

# HOUSE STYLE RULES

## WITH JOKES AS EXAMPLES

There have been attempts to reform English spelling since the 16th century. Single words have been reformed spontaneously, either because some writers wanted to spell them more logically or because they didn't even know the "right" spelling, for instance 'warre' became 'war', 'logique' became 'logic'. In his new dictionary, Noah Webster often chose the simplest of two or several variants, and sometimes he just gave a new, more logical spelling for certain words. Many words weren't accepted, but quite a few survived and are nowadays known as americanisms. George B. Shaw left part of his heritage for the development of a new alphabet, which became known as Shavian. It was a sort of logical shorthand, so if J was the letter for F, the letter for V was a upside-down J, and if B was an J going to the right at the bottom, P was this letter upside down. Very logical, but hard to get used to...

In the year 1908 the SSS - Simplified Spelling Society - was established by lords and scholars with the goal to reform English spelling. A lojikal skeem woz developd, kauld Nue Speling, and it woz propoezd tu the British Parlament in 1949, wair it woz defeeted by 89 to 85 voets. It was laeter reformd several tyms. This skeem woz mor or fonetik. Altho there are much "wilder" schemes, this one was "wild" enough, ie it would slow down reading considerably, at least for the first years after reform implementation.

When I joined the SSS - later renamed SS and then TESS - The English Spelling Society - in the end of the 90s, there wasn't much talk of Nue Speling anymore. More or less half the active members had their own schemes, mostly "harder" than Nue Speling, and there were the activists who thought English spelling must be reformed, but didn't have own schemes.

The website of TESS is written in TS, that is Traditional Spelling. The correspondence among the members was in TS, except for the scheme creators, who tended to write in their own schemes. I thought that this is quite contradictory: how can we preach reformed spelling, if we don't use it? The only answer we could give was: we can't agree on a scheme. But readers would argue: If you can't agree on a system, how do you expect us to agree and use reformed spelling?

And as a brazilian writer living in Germany, i saw what happened with the German spelling reform: 50% of the German population was positive towards a reform, but 90% were against the reform as it came. Because many spelling changes weren't popular, often quite complicated simplifications that changed very little.

So the idea was: for a spelling reform to be approved by the majority, it must have popular changes that a majority approves of. The Society doesn't have the means to conduct a great poll among the society at large, but we could start finding out what most members approve of. Most members agreed that a silent A as in 'head' or 'bread' should disappear, and most members agreed that 'hed' and 'bred' would be good solutions, since there are enough examples in TS with that spelling (bed, bled, fed) - and probably the majority of the population, too. On the other hand, most members agreed that there should be a way to differentiate the sound in 'good' and in 'food',

but there is no agreement on how it should be done: some propose UU (good/fuud or the opposite), some propose UO, Ú, UE, etc, but no one of them gets the vote of the majority, so we should forget about it.

I proposed a referendum in the Society, which has a few hundred members worldwide, where every member could suggest changes, provided at least one other member supports the idea.

The referendum was made, and a Committee was formed - everyone who wanted to participate - to streamline the approved rules into a scheme called House Stile (HS). The Committee came up with 4 basic rules:

- 1 - Cut redundant letters
2. Regularize the short vowels A, E, I, O, U
3. Regularize the long vowels A, E, I, O, U before one consonant sound
4. F for /f/

This system doesn't solve by far all the problems in English spelling, but it makes it substantially easier: in TS, 50% of spellings are predictable by the patterns of English spelling, but no one is safe, ie if you hear a word you've never seen before, say 'bled', it is likely that the spelling will be 'bled', but no one can guarantee that it is not 'blead', 'blied' (as in friend), or 'blad' (as in 'any'). And 50% of the words are completely unpredictable. In the HS, 50% are predictable and safe (if you heard /blEd/ you would spell 'ved' and you could be certain that that is the right spelling), 30% are predictable but not safe - if you've never seen the word 'shout' and have to spell it, you might spell 'shout' because that is the dominant pattern, but HS can't guarantee that it is not 'showt' (as in 'down') or 'shought' as in 'drought'. And 20% remain unpredictable. In other words: TS has 50% spellings that are not perfect and 50% bad spellings, while HS has 50% good spelling, 30% not perfect and 20% bad spellings. Not perfect, but a clear progress.

And it could have the approval of the majority in the population and maybe also in a Parliament voting. If the majority was against one of these rules, it would have to be taken off the list. Only changes approved by a majority should be on the list. So let's start:

## **PRINCIPLES:**

**P1-** When British and American speakers (or a considerable number of them) would spell a word differently, keep TS (**schedule**)(TS stands for Traditional Spelling). In the case of other variants: keep TS too, unless there is one shorter and/or clearly more common variant, plus the TS form if that would be one of the variants (**offen, often, wat, what, flavor**).

**P2** -Root words (respelled or not) don't change when suffixes are added or compounds are built, if it is not misleading for pronunciation and no other rule applies. Thus **slite>slitely, activity>activitys**.

**P3** -Proper names and the root words in their derivatives are not respelled, but derivatives are not capitalized. Obeying this principle, I don't respell proper names here, but I have an

international system, where geographical names are the same in all languages, and the local name becomes the international name - so one would say Norge for Norway in any language: I'm from Norge, je suis de Norge, soy de Norge, etc. And there I use reformed spellings in the languages i reform: deutsh (german), espaniano, fransian, ingleshe, portugalian. And the system used is HS, that is, I spell Lundon for London. I also spell Pari for Paris, Argentina for Argentina, Sam Paulu for Sao Paulo.

**P4** –Capitals are used for sentence beginnings, proper names, titles, abbreviations, but not for common words like **'i'**, **'friday'**, **'march'**, **'english'**.

**P5** - If a new word by these principles would be spelled the same way as an existing RITE word and they don't have the same pronunciation, we refrain from changing. For instance we have **'put'** for TS 'put', so we can't change **'putt'** to 'put'.

**P6** –Apostrophes can be dropped if the resulting respelling isnt misleading for pronunciation (thus **'wasnt'**, but not 'hell' for 'he'll'). This principle applies for all cuttings. There are two words that can optionally come without apostrophe, although they dont obey this rule: 'dont' and 'wont'.

And now we start changing spelling. We start with the letter A, we cut A, add A or replace letters with A. With B, C, D, etc its the same:

## A

**The irishman O'Hara had been drinking at a pub all evening. The bartender finally said that the bar is closing. So O'Hara stood up to leave and fell flat on his face. He tried to stand one more time: same result. He figured he'll crawl outside and get some fresh air and maybe that will sober him up. Once outside, he stood up and fell on his face again. So he decided to crawl the four blocks home. He managed to open the door somehow, and only God knows how he managed to lift himself to his bed. He was awakened the next morning to his wife standing over him, shouting,**

**"O'HARA, YOU'VE BEEN DRINKING AGAIN!"**

**Putting on an innocent look, and intent on bluffing it out he said,**

**"What makes you say that?"**

**"The pub just called; you left your wheelchair thare again!"**

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*same, face, make* - stressed long vowels except E before one consonant are spelled V (vowel) + C (consonant) + E (or another vowel): blame, blaming, ame, aming, game, came, clame, shame, fame, flame, frame, same, lame, name. But also bite, brite, plite, tite, kite, wite, fite, flite, frite,

site, hite, lite, mite, nite, rite, bote, gote, cote, vote, flote, note, rote, cute, butiful. But this comes later.

*thare* - the sound /Er/ (or /E@/ or /E:/ in british english) is spelled 'are': bare, dare, glare, pare, prare, tare, care, ware, share, fare, flare, spare, stare, hare, mare, rare. But for instance for 'pair' or 'pear' to become 'pare' we have to wait until we come to the letter I in the case of 'pair', and to the letter E in the case of 'pear'.

As you see, some words will merge in their spelling, because they have the same pronunciation, like 'bear' and 'bare', 'pear' and 'pair'. Other words, that are spelled the same but pronounced differently, will often be spelled differently. Anyway, words with several meanings are not a problem usually, since they are perfectly understood in speech, were the differentiation doesnt exist. The word 'to' has many functions, and still we always know what is ment, because of the context. The word 'you' is translated into french or spanish as 'tu' or as 'vous/vos' (for the plural), and still we can live with it. The word 'live' has more than one meaning, too, still we always know what is ment - in RITE we spell 'liv' or 'live', depending on the pronunciation.

*ment* - silent, useless A is dropped, so we spell bed, bled, bred, ded, deth, pled, tred, wed, shed, fed, fled, sed, hed, led, red.

## B

*This is a scandinavian joke. For the ones who dont know, the finns are well known for being great drunkyards, although thats not really true: they drink a lot when they are abroad, because alcohol in their own country is extremely expensive.*

**During WWII, the finnish soldiers went to the front, did their job at daytime, went back in the evening to the little town, drank as much as they could in the pub and faught quite wildly against each other. Usually there were always some broken tables and chairs, but one of the soldiers always payed the bill and the owner was satisfied.**

**One day they faught against the russians again, went back to the town, went to the pub, drank and faught quite wildly against each other. In the end they lay around unconscious, on and under the tables. In the middle of the night the russian bombers came, dropped tons of boms and distroyed every house in town. The town (and the pub) became a huge ruin, there was absolutely nothing left. In the morning the commander was the first one to open his small and tired eyes. He looked around, saw the damage, looked around again and said:**

**“No, no, no! I wont pay this bill alone!”**

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*bom* - useless silent B is dropped, thus bomb > bom. 'Bomber' has to wait until we come to M, then we can spell 'bommer'. 'Bomer' would be misleading.

When a B follows a short vowel and it is followed by a vowel, it has to be doubled: habbit, rabbit, debbit, hobby.

*table* - stressed long vowels - except E: we treat 'consonant + LE' as one consonant, thus 'cable' is treated as if the word was 'cabe', 'idle' as if it was 'ide'. These vowels are long, and when they are short, we have to double the consonant: cable, fable, lable, table, bible, idle, dubble, nuckle, pebble. The same as in TS.

## C

**A guy is driving his car, obviously too fast, since he's stopped by the police. The officer:**

**"You were driving 40 km per hour too fast! Show me the car papers, please!"**

**"I'd rather not."**

**"What do you mean, "I'd rather not"???"**

**"The car papers are in the glove compartment."**

**"So take the papers from the glove compartment!"**

**"OK, but i have to warn you: there is a gun inside!"**

**"A gun??? What do you need a gun for?"**

**"I just killed a friend of mine."**

**"You killed a friend of yours? And where is the body?"**

**"In the boot."**

**That's too much for the policeman. He calls for reinforcements. A team arrives quickly, the commander tells the driver to get out of the car, another policeman checks the glove compartment, there are only papers inside. Then they check the trunk, no body there. The commander asks the driver:**

**"So how come the officer is saying you had a gun in the glove compartment and a body in the boot?"**

**"I have no idea, i guess this guy has quite a rich fantasy! All that's missing is that he says i was driving too fast!"**

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*Quickly, check* - C is not needed if K isn't followed by a vowel. If it is, the C comes back: we spell 'bak', but 'backing', since we don't want 'baking'. But 2 words put together keep their spelling, so backup is spelled 'bakup' (bak-up).

Usually we double the consonant after a short vowel and before a vowel, but instead of KK we have CK, as in TS.

Silent C is rare, I just know one word with it, 'indict', which becomes 'indite'.

## D

**An African goes to the Oxford University and wants to study there. The clerk asks him in which branch he'd like to study. He answers:**

**"What do you mean, branch??? I want a chair like everybody else here!"**

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*study* - of course we have to double the D, to avoid that the U is pronounced long.

*everybody* - why not everybody? Because 'body' isn't stressed. If we saw it as 2 words, it would be everybody (later 'evrybody'), but 'everybody' doesn't mean 'every body', it means 'every person', besides the 'body' in 'everybody' doesn't have the pronunciation of 'body', O became a schwa, an obscure vowel. So we have to see the whole word as one word.

## E

**The black guy is sitting in the bus, a woman gets in with a monkey. Suddenly the monkey starts squeaking and squealing, people are getting angry in the bus. The black guy takes a decision and goes to the driver:**

**"Hey, driver, are monkeys allowed in the bus now?"**

**The driver looks back, sees the guy and says:**

**"Well, actually they're not allowed, but if you duck in the back of the bus and stay quiet, I'll turn a blind eye!"**

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*squeek, squeal* - long E is spelled with EE. Bleek, peek, creek, week, cheec (chic), cheek, freck, seek, speak, leek, meek, deel, peel, veel, zeel, feel, seel, steel, heel, meel, neel. 'Real' could be spelled 'reel' too, but also 'real', and since TS has 'real' and we have words like 'reality', we keep it 'real'.

The exceptions for final /i:/ exist in HS, too: 'be, he, me, she, the, we' don't get a double E.

*are, allowed* - silent, useless E is dropped. In the case of 'monkey' too, but we have to wait until we get to U, to spell 'munky', since 'monkey' would suggest a wrong pronunciation - 'monkey' suggests a wrong pronunciation too, but that's TS, and it is full of imperfection, but HS should be perfect when it changes a word.

*ses* - the stressed short vowels A, E, I, O and U are spelled with these vowels, with the double consonant following when the consonant is followed by a vowel, thus cat, batting, ses, enny, bit, wimmen, lot, rotten, but, cutting.

## F

A young guy goes for a walk in the forest with his sister, and finds a 100 dollar bill on the ground. He ses:

"Excellent! With this money i can go to the brothel tomorrow!"

The sister ses:

"Dont be an iddiot! Giv me this money and you can fuk me as offen as you like!"

He reflects a bit, that doesnt sound a bad idea. They go home and hav sex. Then the sister ses:

"Do you know what? You'r better than Daddy in bed!"

"Yeah, Mum told me that, too."

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*offen* - this is the pronunciation moast peepel hav, but some peepel still say 'often', thay can spell it like that then.

The sound /f/ is spelled with F: cof, enuf, alfabet, fone. Of corse with double when the following consonant is followed by a vowel: Peter is tuffer than Robert.

## G

Two old ladies wer outside thare nursing home having a smoke, when it started to rain. One of the ladies pulld out a condom, cut off the end, put it over her cigaret, and continued smoking.

Lady 1: Whats that?

Lady 2: A condom.

Lady 1: Ware do you get it?

Lady 2: You can get them at any chemist.

The next day, Lady 1 hobbled into the local chemist and announced to the farmacist that she wanted to buy a pak of condoms. The guy lookd at her strangely (she was, after all, in her nineties), but politely askd wat brand she preferrd.

"Doesnt matter," she replied, "as long as it fits on a Camel."

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Silent G's - not counting GH - ar rare: pflegm, diafragm become flem, diafram. But i dont know any jokes with flem or diafram - if someone knoes one, plees tell me...

*strange* - HS only regularizes long vowels before one consonant sounds, since in this case there are more consonants, RITE changes to 'strange' (later 'strainj'), but HS leaves the word as it is.

## H

*In Brazil they make many jokes about argentinians, although they aren't the stupid ones as in the jokes about the portuguese. There is a sort of folkloric rivalry, but it's not really serious: when the argentinian currency is weak, brazilian tourists flood the country, and they're not mistreated, and the opposite happens when the brazilian currency is weak. Some brazilians don't like it when argentinians win in football, no matter against whom, and the opposite is true too, but I was quite thankful that the argentinians brought the Cup back to South America - usually a european team won a cup, then a south american team, always alternating, but suddenly the europeans won four times in a row, the europeans wanted to monopolize the World Cup...*

**A nun, a beautiful girl, an argentinian and a brazilian stand in an elevator. Suddenly there is a blackout, complete darkness. Then they hear the noise of a kiss - smack! - and then the noise of a slap - plach! Soon after, they have power again. They all look at each other, trying to guess what happened. The nun thinks: one of the two guys tried to kiss the beautiful woman and received his deserved punishment. The beautiful woman: one of the two guys tried to kiss me but kissed the nun, and received his deserved punishment. The argentinian: fucking brazilian, he kisses the beautiful girl and I get the slap! The brazilian: that was well done! I kissed my hand - smack! - and slapped the argentinian!**

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*wen, wat* - most people by far don't pronounce the H, but some people do, so there's a rite to spell it with H. It's an optional spelling.

*braut* - HS doesn't regularize the /O:/ sound as in 'law', but GH must go by any means, so we do respell 'ought' to 'aut': baut, braut, caut, faut.

*against* - theoretically we could spell 'agen' for 'again' and 'agenst' for 'against', but there are enough people who say it as /ei/, ie with a long A, as if it was spelled 'agane' and 'against' (we can't spell agane). So we leave it as it is. And to spell 'enough' we have to wait till we come to O. 'Enough' would be misleading.

*intrested* - usually we don't cut shwas, but we can do it after a consonant and before R: intrest, separate, general. And then we save the doubling, otherwise we'd have to spell 'separate' and 'general'.

*a H* - this is not part of RITE, still I have to introduce it here, because it's the way I wrote parts of my book, and it is based on these rules, and it should apply for all languages. We have a new alphabet, an international one, that is, the name of the letters is the same in any language. It is on the page of the panlatinian reglas, at the beginning of the regla geografica. So there can't be misunderstandings like the name of the letter A in english, which is named /ei/, and sounds as an



E for the speakers of the grate majority of languages. And thare cant be misunderstands wen somebody spells a name at the fone, and the listener doesnt know if it was an F or an S, a P or a T, etc. The letters ar listed by categoories:

A E I O U Yau Wau

Ba De Gi Po Tu Cau Kei

Ja Ve Zi Sho Fu Sau

Ha Le Mi Noi Ru

A is like english /a/, but can be /A/ as in english 'calm'. E is /e/, wich angloes cant say properly, thay say /ei/ - start saying 'say', but stop befor you pronounced the Y. I is /i/, same as english 'ee', but it can be short. O is /o/, angloes can say it as 'aw' in 'law'. U like the U in 'put'. Yau is pronounced as if the angloes wrote 'yow', and 'wau' as 'wow'. And the other vowels ar pronounced like the vowels alone. Gi is always /g/. Ja is /Za/, the Z like the S in vision or the J in 'déjà vu'. 'Noi' should be 'no', and thats also the werd for 'no' in sevrall languages. Usually there is no confusion eeven if so many letters sound the same as some werds: I C the B thats wants to P on the T. But with 'no' it could indeed become problematic.

So F is Fu, S is Sau. M is Mi, N is Noi. Much eesier to tell one from another at the fone.

Of course: thees ar just the names of the letters. Thay ar pronounced acording to the rules of the specific languages.

## I

**An argentinian farmer visits his colleague in Brazil. The argentinian has just arrived, and the brazilian farmer begins to brag:**

**"Do you see the mountan over thare? Quite hi, isnt it? Wen you clime it, and look in watever direction: it is all my estate!"**

**After a wile the brazilian farmer visits his colleague in Argentina. He has just arrived, and the argentinian begins to brag:**

**"Wen i leev my house in the morning with mi jeep, in the eevening i havnt come to the borders of my estate yet!"**

**"Yeah", ses the brazilian, "i understand - i had an argentinian jeep too, thay'r really crap!"**

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*hi, mi* - the final /ai/ sound is spelld with I: i, bi, di, dri, gi, pi, pli, ti, tri, cri, wi, shi, fli, fri, si, spi, ski, hi, li, mi, ri, appli > apli, alli > ali. The TS werd 'ski' must be chainged to 'skee', of course...

Before one consonant, we use magic E: bite, blite, brite, plite, tite, kite, wite, fite, site, spite, hite, lite, mite, nite, rite. Before more than one consonant, we spell with Y (fynd), but we have to wait till Y for that.

*mountain* - when two vowels stand for a schwa and one of them is I, we drop the I, since it usually suggests a short I: mountain, certain, foren.

*colleague* - seems there are quite a lot of letters to delete or to replace. But EA isn't changed in this case, because it is an unstressed vowel, and RITE doesn't change them because often there are many interpretations on how they are pronounced. We can't take the final E, the word would be colleagu. So we have to wait until we come to U, then we can take the 2 last letters, and the word becomes 'colleag'.

## **J**

**"After man, the most intelligent animal is the chimpanzee."**

**"Really? And the woman, comes third?"**

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In RITE, G with the /dZ/ sound becomes J, thus "intelligent". But not in HS.

J, as well as X, are the two letters that aren't doubled.

## **K**

**How do you get 4 elephants into a small red FIAT?**

**-Two in the front and two in the back.**

**And how do you get 4 giraffes into a small red FIAT?**

**-You take the 4 elephants out and put the 4 giraffes in.**

**And how do you know if there are 4 giraffes in a movie theater?**

**-You check if the small red FIAT is parked outside.**

\*\*\*

Silent K is dropped: knee, knife, nuckle. But 'know' can't become 'now' now, since 'now' is occupied and would be misleading... so we have to wait till W...

## **L**

**Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson go on a camping trip, set up thare tent, and fall asleep. Some ours later, Holmes wakes his faithful frend.**

**"Watson, look above us and tel me wat you see."**

**Watson replies, "I see millions of stars."**

**"Wat does that tel you?"**

**Watson ponders for a minut. "Astronomicly speeking, it tels me that thare ar millions of gallaxies and potentialy billions of planets. Astrologicly, it tels me that Saturn is in Leo. Timewise, it appeers to be aproximatly a quarter past three. Theologicly, it's evident the Lord is all powerful and we ar small and insignificant. Meteorologicly, it seems we wil hav a butiful day tomorrow. Wat does it tel you?"**

**Holmes is silent for a moment, then speeks.**

**"Watson, you iddiot, someone has stolen our tent."**

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*tel, astronomically, potentially* - useless L is deleted. But then we hav to ad an L to 'gallaxies', since the ferst A is short and stressd.

*fall, small* - cutting a L heer - fal, smal - would suggest that we hav a normal short A as in 'cat', wich is not the case. So wen the vowel has a special vallu, we keep the double L: fall, small, bull, full.

*astronomical, astrological* - befor -IC, -ITY, OGY, the vowel is short - except U, wich is long - and stressd, so we dont hav to double the consonant: political, chemical, activity, gravity, oportunity, ideology, astrology, not polittical, chemmical, activvity, gravvity, ideollogy, astrollogy.

Thees, added to J and X, ar the two sub-rules that contradict the mane doubling rule.

Since EX alone at the beginning is offen pronounced with /gz/ (exact, examin), we keep the C after an X, to show that this is a /ks/ sound: except, excelent.

## M

**A blak guy and a wite guy ar in an open are party, they hav to go for a pee behind the bush. The wite guy looks at the blak guy and ses:**

**"Tel me, how do you blak guys manage to hav such huge coks?"**

**"Wel, this is actualy simple: you hav to get a big stone, bind it on your dik and let it hang for a few ours evryday."**

**The wite guy thanks for the tip, they leev, and a few days later they meet again by chance. The blak guy asks:**

"Hav you tried to do wat i recomended you? Is it getting bigger?"

"No, not realy bigger so far, but its alreddy quite blak!"

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*recomended* - useless M is droppd.

## N

A big german shepherd is sitting in the wating room of a veterinary beside a tomcat. The dog asks the cat wy he's thare.

"I fukd all the feemale cats in the naborhood, they had too menny children. Now my master braut me heer to be castrated! And you, wy ar you heer?"

"Wel, my master came from the bathroom, he was naked, and then he had to duk to take some soks from the bottom drawer, i saw that wonderful ass and i couldnt stop myself, i gave my master a hard time!"

"Oh i see, so you came heer to be castrated, too?"

"No no, i came for the mannicure."

\*\*\*

*menny* - N is doubled ware necessary, as in enny or menny or mannicure.

Silent N is droppd, as in government > guvverment.

## O

*The portuguese in Brazil ar the victims of the jokes, as the poles ar in the USA, the irish in England, the belgians in France, the eest frisians and austrians in Germany.*

The portuguese guy comes to the Are Force. One day the comander ses:

"Today yu wil jump for the first time with the parachute. Wen yu arrive at 1000 meeters hite, yu pull your parachute. If the parachute doesnt open, pull the emergency parachute. We wil be wating on the ground with the jeep to pik yu up."

The portuguese guy jumps, at 1000 meeters hite he pulls his parachute, wich doesnt open. He pulls the emergency parachute, wich doesnt open either. He thinks:

"Fuk! All thats missing is that the jeep doesnt show up!"

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*yu* - useless silent O is droppd. On the other hand, 'your' remanes as it is, since thare ar 3 variants to pronounce it, as yur, yor and yoor.

## P

A guy buys a brand new BMW and goes to the club to show it to his frends. Wen he arrives, he stops, parks the car and opens the dor to get out and at that moment a truk passes by and pulls the dor compleetly off.

The guy gets out of the car and starts swaring like crazy, gets his cel fone and calls the poleece, wich gets thare real fast.

"My BMW!!! I just got it from the deeler and look at it now!!!! That annimal ripd the dor off and..." - he continnues swaring til the officer ses:

-But Sir, how can yu be so materialistic? Havnt yu notisd that wen the truk ripd off the dor it also ripd off your arm all the way from your elbow?

The guy looks astonnishd at the missing part of his arm and ses:

"Son of a bitch!!!! My Rolex!!!"

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*ripd* - since thare is no E ennymor, we doant need the dubble P.

## Q

“Ex-x-x-cuze m-me, w-ware is the-the-the st-stut-stutterer s-scool?”

“Wi doo u want tu go tu the Stutterer Scool? U can stutter quite wel, alreddy!”

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*quite* - Q remanes unchanged.

## R

The old preest had died, soon after the new one arived. Heering the confessions, he was shokd: the congregation had sins to tel he couldnt imagin: anal sex, sex with children, anal sex with children – a real catastrofe. He didnt no how to deal with it - giving the members the pennitence to pray some hale-marys wouldnt certainly be enuf! So he went to an altar boy and askd:

**“Tel me, wat did the old preest use to giv for seerius sins like anal sex with children?”**

**“A Bounty and a coke.”**

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*arived* - useless R is dropd.

*mary* - Mary, marry, merry - in british english the 3 words ar pronounced difrently, some americans do it too, others merge mary and marry but not merry, others pronounce the 3 words the same way. No agreement, so we dont change it: Mary, marry, merry.

## **S**

**Five brazilis come in an Audi Quattro to the portuguese border. The border oficial ses:**

**"5 passengers in an Audi Quattro? Thats a no-go! Forbidden! Only 4 peepel can travel in an Audi Quattro!"**

**"Wats this suposed to be??? The brand of a car doesnt hav ennything to do with the permitted number of passengers!"**

**"No no, 5 peepel in an Audi Quattro - impossible!"**

**"Lissen, can we talk to your boss?"**

**"No."**

**"Wy not?"**

**"He's busy with the 2 guys in the Fiat Uno!"**

\*\*\*

*passenjers, impossable* - for the /s/ sound we just need one S: sentral, sitty, asistent, disapeer. We just hav dubble S in passenjer and impossable to make the vowel befor short.

In the end of werds, a S shows moastly the plural, wich has usualy a /z/ sound. To show that the S has a /s/ sound, TS dubbles the S after a short vowel or ads an E, if the /s/ sound doesnt come after a short vowel, and RITE does the same, sinse the 'hors' ar something else than the 'horse'. Professer, case, progressiv, corse, stress, pennitense, nessesary, prinse, gess, sinse, darkness, sentense, kiss, messaj.

For the peepel who dont hav the slitest idea of romanic languages: quattro meens 4, uno meens 1. Of course they wont laf enny mor, wen they get the joke explained, but at leest they know wy.

## **T**

The moskeeto wakes up horny like a rabbit. SOMETHING MUST HAPPEN TODAY!, he ses to himself. He leevs his place without brekfast, zzzzzzzzo000000ommmmm, looking for a victim. Suddenly he sees an ellefent from behind, and wel, he doesnt waste enny time, he pennetrates the ellefent with all his power. The ellefent is under a cocopalm, on the cocopalm a monkey is sitting and waching the show. He starts wanking, the cocopalm starts wobbling and a coconut falls on the ellefents hed. The ellefent grones:

"AAAAAAAAAAAAAAHHHHHHHHH!"

The moskeeto ses, rejoicing:

"TAKE IT ALL, BABY!"

\*\*\*

*waching* - Useless T is dropd: boch, bich, cach, kechup, kichen, dich, hich, mach, much.

The T in 'butcher' is kept, sinse the moast likely way to pronounse 'bucher' wudnt be the way the word is pronounsed.

*palm* - as yu see, L isnt dropd, becaus 'cam' would suggest a wrong pronunciation. And HS doesnt hav a specific way to show the sound /A:/. First, becaus TS doesnt hav a specific way either, second, becaus of the menny difrences between british and american inglish: brits say 'daans' and 'faast', wich americans dont. On the other hand, americans offen confuse this sound with the sound of short O, so for menny of them 'pom' would be the ideal spelling for 'palm' (or they would spel 'paam' and 'jaab'). There is no way to repare this, so we leev thees werds like 'calm', 'palm' and 'father' as thay ar.

*suggest* - brits wud spel 'sujest', but menny americans pronounse this werd with a /g/ befor the /dZ/, ie 'sug-jest'. To avoid a separation between british and american inglish, we hav to leev this word unchanged too. Yu mite argu that we alow for some variants ennyway, like 'kee', 'kay' and 'quay', but in that case there is a cleer preferd pronunciation on both sides of the Pond, 'kee', wile the preferd pronunciation of 'suggest' in Britain is 'sujest', in the USA sug-jest, and we would hav to list one variant first, thus giv prefrence for either the british or the american form, and we avoid that by all meens.

## U

The guy cums to the doctor and tels:

"Doctor, i hav a big problem, one of my balls is much bigger than the uther, so evrytime i want to shag my girlfriend, she starts laffing, and cant stop it!"

The doctor tels him to show his balls. The guy ses:

"OK, doctor, i'l show it to yu. But i tel yu one thing: if yu laf, i wont show yu ennything ennymor!"

The doctor agrees, the guy takes a ball out and it is gigantic, it is bigger than a watermelon treated with hormones. The doctor can't hold his laughter, he just can't stop it. The guy says:

"You laugh, doctor! You're really disappointed in me! I won't show you my big ball!"

\*\*\*

*cum, uther* - short U is spelled with U. Cum, cumming, uther, bum, dum, gum, sum, num, mum.

## V

**A guy is talking to another guy in a bar:**

"I never slept with my wife before our marriage. What about you?"

"No idea. What's your wife's name?"

\*\*\*

*never* - V has to be doubled, since the first I is short.

## W

**An old priest and a young man are walking in the middle of the African bush, when they are caught by a tribe and brought to the chieftan. This chieftan says:**

"Our system is very simple: you can choose between bully-hully and death. What do you want, young man?"

"But what is it, this 'bully-hully'?"

"No, we won't tell you that in advance. That's against the rules."

"Oh, oh, well, in this case, well, I don't know what bully-hully is, but I know what death is, and I don't want death, that's for sure. So, OK, bully-hully for me."

**They hang him in the middle of the central place in the village in such a way that all the men in town can fuck him. And they do. 650 strong, healthy men. The old priest was given the opportunity to watch it. Now the chieftan asks him:**

"And you, old priest? What do you want? Bully-hully or death?"

"Oh well, you no, actually - no! I'm too old for that, and I'm a priest. I prefer to die with some dignity! I prefer death!"

**The chieftan turns to the men in the village and shouts:**



**"OK, FOKES! FOR THIS GENTLEMAN HEER, DETH THRU BULLY-HULLY!"**

\*\*\*

*i no* - useless W is dropd: bo, blo, go, glo, gro, pro, thro, cro, wo, sho, fo, flo, so, lo, mo, no, ro. Sum words cant be changed: 'dough' cant become 'do', since the word is occupied and HS dusnt change it. 'Toe' has to keep its E, since 'to' is occupied too. 'Know' can be respeld 'no' - 'no' means sumthing else too, but 'no' and 'know' hav the same pronounciation. We can change words that colide with existing words if they ar pronounced the same, but not if they ar pronounced difrently.

## **X**

**"I'm Napoleon."**

**"Wat? Yu, Napoleon? Ar yu kidding me?"**

**"I'm Napoleon!"**

**"Lissen, Napoleon was small, yu'r tall. He was kind of fat, yu'r slim like a bamboo!"**

**"I'M NAPOLEON!"**

**"Wat ar yu saying? Napoleon livd 200 yeers ago, yu wont tel me yu beleev in all this rubbish with reincarnation?"**

**"I'M NAPOLEON!!!!!!!"**

**"Tel me, who told yu that?"**

**"God."**

**"Wat??? Me???"**

\*\*\*

Not much happens with X.

## **Y**

**On thare way to get marryd, a yung cupple ar involvd in a fatal car accident. The cupple find themselvs sitting outside the Perly Gates wating for St. Peter to process them into Hevven. Wile wating, they begin to wunder: Could they possibly get marryd in Hevven? Wen St. Peter shows up, they ask him. St. Peter ses, i dont no. This is the first time ennyone has askd. Let me go find out, and he leevs. The cupple sits and wate for an anser. . . for a cupple of munths. Wile they wate, they discuss that IF they wer alowd to get marryd in Hevven, SHOULD they get marryd, wat with the eternal aspect of it all. Wat if it dusnt work? They wunderd, ar we stuk together FOREVVVER?**

After yet another month, St. Peter finally returns, looking somewhat bedraggled. Yes, he informs the couple, you CAN get married in Heaven. Grate! sees the couple, but we were just wondering, what if things don't work out? Could we also get a divorce in Heaven? St. Peter, red-faced with anger, slams his clipboard onto the ground.

"What's wrong?" asks the friend couple. 'O, CUM ON!!' St. Peter shouts, 'It took me three months to find a priest up here! Do you have ANY idea how long it'll take me to find a lawyer?'"

\*\*\*

*married* - wherever we can keep the root, we do. So we spell 'she marries', 'she married'. Of course, 'applies' or 'allies' can't become 'applies' and 'allies', since this is a long I.

## Z

A man wants to deposit money in a Swiss bank.

"And what was the sum you were thinking of?", asks the clerk in the bank.

The man looks fearfully around and whispers:

"Three million!"

The clerk sees,

"You don't have to whisper like that, you can speak normally - in Switzerland, poverty is not a reason to be ashamed!"

\*\*\*

Nothing happens with Z, except that sometimes it is doubled, as in 'duzzen'.

\*\*\*

There are still a few jokes left. So you can translate a bit the full version:

Doctor to the patient:

"I have very bad news: you don't have much more time to live."

"How much time, doctor?"

"10..."

"10 what? Years, months, weeks?"

"... 7, 6, 5, 4..."

\*\*\*

The blond calls her husband:

"Two guys wer heer and stole our car!"

"Did u see thare faces?"

"No, but i did rote the license plate number down!"

\*\*\*

The woman ses to the guy:

"Lissen, we've been together for the last 32 yeers, shouldnt we marry for a change?"

"Do u think we'd stil find sum-one?"

\*\*\*

"Wat is the difrence between a jew and an arab?"

"Both sel thare muther, but the arab dusnt delivver her."

\*\*\*

Two men ar lost in the african bush. Eventually they lose site of eech uther. They meet again a few days later.

"How was it with u? Ar u all rite?"

"Actualy not."

"Wat happend?"

"I met a gorilla. Or he found me. And he raped me sevral times."

"Oh, thats hard, now i understand wy u'r so down. But dont worry, u'l get over it, u'l forget it, times heels all wounds."

"Thats the worst. He dusnt call me, he dusnt rite..."

\*\*\*

The little blak boy is playing with his little wite frend. They'r playing with paints, and the wite boy paints the blak boy wite. The blak boy cums home, his muther is outraged and thrashes him almost to deth. Later his father cums home, sees his son painted wite and thrashes him almost to deth again. He goes out and meets his wite frend:

"Now i can understand u wites. I've been wite for 2 ours and hate alreddy 2 blaks!"

\*\*\*

A guy gets into a plane and sits down beside a blond. And becaus she's blond, he has a bisness idea:

"Lissen, how about a guessing game, to pass the time?"

"Actualy i wanted to sleep", ses the blond.

"But lissen to my offer: wen i ask u sumthing and u cant anser, u giv me 5 dollars. Wen u ask me sumthing and i cant anser, i giv u 500 dollars!"

The blond reflects for a moment, that sounds like a good deel and she accepts to play the game. Then he asks her wat is the cappital of Laos. She dusnt no it and without batting an eyelid, she piks 5 dollars from the pocket and givs them to him.

"Now its your turn to ask me sumthing", he ses. She asks,

"Wat goes up the mountan with 4 legs and cums bak with 3 legs?"

He dusnt no the anser, starts reflecting, wundring, she gets asleep, he opens his laptop and cheks in the internet, nuthing! After a wile he has to giv up, and he pays her 500 dollars. She wants to sleep again, he ses:

"Just a moment! Now i want to no! Wat goes up the mountan with 4 legs and cums bak with 3 legs?"

And she, without batting an eyelid, piks 5 dollars from the pocket and givs them to him.

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