

MALT'S INTERNATIONAL QUIKSCRIPT PROJECT

Intro

The goal of this project is to produce a spreadsheet listing

- the pronunciation(s) of the most commonly used words in various accents,
- the QuikScript accent-based spelling of the pronunciations
- and the International QuikScript (IntQS) spelling of the words according to the proposal below.

This project should highlight the issues involved with an International spelling by being able to directly compare the pronunciations and QS spelling of words under various accents.

I hope that it can be used as a resource and guide for other IntQS proposals.

If the list of words spelt is made large enough it could be used in TO to QS text conversion programs.

The IntQS Proposal

The intQS spellings are according to the following proposal based on John Cowan's proposal in message #2017 of the Yahoo! QuikScript Group mailing list:

- All Rs in traditional orthography are spelt (any double R is spelt with only one Roe). ie. In non-rhotic accents all rhotic-Rs are inserted into the QS spelling.
- The spelling of vowels is based primarily on Well's lexical sets -
 - The 15 non-rhotic stressed vowels:

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. KIT = 26 It | : RP-/ɪ/ | GA-/ɪ/ |
| 2. FLEECE = 27 Eat | : RP-/i:/ | GA-/i:/ |
| 3. DRESS = 28 Et | : RP-/e, E/ | GA-/e, E/ |
| 4. FACE = 29 Eight | : RP-/eɪ/ | GA-/eɪ/ |
| 5. TRAP = 30 At | : RP-/ɜ/ | GA-/ɜ, e/ |
| 6. PRICE = 31 I | : RP-/aɪ/ | GA-/aɪ/ |
| 7. PALM = 32 Ah | : RP-/A:/ | GA-/A:, {/ |
| 8. THOUGHT = 33 Awe | : RP-/O(:)/ | GA-/Q:, A:/ |
| 9. LOT = 34 Ox | : RP-/Q/ | GA-/A:/ |
| 10. CHOICE = 35 Oy | : RP-/OI/ | GA-/OI/ |
| 11. STRUT = 36 Utter | : RP-/ʌ/ | GA-/ʌ/ |
| 12. MOUTH = 37 Out | : RP-/aʊ/ | GA-/aʊ/ |
| 13. GOAT = 38 Owe | : RP-/@U/ | GA-/oʊ, @U/ |
| 14. FOOT = 39 Foot | : RP-/ʊ/ | GA-/ʊ/ |
| 15. GOOSE = 40 Ooze | : RP-/u(:)/ | GA-/u(:)/ |
| 16. BATH = 30 At | : RP-/A:/ | GA-/ɜ/ |
| 17. CLOTH = 34 Ox | : RP-/Q, O:/ | GA-/Q: O:, A:/ |
 - The 7 sets of rhotic stressed vowels:

18. NURSE = 36 Utter + 25 Roe : the ligature of these letters, ie.[ɹ], is used : RP-/3/ GA-/3r/

19. START = 32 Ah + 25 Roe : RP-/A:/ GA-/A:r/

20. SQUARE = 29 Eight + 25 Roe : the ligature of these letters, ie [ɔ], is used : RP-/E@/ GA-/Er, {r/

21. NEAR = ? : for now using [ɹ] -see **NOTE** below. : RP-/l@/ GA-/lr/

22. CURE = ? : for now using [ɹ] -see **NOTE** below. : RP-/U@, O:/ GA-/Ur, O:r, o:r/

23. FORCE = 33 Awe + 25 Roe : RP-/O:/ GA-/O:r, o:r/

24. NORTH = 33 Awe + 25 Roe : PR-/O:/ GA-/O:r/

- The five unstressed sets:

NOTE: the traditional unstressed /l/ set is here divided into two, the untensed /l/ rabblt set and the tensed /l/ happY set :

25. rabblt = 26 lt : RP-/l, @, e/ GA-/l, @, e/

This vowel is frequently pronounced /l/ and/or /@/ and/or /e, E/ in a given accent but must be pronounced /l/ in at least GA or RP to be considered in this set.

Sometimes in Au it is pronounced /i/ and not /l/. This pronunciation is ignored as an int.QS spelling-- however if it is pronounced /i/ and not /l/ in the RP and GA accents then it is probably a happY set vowel- see rule 26 below.

For the subset of words where the vowel may also be pronounced /e/ within the RP or GA accents the vowel is assumed to be firstly in the DRESS set for the main QS spelling and secondly in this rabblt set as an alternative spelling. eg:

entire -> /ln-, @n-, en-/ -> main.int.QS = [ɛlɹ] and alt.int.QS = [ɛlɹ]. For

many of these words the [ɛ] of the main spelling smoothly joins the following

letter unlike the alternative spelling that uses [ɪ], eg: [ɛɹ] vs [ɪɹ], [ɛɹ] vs [ɪɹ],

[ɛɹ] vs [ɪɹ], and [ɛɹ] vs [ɪɹ] in junior and [ɛɹ] vs [ɪɹ], [ɛɹ] vs [ɪɹ] and [ɛɹ] vs

[ɪɹ] in senior. However, it should be noted for words that start with _en_ the

manual says to use the alternative [ɪɹ] and not the main [ɛɹ] in senior script.

The words of this set with a /@/ pronunciation in both RP and GA and are also more frequently pronounced /@/ than /l/ in either accent are members of the commA exception set- see rule 27 below.

26. happY = 27 Eat : RP-/tensed l/ GA-/tensed l/

NOTE: This is contrary to the manual, the manual suggests using 26 lt.

This set includes the words with a tensed /l/ at the end of a word and also a tensed /l/ before a vowel. The tensed /l/ often becomes an /i/ in sound. eg:

baby -> [ɛɹɹ] and _react_ -> [ɹɹɹ]. However, when adding a _ly_ suffix to a base word that ends with /tensed l/ it is spelt [-ɹ] - see rule S7 below.

27. commA = 36 Utter : RP-/@/ GA-/@/

Unlike the other lexical sets where a word with multiple pronunciations of a vowel may give it membership to different lexical sets and consequently multiple intQS spellings; when a word has a vowel with a /@/ commA set pronunciation and at least one other sound from a different lexical set, the other lexical set spellings may override the commA set with respect to the intQS spelling. That is,

sometimes an accent's comma set spelling is ignored as an intQS spelling alternative.

The following rules determine which words include a comma set intQS spelling when a word's vowel belongs to the comma and other lexical sets. These words form the comma exception set. All these words are listed in the file "exceptions.ods". The vowel that most commonly leads to these exceptions is the rule 25 rabblt set.

The Comma Exception Set Rules :

1- A word with a vowel that has two pronunciations, one being a comma set and the other from some other set is a member for the comma exception set only when both RP and GA each have atleast one pronunciation with /@/ and it is the most common in either RP or GA. Otherwise the word is not a member and an accent's /@/ based spelling is ignored in the intQS spelling.

eg-1: _adult_ -> in RP = /most common- {dVlt, less common- @dVlt/ and in GA = /most common- @dVlt, less common- {dVlt/ -> main.int.QS = [ʌdʌlt] and alt.int.QS = [rʌdʌlt]. ie, the word is a member of the exception set because a /@/ pronunciation is present in both RP and GA and is the most common for GA thus the comma set spelling is included in international spelling.

eg-2: _review_ -> in RP = /most common- rlvju:, less common- r@vju:/ and in GA = /rlvju:/-> main.int.QS = [rɪvju:] with no alternative. ie: the comma version is ignored since it was not the present in both accents.

2- the comma set forms the main.int.QS spelling in precedence to other lexical sets only when the /@/ pronunciation of the vowel is the most common in both RP and GA. Otherwise, and most commonly, the comma set spelling forms alternative alt.int.QS spelling and the spelling due to the other lexical set forms the main.int.QS spelling.

eg: _specific_ -> in RP = /most common- sp@slflk, less common- splslflk/ and in GA = /sp@slflk/ -> main.int.QS = [spɪsɪfɪk] and alt.int.QS = [spɪsɪfɪk].

28.lettER = 36 Utter + 25 Roe

: RP-/@/ GA-/@r/

29.intO = 40 Ooze

: RP-/u/ GA-/u/

- Two extra (non-Wells) compound rhotic vowel sets:

30. FIRE (eg: liar, choir) = ? : for now using [ʏ] : see **NOTE** below.

31. SHOWER (eg: sour, flower) = ? : for now using [ʌ] : see **NOTE** below.

- Spelling of consonants as expected except -

32. Y : spell the 'Y' sound (represented by /j/ in SAMPA) in words such as _new_ -> [nɪʏ], _dew_ -> [dɪʏ] and _stew_ -> [stɪʏ]. Some accents, especially some American ones, do not pronounce /j/ in these words.

Also for words with _d_ that are pronounced /dj/ or sometimes /dʒ/ they are spelt with [dʒ] and not [ɹ], eg: _during_ -> [dʒɪnɪŋ] and not [ɹɪnɪŋ].

- Standard Suffixes: these rules are in general based on the senior script rules in the manual. The other senior suffix rules of the manual are generally already covered by the other lexical set rules above and the "Ignore optional sounds" rule below-

S1. -es, -ed : for true suffixes omit the /@, / / -> [r] or [i] between these letters- [-ʃ_ɔ], [-ʃ_ɔ], [-ʃ_ɔ], [-ʃ_ɔ], [-ʃ_ɔ] and [-ʃ_ɔ]. eg: _kisses_ -> /kɪs@s, kɪsɪs/ -> [kɪsɪs], _added_ -> /d@d, {dɪd/ -> [dɪd].

S2. -ess, -est, -less, -ness : for true suffixes spell with vowel [ɪ] to give [-ɪs], [-ɪsɪ], [-ɪsɪs] and [-ɪsɪs].

S3. -ful : the suffix to make adjectives spell as [-dɪʃ] and for nouns as [-dɪʃ].

S4. -ist : the suffix to make nouns spell as [-ɪsɪ].

S5. -ant, -ent : for adjectives spell both as [-rɪsɪ]. Not all instances of adjectives with these endings are true suffixes but to maintain consistency the rule is still applied if an adjective's ending is pronounced /-rɪsɪ/. eg: _recent_ -> /rɪ:sɪnt/ -> [rɪsɪnt] and not [rɪsɪ].

S6. -ible : for all adjectives spell as [-rɪʃ].

S7. -ily : for all adverbs spell as [-ɪʃɪ]. NOTE: This is contrary to the manual, the manual suggests using 26 It instead of 27 Eat for the last phoneme.

S8. -age and -iage : when pronounced /-@dZ, -ɪdZ/ spell as [-ɪɔ]. These endings are generally not true suffixes- any word that matches is spelt [-ɪɔ]. NOTE: This rule was created because /-ɪdZ/ is the most common pronunciation for both _-age_ and _-iage_. However, this rule is contrary to the manual, the manual suggests using [-rɔ] for _-age_ and [-ɪɔ] for _-iage_.

S9. -en, -on, -eon (but not -ion) : when pronounced /-n, -=n, -@n/ spell as [-rɪsɪ]. These endings are generally not true suffixes- any word that matches is spelt [-rɪsɪ].

S10. -ain : when pronounced /-@n, -=n, -n, -ɪn/ spell as [-rɪsɪ]. These endings are generally not true suffixes- any word that matches is spelt [-rɪsɪ].

S11. -ary : when pronounced in RP /-@ri, -=ri/ and in GA /-eri, -Eri/ spell as [-ɪɔ]. These endings are generally not true suffixes- any word that matches is spelt [-ɪɔ]. NOTE: this rule is actually superfluous because the commA set rules cover it.

S12. YETTODO: maybe should create -ance, -ence suffix rule

- Standard Prefixes: generally these are not true prefixes in the grammatical/semantic sense. These rules are applied to any word that matches these starting letter combinations. The other prefix rules of the manual are generally already covered by the other lexical set rules above- especially the commA set rules.

P1. eg:- when pronounced /lgz-, egz-, @gz-, lkz-, ekz-, @kz-/ ignore the /-kz-/ versions and spell the consonants with [-ʃɔ] for junior or [-ɪ] for senior and treat the vowel according to rule 25.

- Ignore optional sounds, unless it is a schwa in a LETTER set word or a S3, S5, S9 or S10 suffix. eg: the QS spelling of _middle_ is based on the phonetic spelling /mɪdl/ not /mɪdl@/ to give [ʃɪɪɪ] not [ʃɪɪɪɪ], but the QS spelling of _letter_ is based on the

phonetic spelling /let@r/ not /letr/ to give [ɛlɹ] not [ɛlb].

- Include letters for sounds that are commonly elided. eg: QS spelling of _jumped_ is based on the phonetic spelling /dZVmpt/ not /dZVmt/ to give [ɹɹɹ] not [ɹɹ]
- Ignore a word's pronunciation variants which Longmans indicates are derived by rule. Only the base pronunciation is spelt.
- If a conflict among pronunciation between accents that isn't resolved by the above arises then the international spelling defaults to RP+rhoticism

NOTE : For many of the rhotic vowel sets I have chosen to use ligatures to represent them in the spreadsheet. In some cases I've created new ligature graphemes based on standard QS member letters. I've done this so that the vowel in question remains differentiated from the other QS vowel letters. Use of the new ligatures to maintain a vowel's distinction in the spreadsheet allows the use of basic find/replace actions to replace the it with standard letters in the future. I feel that further consideration and discussion of which letters are best to represent these vowels is needed. I'm using these new ligatures as my suggestion for the underlying spelling and as a convenience; I'm not claiming that they should be part of the standard QS junior alphabet.

The vowel sets where I've used a new grapheme to represent them and the reason why are:

- **NEAR :** using [ɹ], ligature of 27 Eat + 36 Utter + 25 Roe : However, 27 Eat + 25 Roe was suggested in John's original proposal.
The spelling of _mere_ in the connection examples on page 13 of the manual suggests using Eat+Utter+Roe.
For words with this vowel the phonetic transcriptions in Longmans Dictionary are usually: RP-/l@/, GA-/l=r/, eg. _here_, _near_ in RP are /hl@, nl@/ while in GA are /hl=r, nl=r/. The schwa present in the phonetics for both accents suggests including an Utter in the QS spelling.
As demonstrated in the manual inserting an Utter allows the Eat and Roe to be connected easily when written by hand.
Also note that an /l/ and not the similar sounding /i:/ is used in the dictionary transcription. This conflicts with the use of Eat, but since in this case /l@, l=r/ and /i:@, i:=r/ don't form a minimal pairing (as far as I know) no major confusion arises, ie. as far as I know there is no RP pronunciation where changing /l@/ with /i:@/ nor GA pronunciation where changing /l=r/ with /i:=r/ results in a different word hence no real confusion arises when /l@, l=r/ is spelt with an Eat and not It.
- **CURE :** using [ɹ], ligature of 40 Ooze + 36 Utter + 25 Roe : However, 40 Ooze + 25 Roe was suggested in John's original proposal.
The spelling of _moor_ in the connection examples on page 13 of the manual suggests using Ooze+Utter+Roe.
For words with this vowel the phonetic transcriptions in Longmans Dictionary are usually: RP-/U@, O:/, GA-/U=r, Ur, O:r/, eg. _fury_, _lurid_, _cure_, _your_ in RP are /fjU@ri, ljU@rld, kjU@r/, /jO:, jU@/ while in GA are /fjUri, lUr@d, kjU=r/, /jU@r, jO:r, jo:r/. The use of /U/ alternatives are more common than the /O:/ alternatives. A schwa is always present in the RP-/U/ alternatives but only sometimes in the GA. This adds

weight for using a /U/ with schwa alternative as the base for the QS. The most direct QS equivalent of /U/ is Foot. However exchanging the Foot with Ooze in this case is similar to the NEAR set in that as far as I know there is no word where changing /U@, U=r/ with /u@, u=r/ changes it to a different word. Also exchanging Foot with Ooze here produces a very similar sounding pronunciation. I believe that many people (including my own Australian accent) actually use Ooze instead of Foot.

As demonstrated in the manual Inserting an Utter allows the Ooze and Roe to be connected easily when written by hand.

- FIRE : using [ɜ̃], ligature of 31 I + 25 Roe : This compound vowel was not mentioned in John's original proposal.

The spelling of _mire_ in the connection examples on page 13 of the manual suggests using I+Roe.

For words with this vowel the phonetic transcriptions in Longmans Dictionary are usually: RP-/aI@/, GA-/aI=r/, eg. _fire_, _liar_ in RP are /faI@, laI@/ while in GA are /faI=r, laI=r/. The schwa present in the phonetics for both accents suggests including an Utter in the QS spelling.

However, inserting an Utter would disrupt the smooth hand-writing connection that is possible with I+Roe without Utter.

- SHOWER : using [ə̃], ligature of 37 Out + 25 Roe : This compound vowel was not mentioned in John's original proposal.

The spelling of _sour_ in the connection examples on page 13 of the manual suggests using Out+Roe.

For words with this vowel the phonetic transcriptions in Longmans Dictionary are usually: RP-/aU@/, GA-/aU=r/, eg. _shower_, _our_ in RP are /SaU@, aU@/ while in GA are /SaU=r, aU=r/. The schwa present in the phonetics for both accents suggest including an Utter in the QS spelling.

However, including an Utter would disrupt the smooth hand-writing connection that is possible with Out+Roe without Utter.

To me the shape of the result of the natural join between handwritten Out and Roe appears to have a hint of the Utter letter shape in it already.

The Spreadsheets In General

All spreadsheets are created with OpenOffice and saved as ODF spreadsheet files.

There are two main types of spreadsheets:

1. **Detailed**- Each of these spreadsheets list words of a particular part-of-speech where the pronunciations for the words in different accents are individually checked in a dictionary. Phonetic transcriptions and QS spellings of the words for each accent are given as well as the international QS spelling(s) spelt according to this proposal. These files have "_detailed" at the end of their names.
2. **Derived**- Each of these spreadsheets list words of a particular part-of-speech that have been derived from or are related to a baseword found in a detailed spreadsheet. The words are typically derived in a standard way, eg: adverbs that are created from adjectives by adding _-ly_. These spreadsheets do not give accent specific phonetic

transcriptions nor spellings for each word. Instead they list the baseword and the international QS spellings(s). Since some spreadsheets have been mechanically produced by the computer from the baseword spellings there might be some mistakes due to words that change pronunciation in irregular ways. These files have "_derived" at the end of their names.

The project also includes the "exceptions.ods" spreadsheet file which list words that have spellings which purposely break the proposal's rules. The spreadsheet has a "Reason" column that gives the reason for the exception. Words listed here are also listed in either a Detailed or Derived spreadsheet. The general exception list is deliberately short- very few exceptions are allowed.

At the conclusion of this project, the "dictionary.ods" spreadsheet will be created that lists all words from every spreadsheet in alphabetical order along, the words' part-of-speech and its international QS spelling derived according to the rules of this proposal.

The Detailed Spreadsheets (in detail)-

The Detailed spreadsheets have the following columns:

WORD : POS : Ph-RP : QS-RP (j) : QS-RP (s) : Ph-GA : QS-GA (j) : QS-GA (s) : Ph-Au : QS-Au (j) : QS-Au (s) : Main.Int.QS (j) : Alt.Int.QS (j) : Main.Int.QS (s) : Alt.Int.QS (s) : Code : Tags : NOTES

where -

- "RP", "GA", "Au" are abbreviations for the Received Pronunciation, General American and the General Australian accents respectively
- **WORD** : is the word being spelt
- **POS** : is the part-of-speech
- **Ph-x** : means phonetic spelling using Sampa according to the accent of x - all alternative pronunciations of the word within the accent from most common to least are listed
- **QS-x (j)** : is the junior quikscript spelling according to the accent of x - all alternative spellings of the word within the accent from most common to least are listed
- **QS-x (s)** : same as x-QS(j) except senior spelling (these columns are empty at the moment)
- **Main.Int.QS (j)** : is the **international junior quikscript spelling** according to this proposal - the main spelling is the spelling of the **most common RP alternative** spelt according to this proposal. eg: again in the Main.Int.QS column is spelt 'Utter+Gay+Et+No' [r_ɟɛ_ə] and not 'Utter+Gay +Eight+No' [r_ɟɛ_ɪɐ] because the first is more common in RP.
- **Main.Int.QS (s)** : same as Main.Int.QS (j) except senior spelling (this column is empty at the moment)
- **Alt.Int.QS (j)** : is the international junior quikscript spelling of the other alternatives of the word according to this proposal
- **Alt.Int.QS (s)** : same as Alt.Int.QS (j) except senior spelling (this column is empty at the moment)
- **Code** : indicates that there is a difference between an accent spelling and the

international spelling.

- **Tags** : indicates that the word has a tagged feature. Where -
w = weak alternative pronunciation,
n = NORTH set,
f = FORCE set.

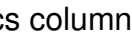

(However, since I'm not at all familiar with the difference between NORTH and FORCE I've had to use Longman's listed pronunciations of GA alternatives as a guide to distinguish which is which- there will surely be many mistakes.)

- **NOTES** : any extra notes and comments for the word.

In the phonetic transcriptions columns-

- The "Longmans Pronunciation Dictionary" is the source of the RP and GA pronunciations and the "MacQuarie Dictionary" for the Au pronunciations.
- Sampa is used in the spreadsheet for writing the transcriptions.
- All frequently occurring and commonly accepted standard pronunciations of a word within the same accent are listed. The alternatives are listed from most common to least. If there is more than one pronunciation within the same accent then each alternative is given a pronunciation number starting with 1 for the most common. eg: _nobody_ in the Ph-RP column is listed as: 1-n@Ub@di 2-n@UbQdi -because the first is more common in RP.
- Ignoring American T-voicing, voiced Ts are represented with plain Ts.
- Generally ignoring compressed syllable pronunciations. eg: _lenient_ is /li:ni@nt/ not /li:nj@nt/.
- Ignoring syllables and stress.
- Ignoring any pronunciation in widespread use but not considered correct. eg: in British English _grievous_ is /gri:v@s/ not /gri:vi@s/.
- Ignoring common non-RP variants in British English.

In the quikscript spelling columns-

- The Thoth-Int font is used. This font extends the Thoth font with additions that were specifically designed for use with this project. It is available from the files/fonts folder at the Yahoo! QuikScript Group.
- In the accent columns, if there is more than one pronunciation of a word within the same accent then a QS spelling is given for each pronunciation. Each alternative spelling is numbered to correspond with the pronunciation number of the word in the accent's phonetics column. eg: _nobody_ in the QS-RP column is listed as: 1- 2- - which corresponds to the listing: 1-n@Ub@di 2-n@UbQdi in the Ph-RP column.
- In the Main.Int.QS column the listed spelling is the spelling of the most common RP alternative spelt according to this proposal. The intQS pronunciation number of the main spelling is assumed to equal 1.
- In the Alt.Int.QS column the alternatives in the RP spelling -except the first- are transformed to the intQS spelling according to the proposal rules above and listed. If there is only one spelling entry it is assumed to be number 2, otherwise if more than

one they are numbered from 2 onwards. These pronunciations numbers match the equivalent QS-RP number- unless two or more QS-RP spellings are transformed into the same intQS spelling by the rules.

Following the RP based spellings are any GA based spellings that do not transform according to the rules to an already listed entry. To number these, the numbering continues on from the already listed RP spellings. eg: _something_ in QS-RP is listed as: 1-ʃrŋɪl 2-ʃrŋɪl and in GA is: 1-ʃrŋɪl 2-ʃrŋɪl->3 so the Main.Int.QS column lists : ʃrŋɪl and the Alt.Int.QS column lists: 2-ʃrŋɪl 3-ʃrŋɪl

If there are any other spellings from the other accents (at the moment only Au) which are not equivalent to one of the RP or GA alternatives according to the proposal rules they are not listed in the Alt.Int.QS column. However, they can be identified because they will have a Code column entry where the Rule_applied field is 'C' (see the Code Column section below for more info).

Sometimes the pronunciations of a word in a non-RP accent has a different frequency of use order compared to RP. In this case the QS spellings of the accent have a pointer to the intQS spelling that it corresponds to. eg: _nobody_ in the QS-Au column is listed as: 1-ɒdɪ-→2 2-ɒdɪ-→1 -which indicates that the first most frequent Au spelling maps according to the proposal rules to the second intQS spelling (which is the first listed Alt.Int.QS spelling)--- and the second Au spelling maps to the first intQS spelling (which is the Main.Int.QS spelling).

- In non-rhotic accents all rhotic-Rs are inserted into the spelling. The letter 'Roe' [ɹ] has been especially marked with a dot above it, ie. [ɹ̥], to indicate when a rhotic-R is inserted into a non-rhotic accent and IntQS spelling except when the 'Roe' is included in any ligatures. (Since all ligatures used are rhotic they don't need the distinction). eg: although the QS spelling of _far_ is [ɹ̥], in the QS-RP and IntQS columns it is displayed [ɹ̥] while in the QS-GA column is displayed [ɹ̥].
- For all QS columns (ie: any accent and intQS) the NURSE, SQUARE, NEAR, CURE, FIRE and SHOWER lexical set ligatures are used.
- For all QS columns (ie: any accent and intQS) ignoring optional sounds, unless it is a schwa in a LETTER set word.
- For all QS columns (ie: any accent and intQS) including letters for sounds that are commonly elided.
- Ignoring weak forms for now, though I might include them in the future. (The weak forms have been noted in the phonetic transcriptions though)

In the code column-

An entry in the code column indicates that there is a difference between an accent spelling and the international spelling. The format for the code is-

<Accent> "-" <Pronunciation_number> (":" <Syllable_number> "." <Rule_applied>)+

where -

- only the literals in quotes are explicitly written in the code (ie: do not write the '<', '>', '(', ')', ' ' or '+' symbols)
- the part in parenthesis with the '+' sign appears at least once but possibly more

than once, as in the code GA-1:1.1:2.3 for example

- Accent : indicates which accent has the conflict. A "x" means the conflict occurs in every accent.
- Pronunciation_number : indicates which pronunciation alternative within the accent conflicts. A "x" means the conflict occurs in every pronunciation of the given accent.
- Syllable_number : indicates which syllable of the word has the conflict
- Rule_applied : shows how the IntQS spelling was derived, where -
 - a number from 1 to 32 or from S1 to S6 or P1: means that the conflict is resolved by the numbered rule from the proposal above.
eg: _anybody_ in QS-GA is [ʌ̃ʊ̃ɹ̃ɹ̃ɹ̃] but the 'ɹ' in the third syllable is a LOT set vowel so the IntQS is [ʌ̃ʊ̃ɹ̃ɹ̃ɹ̃]; the code GA-1:3.9 is given to indicate that rule 9 (LOT set) is applied to transform the American spelling to the International spelling.
 - C : means that the conflict isn't resolved by the rules above so the "Default to RP+rhoticism" rule is applied.
eg: _'em_ in QS-Au is [ʌ̃ɹ̃] but in QS-RP is [ʌ̃ɹ̃] so the IntQS is [ʌ̃ɹ̃]; the code Au-1:1.C is given to indicate the conflict.
 - O : means that a schwa that is normally pronounced in an accent is optional in RP and thus ignored in the international spelling.
eg: _addition_ in Ph-Au is /@diS@n/ and so the QS-Au is [ɹ̃ɹ̃ɹ̃ɹ̃] but Ph-RP is /@diS=n/ (ie. the schwa is optional) and so the intQS spelling is [ɹ̃ɹ̃ɹ̃ɹ̃]; the code Au-1:3.O is given to indicate dropping the schwa from QS-Au when compared to intQS.
 - V : means that a pronunciation in some accent that is derivable by a rule has been spelt according to the base pronunciation. An example of such a rule is assimilation.
eg: the base (and standard) RP pronunciation of _include_ is /ɪnklʊ:d/ but applying assimilation gives /ɪnklʊ:d/ which results in [ɪ̃ɹ̃ɹ̃ɹ̃] and [ɪ̃ɹ̃ɹ̃ɹ̃] for the RP-QS spellings however only [ɪ̃ɹ̃ɹ̃ɹ̃] is given as the intQS spelling and [ɪ̃ɹ̃ɹ̃ɹ̃] is ignored.

Version differences:

0.8.1->0.8.2 :

- split the v-0.8.1 rule 25 happy set into the untensed /I/ rabbit set and tensed /I/ happy set.
- extended the original v-0.8.1 rule 31 (31 has become 32 in this 0.8.2 version) to include specifying the spelling of the /dj | dZ/ alternative.
- ignoring pronunciation variants that are derived by rule.
- added 'Tags' column to spreadsheets.

- replaced the dotted 'Awe', ie. [ɪ̥], that indicated a NORTH set vowel from the intQS spellings, with a standard 'Awe', ie. [ɪ]. From now on using a "n" and "f" tag in the Tags column to distinguish NORTH and FORCE set words.
- added 'O' case to Rule_applied in code column string.
- added 'V' case to Rule_applied in code column string.

0.8.2->0.8.3 :

- specifically stated that __-less__ and __-ness__ suffixes belong to the rule 27 comma set.

0.8.3->0.8.4 :

- added more details and examples to rule 25.
- added suffix rules: S1 to S6.
- changed the __-less__ and __-ness__ suffix from belonging to rule 27 comma set to be spelt with [ɪ̥] according to new suffix rule S2 instead.

0.8.4->0.8.7 :

- further refinement of rule 25 rabbit set- added a comma exception set.
- added a comma exception set to the rule 5 TRAP set.
- specifically stated in rule 27 comma set that other other set rules override it, unless the word is a member of a comma exception set.
- added an exceptions spreadsheet for spellings that purposely break the rules.

0.8.7->0.8.8 :

- created the derived word spreadsheet format - starting with the __-ly__ derived adverbs
- add prefix rule P1

0.8.8->0.9.4 :

- add suffix rules: S7 to S10

0.9.4->0.9.5 :

- added dotted 'Utter' ie. [ʊ̥] for STRUT set to distinguish it from COMMA set vowels