i>	<i>intrigu ing</i>	
25.3	<i>u{Aao}</i>	<i>→U{Aao}</i>	<i>graduAte </i> <i>manual</i> <i>continuous</i>		
25.3.1	<i>gua</i>	<i>→gwa</i>	<i>guano</i>		<i>language </i> 15.3.3
25.3.1.1	<i>guar</i>	<i>→gar</i>	<i>guarantee </i> <i>guard</i>		
25.3.2	<i>suA</i>	<i>s,w→A</i>	<i>persuAde </i>	<i>suAve </i>	
25.3.3	<i>Sua</i>	<i>zh→Ua</i>	<i>caSuat</i> <i>viSuat</i>		
25.4	<i>ue</i>	<i>iu,iu→e</i>	<i>duet</i>	<i>bluebird</i> <i>guerdon</i>	<i>suEde </i>

	Rule		Examples	Exceptions	Compare
25.4.1	ue	→Ue	continue d venue	pursue d†	biUe
25.4.1.1	gue	g→e	catalogue fUgue league		intrigue 10.6
25.4.1.1.1	#argue	→argUe	argue d		deSargue s
25.4.2	guess	g→ess	guess s		
25.5	ul	iu,iu	bru Se recruit ing suit able		requite 19.1
25.5.1	uln	→Uin	genu ne ruln d		
25.5.2	gul	g→l	gulde gulle disgul Se	begulne	
25.6	ui	iu,iu,il	continuity ruin	guinea	contimu ing 25.2
25.6.1	uil	i ,l	build guilty		
25.6.2	cuit	k,i ,t	circuit	circuitous	
25.6.3	guis	g,i →s	roguish		anguish 15.3.3
25.6.4	[rs]uit	→[rs]Ut	fruit pursuit	fruition	jeSuit
25.7	uo	→Uo	contiguous virtuous		vacuOle
25.8	ur	u2,er	purple urgent		
25.9	[bp]lush	[bp],ou,eu,sh	ambush pushcart		cushion plush
25.10	uu	→Uu	vacuum		
25.11	uy	→l	buye r		
25.12	ful	f,ou→l	help ful ful ly		
25.13	#pull	p,ou→l	pulle y		pulsAte
25.14.1	put#	p,oo,t	output		putty
25.14.2	puts#	p,oo→ts#			
25.15	truth	t,r,iu,iu,th	truth ful		ruth less rutherford
26	v	v	valve	molotov†	
27	w	w	boxwood wet	sword	
27.1	wh	h,w	what when	whoop whOre	blowhard 17.16.3
27.1.1	wh(Oo)l	→hOl	whOle hearte d ly whol ly		
27.2	wr	→r	wr te		
27.3	answe	→anse	answe r		unswerv ing
28	x	→ks	box exit	exist† exUde †	
28.1	#x	→z	xenon		