

# RESTORED LATINATE SPELLING v7.1

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## Introduction

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In the early Middle Ages, Anglo-Saxon scribes adapted the Roman alphabet to write their own language, and the result was a system far more consistent than contemporary conventions. However, a myriad of foreign influences which were never fully naturalized, persistent unwillingness to update the written form in sync with the spoken form, and other such whims of historical intervention have severely muddied the proverbial waters.

While this is certainly not the first proposal of its kind, Restored Latinate Spelling (RLS) is a revamped system for writing the English language that seeks to bring back order and coherence. It is "Latinate" only in the sense that it was designed on a principle of re-Romanization. That is to say, it takes the Latin (i.e. Roman) alphabet and approaches Modern English with roughly the same mindset as that which was applied centuries ago to Old English, though with some influence from modern linguistics. As such, while the most obvious and important goal was always to make our spelling far more consistent and faithful to the sounds of our speech, this system also aims to make English spelling interface more intuitively with virtually all other languages that use the Roman alphabet.

As many already know, English vocabulary is an untidy mix of primarily Anglo-Saxon, Old Norse, Norman French, Latin, and classical Greek roots that would have made Dr. Frankenstein proud. Most foreign words that were adopted were never re-spelled according to more native conventions. So four or five distinct spelling traditions are essentially forced to co-exist within the same written language. This is the cause for many of the all-too-conspicuous stitches on the Frankenstein monster's skin.

Another issue is that spellings which used to reflect pronunciation more accurately were never updated as spoken English evolved over the centuries like all languages do. A major factor in the transition from Middle to Modern English, for instance, was the Great Vowel Shift. This was a dramatic and systematic change in the pronunciation of vowels which occurred between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century. Unfortunately, the affected sounds were never re-spelled. This left the five vowel letters <a>, <e>, <i>, <o>, and <u> associated with sounds that speakers of most other Latin-script languages would find bizarre.

The continental European vowel configuration is probably best exemplified by Spanish, which pronounces the vowels roughly as /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/ (AH-EH-EE-OH-OOH) rather than the insular values /eɪ/, /i:/, /aɪ/, /oʊ/, /ju:/ (AY-EE-EYE-OH-YOU). Languages in Africa and southern Asia that have adopted Latin letters due to European contact also tend to assign their vowel sounds similarly to Spanish. One of the key goals of Restored Latinate Spelling is to re-spell English words using a more continental vowel configuration.

The result is hopefully an orthography that is more logical, precise, and suitable for the international use which English now enjoys as a global *lingua franca*.

## Lesson 1. Alphabet

The following chart introduces the expanded English alphabet. Each sound is identified first in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) for those who happen to be familiar with it. An example word containing that sound is then given in traditional spelling (TS). The symbol that represents it in TS is identified in blue font. Vowel pronunciations are given according to a standard British accent, though the system is perfectly capable of reflecting American speech as well.

<b>A a</b>	/ʌ/ like the 'u' in "spud" when short, /ɑ:/ as in "spa" when long	<b>N n</b>	/ŋ/ as in "sink" before 'k' or 'g,' /n/ as in "note" otherwise
<b>Æ æ</b>	/æ/ like the 'a' in "map"	<b>Ñ ñ</b>	/ŋ/ like the 'ng' in "sing"
<b>B b</b>	/b/ as in "bee"	<b>O o</b>	/ɒ/ as in "lot" when short, /ɔ:/ like the 'aw' in "law" when long
<b>C c</b>	/tʃ/ like the 'ch' in "chair"	<b>Ø ø</b>	/ə/ like the 'e' in "spoken"
<b>Ç ç</b>	/ʃ/ like the 'sh' in "share"	<b>P p</b>	/p/ as in "pack"
<b>D d</b>	/d/ as in "dog"	<b>Q q</b>	/ʔ/, the catch in your throat represented by the hyphen in "uh-oh"
<b>Ð ð</b>	/ð/ like the 'th' in "than"	<b>R r</b>	/ɹ/ as in "right"
<b>E e</b>	/ɛ/ as in "pet" when short, /ɜ:/ like the 'urr' in "purr" when long	<b>S s</b>	/s/ as in "save"
<b>F f</b>	/f/ as in "fun"	<b>T t</b>	/t/ as in "time"
<b>G g</b>	/g/ as in "go"	<b>Þ þ</b>	/θ/ like the 'th' in "thank"
<b>H h</b>	/h/ as in "hot"	<b>U u</b>	/ʊ/ like the 'oo' in "cook" when short, /u:/ like the 'oo' in "coo" when long
<b>I i</b>	/ɪ/ as in "kit" when short, /i:/ like the 'ey' in "key" when long	<b>V v</b>	/v/ as in "voice"
<b>J j</b>	/dʒ/ as in "jump"	<b>W w</b>	/w/ as in "wise"
<b>K k</b>	/k/ as in "kiss"	<b>X x</b>	/z/ like the 's' in "pleasure"
<b>L l</b>	/l/ as in "light"	<b>Y y</b>	/j/ as in "yes"
<b>M m</b>	/m/ as in "mall"	<b>Z z</b>	/z/ as in "zoo"

## Lesson 2. Vowels

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### Section 2.1 - New Uses of Old Vowels

Most of the noticeable changes to conventional sound-to-symbol associations lie in how the vowels are spelled and pronounced, so some extra time should probably be spent on them.

The sound of a short <a> in RLS is the vowel that has traditionally been thought of as the sound of a short <u>. So the spelling <bat> would refer to a pair of buttocks rather than a small winged mammal. For its part, a short <u> in RLS is always pronounced as in "put."

A simple way to remember this is to use the words "pat," "putt," and "put," which should be written as <pat>, <pat>, and <put> respectively.

Perhaps most importantly, the long pronunciations of the five familiar vowel letters may also take some getting-used-to. The symbols <a>, <e>, <i>, <o>, and <u> never represent the sounds that they are each conventionally associated with in words like "mane," "meme," "mime," "mode," and "muse."

Instead, words such as "Pa," "purr," "pea," "paw," and "Pooh" should be used to learn the long vowel pronunciations, since they would be written respectively as <Pa>, <pe>, <pi>, <po>, and <Pu>.

To summarize, then, the following chart may be useful.

Letter	Short Form	Long Form
a	/ʌ/ like the 'u' in "putt"	/ɑ:/ as in "Pa"
e	/ɛ/ as in "pet"	/ɜ:/ like the 'urr' in "purr"
i	/ɪ/ as in "pit"	/i:/ like the 'ea' in "pea"
o	/ɒ/ as in "pot"	/ɔ:/ like the 'aw' in "paw"
u	/ʊ/ as in "put"	/u:/ like the 'ooh' in "Pooh"

### Section 2.2 - Note to North American English Speakers

If you are native to the United States or Canada, you may feel as if an <r> is missing from <pe>, the RLS spelling of the sample word "purr." This is because the corresponding sound is absent from the British and Australian pronunciation, which was used in the previous section just for the purpose of illustration. In all likelihood, standardized RLS spellings would ultimately follow North American accents with respect to R-usage.

Americans and Canadians may also be rather surprised by the distinction between a short <o> and a long <a>. Those from certain regions may include the long <o> in that group too. For example, the vowels in at least "pot" and "Pa" if not also "paw" may all be identical for North American readers.

The differentiation is another case of deference to UK speech, this time one that would likely remain in

standardized RLS spelling for the sake of international compromise. To British speakers, these three vowels are as different from each other as the ones in "bet," "bit," and "beat," for instance.

### *Section 2.3 - Long versus Short Vowels*

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

mother	free	throttle	fluid	could
seeing	litter	get	raw	spa

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

mað̊ør	fri	þrot̊øl	fluid	kud
siĩñ	lit̊ør	get	ro	spa

### *Section 2.4 - Lengthening and Shortening Marks*

As shown above, whether an unmarked vowel is short or long depends on whether or not it is immediately followed by a consonant. However, many words require that this rule be suspended in order to be pronounced correctly. Consider the word "father." An initial attempt at an RLS spelling would probably be <fað̊ør>, but this presents a conflict. The vowel <a> is followed by a consonant, which would make it short, as it is in <mað̊ør>. Nevertheless, "father" should not rhyme with "mother."

Essentially, the <a> in <fað̊ør> needs to be long in spite of its position before a consonant. For obvious reasons, we cannot simply remove the <ð̊> or exchange the <a> for another vowel letter. The solution is to place an **acute accent** (a short, upward slanting stroke) above the <a> to signal that the vowel should be treated as long despite preceding a consonant. The correct RLS spelling is therefore <fáð̊ør>.

In other words, an acute accent lengthens any vowel whose position would otherwise make it short. Let us again examine some sample words, shown first in TS.

pitch	bum	cot	pull	wed
peach	balm	caught	pool	word

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

pic	bam	kot	pul	wed
píc	bám	kót	púl	wérd

Here are a few more words which require at least one acute accent in RLS, with their TS counterparts in parentheses below.

byútiføl	ósøm	fríli	kámiñ	wérði
(beautiful)	(awesome)	(freely)	(calming)	(worthy)

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

### *Section 2.5 - Invariable Vowels*

As can be seen in the introduction to the RLS alphabet, there are two vowel letters that have only one sound assigned to them and therefore do not participate in the long-versus-short system. The first of these is <æ>, traditionally called **ash**. Just as it once did in Old English, it stands for the sound in the middle of the word "cat."

One of the most frequent sounds in English is **schwa**, the neutral and generic vowel that often replaces what was once a more distinctive vowel when the host syllable is unstressed. Schwa is represented by <ø>, a symbol borrowed from the Scandinavian languages (though this particular use for it is new).

A useful word for remembering these two letters is "apple," which RLS would render as <æpøl>.

## **Lesson 3. Diphthongs**

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A **diphthong** is a fixed pair of vowels in which one blends seamlessly into the other within a single syllable. There are eight of these in English, listed below, and among them are all but two of those combinations which have traditionally (and erroneously) been referred to as mere "long vowels."

Diphthong	Sound
ai/ay	/aɪ/ like the 'i' in "nice"
au/aw	/aʊ/ like the 'ow' in "now"
ei/ey	/eɪ/ like the 'a' in "name"
oi/oy	/ɔɪ/ as in "noise"
ou/ow	/oʊ/ like the 'o' in "note"
eø	/ɛə/ like the 'ea' in "tear" <sup>1</sup>
iø	/ɪə/ like the 'ea' in "tear" <sup>2</sup>
uø	/ʊə/ like the 'ou' in "tour"

### Section 3.1 - Diphthongs Ending in <I/Y> or <U/W>

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

vain	vauz	veig	vout	vois
(vine)	(vows)	(vague)	(vote)	(voice)

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

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

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

### Section 3.2 - Diphthongs Ending in <Ø>

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

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

<sup>1</sup> rip or shear, as in "I want to *tear* that paper to shreds!"

<sup>2</sup> eye secretion, as in "A single *tear* rolled down her cheek."

### Section 3.3 - Splitting a Diphthong

Occasionally, what would otherwise look like a diphthong needs to be read as two independent vowels instead. To mark this, a diaeresis (a mark consisting of two dots) is placed above the first vowel letter. For example, consider the sentence, "The cat was pawing at the window," which RLS would write as "Ðø kæ̇t woz pöiñ æt ðø windou." The two dots over the <o> in <pöiñ> signal that it consists of two syllables and should not rhyme with a word like "coin."

## Lesson 4. Rhotics

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

Rhotic	Sound
ar(r)	/ɑ̄-/ as in "park"
ér(r)	/ɜ̄-/ like the 'er' in "perk"
or(r)	/ɔ̄-/ as in "pork"
ø̄r(r)	/ə̄-/ like the 'er' in "copper"

### Section 4.1 - Rhotacization and R-Doubling

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

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

In order to form a rhotic before another vowel, the <r> must be doubled. That is what happens in the words "starry" and "soaring," at least as pronounced in North America, which would be written in RLS as <starri> and <sortiñ>. The words "star" and "sorting," on the other hand, would be written as <star> and <sortiñ>, each needing only one <r> for rhotacization to occur.

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

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

storri (story)	kord (cord)	fér (fur/fir)	øraund (around)	parti (party)
stor (store)	hari <sup>3</sup> (hurry)	oførrin (offering)	tømorou <sup>3</sup> (tomorrow)	smart (smart)

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

kyuør (cure)	feørli (fairly)	skeørri (scary)	niørrør (nearer)	pyuørriti (purity)
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#### *Section 4.2 - Rhotic versus Non-Rhotic Accents*

A major division among English dialects is the one between rhotic accents, such as American and Canadian, and non-rhotic accents, such as British and Australian. As their name suggests, non-rhotic accents lack any rhotacized vowels or diphthongs. Although international standard RLS would likely adhere to rhotic accents, the system itself has the flexibility to represent both variants.

For example, the non-rhotic renditions of some previous sample words are given below.

smát (smart)	feøli (fairly)	fe (fur/fir)	stóri (story)	pyuøriti (purity)
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In non-rhotic spellings, no <r> between vowels will ever rhotacize the first vowel, so no doubling will ever be necessary. Furthermore, any <r> between a vowel and a consonant or at the end of a word will fall away entirely, often leaving behind an acute accent.

### **Lesson 5. Consonants**

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

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<sup>3</sup> according to British pronunciation; distinctly American renditions would be <hérrí> and <tømarrou>.



Letter	Sound(s)
b	/b/ as in "bee"
c	/tʃ/ like the 'ch' in "chair"
ç	/ʃ/ like the 'sh' in "share"
d	/d/ as in "dog"
ð	/ð/ like the 'th' in "than"
f	/f/ as in "fun"
g	/g/ as in "go"
h	/h/ as in "hot"
j	/dʒ/ as in "jump"
k	/k/ as in "kiss"
l	/l/ as in "love"
m	/m/ as in "mall"
n	/ŋ/ as in "sink" before <k> or <g>, /n/ as in "no" elsewhere
ñ	/ŋ/ like the 'ng' in "sing"
p	/p/ as in "pack"
q	/ʔ/, the catch in your throat in the middle of "uh-oh"
r	/r/ as in "right"
s	/s/ as in "save"
t	/t/ as in "time"
þ	/θ/ like the 'th' in "thank"
v	/v/ as in "voice"
w	/w/ as in "wise"
x	/z/ like the 's' in "pleasure"
y	/j/ as in "yes"
z	/z/ as in "zoo"

### Section 5.1 - N versus Ñ

If one listens carefully when saying words like "think" or "jungle," one will notice that the 'n' in such words does not actually sound like a normal /n/. Instead, it sounds exactly like the 'ng' at the ends of present participles like "writing," which linguists call **engma**. Beginning to say the word "sink" and stopping just before the /k/ will yield the word "sing" rather than "sin," as might be expected.

The words "singer" and "finger" may serve as an even better illustration. The letters <n> and <g> are pronounced independently in the latter but together as a single unit in the former. However, both words contain an engma. In "singer," it is explicitly signaled by the unified 'ng.' In "finger," on the other hand, the /n/ is pronounced separately, but it ultimately comes out as an engma due to the equally independent /g/ immediately following it.

This occurs because a normal /n/ is articulated at the front of the mouth, while engma is articulated in the back, where both /k/ and /g/ are also formed. So anytime what would otherwise be /n/ is followed by /k/ or /g/, it inevitably turns into an engma in order to make pronunciation more fluid. This happens so naturally that most native English speakers are not consciously aware of it.

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

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

### *Section 5.2 - New Uses of Old Consonants*

The letter <c> should be pronounced essentially as if there were always an invisible <h> after it. Its traditional roles are assumed by the letters <k> and <s>. For example, "channel" becomes <cænøl>, while a feline companion is a <kæt> and a penny is worth one <sent>.

The letter <x> is pronounced as the somewhat /z/-like sound represented by the <s> in words such as "leisure" and "cohesion." Its traditional pronunciations are simply respelled with combinations like <ks> or <gz>, as in <igzækt> for "exact" or <ikstrækt> for "extract."

The letter <q> is reserved for the rare guttural sound described above, which although unimportant in standard English, becomes more prominent in several non-standard dialects. The intention to furnish a touch of flexibility to represent different accents is really the only reason for giving this sound its own letter. Otherwise, <q> would likely be dropped from the alphabet entirely. In any case, it is never used, for instance, as in "quick" or "plaque," which would instead be spelled <kwik> and <plæk> respectively.

### *Section 5.3 – A Few More Additions to the Alphabet*

The letter <ç> is imported ultimately from an archaic form of Spanish, though its role in modern French is probably more familiar to most people. However, in this new system for English, it is not pronounced as in either source language. Instead, it stands for the sound traditionally spelled <sh>. For example, "shave" becomes <çeiv> in RLS. The curl on the bottom that distinguishes it from a normal <c> is called a **cedilla**.

The letters <ð> and <þ>, traditionally called **eth** and **thorn**, are restored from Old English. Originally interchangeable, they now serve to differentiate the sounds of the buzzy <th> in "than," in which the vocal cords vibrate, and the hissy <th> in "thank," in which the vocal cords are still. The distinction may seem trivial, probably because TS has consistently neglected it for so long, but there are multiple other sound pairs in English that differ in precisely the same way but are more frequently differentiated even in TS. These include /b/ and /p/, /d/ and /t/, /g/ and /k/, /z/ and /s/, /v/ and /f/, etc. The members of each pair differ from each other only in the presence or absence of vocal cord vibrations (i.e. whether

they are buzzy or hissy).

## Sample Readings

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What follows is a couple of brief readings in RLS that demonstrate the system in action. The texts are transcribed according to a hybrid of the standard American and standard British accents that essentially combines a British vowel roster with American rhoticity. A TS version is subsequently provided for reference and comparison.

We begin with some classic Disney lyrics, written by Tim Rice.

### *Ø Houl Nu Wérld – RLS*

Ai kæn çou yu ðø wérld,  
Çainiñ, çimørrin, splendid.  
Tel mi, prinses, nau wen did yu læst  
Let yor hart disaid?

Ai kæn oupøn yor aiz,  
Teik yu wandør bai wandør  
Ouvør, saidweiz, ænd andør  
On ø mæjik karpit raid!

Ø houl nu wérld,  
Ø nu fæntæstik point ov vyu!  
Nou wan tu tel as "Nou"  
Or weør tu gou  
Or sei wi'r ounli drímiñ.

Ø houl nu wérld,  
Ø dæzliñ pleis ai nevør nu!  
Bat wen ai'm wei ap hiør,  
It's kristøl kliør  
Ðæt nau ai'm in ø houl nu wérld  
Wið yu!

Anbilívøbøl saits,  
Indiskraibøbøl fíliñz.  
Sorriñ, tambliñ, fríwíliñ  
Pru øn endløs daimønd skai!

### *A Whole New World – TS*

I can show you the world,  
Shining, shimmering, splendid.  
Tell me, princess, now when did you last  
Let your heart decide?

I can open your eyes,  
Take you wonder by wonder  
Over, sideways, and under  
On a magic carpet ride!

A whole new world,  
A new fantastic point of view!  
No one to tell us "No"  
Or where to go  
Or say we're only dreaming.

A whole new world,  
A dazzling place I never knew!  
But when I'm way up here,  
It's crystal clear  
That now I'm in a whole new world  
With you!

Unbelievable sights,  
Indescribable feelings.  
Soaring, tumbling, freewheeling  
Through an endless diamond sky!

Ø houl nu wérld,  
(Doun't yu deør klouz yor aiz)  
Ø handrød þauzønd þiñz tu si!  
(Hould yor breþ; it gets betør)  
Ai'm laik ø çútiñ star.  
Ai'v kam sou far.  
Ai kæn't gou bæc tu weør ai yúst tu bi!

A whole new world,  
(Don't you dare close your eyes)  
A hundred thousand things to see!  
(Hold your breath; it gets better)  
I'm like a shooting star.  
I've come so far.  
I can't go back to where I used to be!

Ø houl nu wérld,  
(Evri térn ø sørpraiz)  
Wið nu høraizønz tu þørsu!  
(Evri moumønt red-letør)  
Ai'l ceis ðem eníweør.  
Deør'z taim tu speør.  
Let mi çeør ðis houl nu wérld wið yu!

A whole new world,  
(Every turn a surprise)  
With new horizons to pursue!  
(Every moment red-letter)  
I'll chase them anywhere.  
There's time to spare.  
Let me share this whole new world with you!

Ø houl nu wérld!  
Ðæt's weør wi'l bi.  
Ø þriliñ ceis,  
Ø wandrøs pleis  
For yu ænd mi!

A whole new world!  
That's where we'll be!  
A thrilling chase,  
A wondrous place  
For you and me!

Next is an extract from the 1980s educational mini-series *Cosmos: A Personal Voyage*, spoken by the late Carl Sagan.

### *Wérldz Yet Antould – RLS*

Awør oun plænit iz ounli ø taini part ov ðø væst kozmik tæpistri, ø starri fæbrik ov wérldz yet antould. Ðouz wérldz in speis ar æz kauntløs æz ól ðø greinz ov sænd on ól ðø bíciz ov ði Érp. Íc ov ðouz wérldz iz æz riøl æz awørz. In evri wan ov ðem, ðeør'z ø søksecøn ov insidønts, ivents, økarønsiz wic inflüøns its fyúçør. Kauntløs wérldz, nambørløs moumønts, øn imensøti ov speis ænd taim. Ænd awør smól plænit, æt ðis moumønt, hiør wi feis ø kritikøl brænc-point in histørrí. Wot wi du wið awør wérld rait nau wil propøgeit daun þru ðø sencørríz ænd pawørføli øfekt ðø destini ov awør disendønts. It iz wel wiðin awør pawør tu distroi awør sivølaizeicøn ænd pørhæps awør spícíz æz wel. If wi køpityuleit tu súpørstiçøn, or gríd, or stúpiditi, wi kæn planj awør wérld intu ø darknøs dípør ðæn ðø taim bitwín ðø kølæps ov klæsikøl sivølaizeicøn ænd ði Itælyøn Røneisøns. Bat, wi ar ólsou keipøbøl ov yúziñ awør kømpæçøn ænd awør intelijøns, awør teknoløji ænd awør welþ, tu meik øn øbandønt ænd míniñføl laif for evri inhæbitønt ov ðis plænit, tu inhæns inormøslí awør andørstændiñ ov ðø Yúnivérs, ænd tu kæri as tu ðø starz.

## *Worlds Yet Untold – TS*

Our own planet is only a tiny part of the vast cosmic tapestry, a starry fabric of worlds yet untold. Those worlds in space are as countless as all the grains of sand on all the beaches of the Earth. Each of those worlds is as real as ours. In every one of them, there's a succession of incidents, events, occurrences which influence its future. Countless worlds, numberless moments, an immensity of space and time. And our small planet, at this moment, here we face a critical branch-point in history. What we do with our world right now will propagate down through the centuries and powerfully affect the destiny of our descendants. It is well within our power to destroy our civilization and perhaps our species as well. If we capitulate to superstition, or greed, or stupidity, we can plunge our world into a darkness deeper than the time between the collapse of classical civilization and the Italian Renaissance. But, we are also capable of using our compassion and our intelligence, our technology and our wealth, to make an abundant and meaningful life for every inhabitant of this planet, to enhance enormously our understanding of the Universe, and to carry us to the stars.

## **Typing in RLS**

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Believe it or not, you most likely do not need any new hardware or software in order to type the accent marks and unconventional characters used in RLS. The vast majority of PCs come with the necessary keyboard functionality already installed. You simply need to activate it, which only takes a couple of minutes. Instructions for doing so on Windows devices are provided below.

### *Activating the US-International Keyboard in Microsoft Windows*

The following assumes the primary language on your computer to be US English. If this is not the case for you, then a few of the labels given below will vary accordingly.

#### Windows 8.1

- 1) Go to your Control Panel.
- 2) Double-click on Language.
- 3) Click on "Options" next to "English(United States)"
- 4) Under "Input method," click on "Add an input method."
- 5) Select "United States-International" in the list.
- 6) Click on the Add button.
- 7) Click on the Save button.

#### Windows 8

- 1) Go to your Control Panel.
- 2) Double-click on Clock, Region, and Language.
- 3) Click on "Change input methods."
- 4) Click on "Options" next to "English(United States)"
- 5) Under "Input method," click on "Add an input method."
- 6) Select "United States-International" in the list.

- 7) Click on the Add button.
- 8) Click on the Save button.

#### Windows 7 or Vista

- 1) Go to your Control Panel.
- 2) Double-click on Region and Language.
- 3) Click on the "Keyboards and Languages" tab.
- 4) Click on the "Change keyboards..." button.
- 5) Select "US-International" under "English(US)" in the list.
- 6) Click on the Add button.
- 7) Click on the Apply button.
- 8) Click on the OK button.

#### Windows XP

- 1) Go to your Control Panel.
- 2) Double-click on Regional and Language Options.
- 3) Click on the "Languages" tab.
- 4) Click on "Details."
- 5) Under "Installed Services," click on the Add button.
- 6) Verify that "Keyboard layout/IME" is checked on.
- 7) Select "United States-International" in the list.
- 8) Click on the OK button.

In the bottom right of your screen, a small keyboard icon should appear. Click on this to switch between the normal US and US-International keyboard layouts.

#### *Typing Special Characters for RLS*

With the US-International keyboard layout enabled, all of the special characters required in RLS can now be accessed. Many of them use the right-hand Alt key, which is next to the Space bar.

#### GUIDE:

X-Y = hold down X and press Y

X+Y = type X then type Y

Alt-Z = æ

Alt-A = á

Alt-E = é

Alt-I = í

Alt-O = ó

Alt-U = ú

" +A = ä

" +I = ï

" + O = ö  
" + U = ü  
` + A = à  
` + E = è  
` + I = ì  
` + O = ò  
` + U = ù  
' + C = ç  
Alt-D = ð  
Alt-L = ø  
Alt-N = ñ  
Alt-T = þ

There is a second way to type the acute accents, which is as follows.

' + A = á  
' + E = é  
' + I = í  
' + O = ó  
' + U = ú

Capitals are typed, as one might expect, by holding down the Shift key while using the above commands. For example,...

Alt-Shift-A = Á  
' + (Shift-C) = Ç

It should be noted that the left-hand Alt key will not work for these purposes. You must use the right-hand one.

In order to type an apostrophe or quotation mark, which the computer will initially interpret as just a signal of what mark to put on the next letter, simply press the Space bar instead of a vowel after pressing the relevant key, and it will appear.