

New English

New English is a pair of reformed orthographies for English. They are designed to have a standard form of spelling across English speaking countries. Both orthographies are designed to be completely phonetic, based on the Received Pronunciation. Though can apply to other dialects. It was started in the 1st half of August 2008 and completed in early July 2015.

New English (NE) is made up of 2 orthographies:

- Full Orthography: uses the original 26 English letters in new ways to better represent pronunciation of words.
- Short Orthography: contains several new characters to reduce the number of letters per word and edge closer to one sound per character

New English was created on these rules:

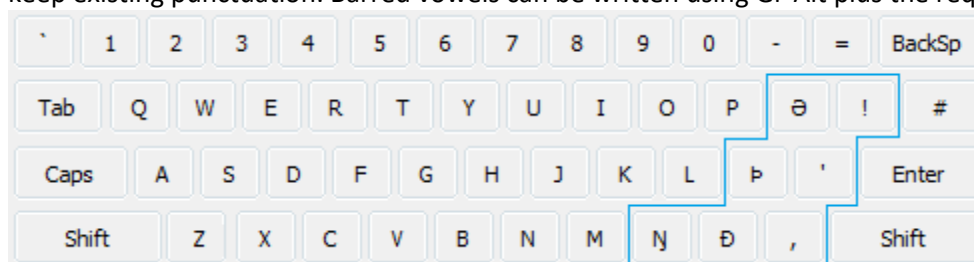
- Use (all) existing letters.
- Phonetic, but allows for regional dialects; bath: bāp vs baɸ (but mainly RP dialect).
- Fewer punctuation marks, with easier usage.
- Very few pronunciation rules.
- Accents only on vowels, and only marked on top of the vowels.
- A clearer font to write with that removes ambiguity.
- Characters must be in Unicode.
- No 'messy' or ambiguous characters i.e. ~~Er~~ry or a vs a (Cyrillic vs Latin).
- No directional diacritics i.e. ´ ^ vs ` ˘
- Proper names can, but don't need to be translated; Siobhan optionally can be Xivōn.

There are 36 letters in the Short Orthography;

- 4 core letters: 3 consonants; Ðđ Þþ Ŋŋ and 1 vowel Əə (U'ʊ is considered a style of U'u')
- 6 accented vowels: Āā Ēē Īī Ōō Ūū

Keyboard Layout:

Same as the standard English layout, except the right side includes 4 new characters and shifting to keep existing punctuation. Barred vowels can be written using Gr-Alt plus the required vowel.



Example sentence:

Type	Sentence	Length
Old	But you should think of our lawyer Romeo, when he dared his wife Joy to perch and urinate violently on the lower garage near your house.	111
Full	But yuu xu'd fhingk ov au loa Ruom'io, wen hii deed hiz wuif Joi tuu peu'c and yuerineit vualeuntlii on nheu lou garaaq niu yoo haos.	107
Short	But yū xūd þɪŋk ov au loa Ruom'io, wen hī dēd hiz wuif Joi tū pēc and yuerineit vualəntlī on ðə lou garāq niu yō haos.	93

- This sentence contains the 44 sounds found in English.
- Length only counts letters and punctuation, ə is considered a single letter.

Consonants: (Blue sounds are not found in English, Red letters forms are advised against but acceptable).

Reused consonants; Maltese (c and x), Short Letters; Old English/Icelandic (þ and ð (from ð))

African reference alphabet (ŋ)¹ and Hawaiian (ʻ)

IPA	Common Letters	Examples	Short	Full
Single Consonant				
[b] / [v]	Bb	Bed / Tu <u>b</u>		Bb
[β]	--	Kaoá <u>β</u> ogi (Pirahã)		br
[tʃ] / [tʃ]	ch, tch, T+vowel	Ch <u>air</u> / Et <u>ch</u>		Cc
[d] / [d]	Dd	D <u>og</u> / Fe <u>d</u>		Dd
[f] / [f]	Ff, Ph	Fi <u>t</u> / I <u>f</u> / To <u>f</u> u		Ff
[g] / [ɣ] / [ɣ]	Gg	Ge <u>t</u> / Eg <u>g</u> / <u>G</u> ala (Greek)		Gg/g
[h] / [h] / [h]	Hh	Ha <u>m</u> / Wh <u>o</u>		Hh
[x] / [x] / [ç] / [χ]		Hue / Da <u>ch</u>		hh ²
[dʒ] / [j]	Jj, Gg	Br <u>id</u> ge		Jj/j
[k] / [q]	Kk, Cc, ck, Qq	K <u>i</u> te / Pi <u>ck</u> / Q <u>a</u> tar		Kk
[l] / [l] / [l]	Ll	Le <u>nd</u> / Te <u>ll</u>		Ll/l
[tʃ] / [w]		Pe <u>el</u>		ly/ly
[m] / [ʎ]		Mill <u>ion</u>		hl
[t]	Ll	Llanelli (Welsh)		hl
[m] / [m] / [m]	Mm, mb	Me <u>n</u> / Su <u>m</u>		Mm
[n] / [n] / [n]	Nn, kn, gn	Kn <u>e</u> w / Te <u>n</u>		Nn
[ŋ]	ng	Si <u>ng</u>	ng/g	ŋ/Dŋ
[nʲ]	N+vowel	Ne <u>w</u> t		ny
[p]	Pp	Pe <u>n</u> / Ta <u>p</u>		Pp
[kw]	Qq	Que <u>en</u>		Kw
[r] / [r] / [r] / [r] / [r]	Rr	Re <u>d</u> / Be <u>a</u> r / Pe <u>r</u> o (Spanish)		Rr ³
[ʁ]		Ro <u>t</u> (German)		Rh
[r] / [R]	rr	Córrer (Catalan)		rr
[s]	Ss	Su <u>n</u> / Me <u>ss</u>		Ss
[ʒ] / [z] / [z]	S+vowel, Z+vowel	Tre <u>a</u> sure		(Reverse P) Ƴ Q q
[ʃ]	--	Do <u>ʃ</u> oo (Mongolian)		ql
[ʃ] / [s] / [c]	sh, T+vowel	Sh <u>i</u> p / Fi <u>sh</u>		Xx
[ts]	ts	T <u>s</u> unami / Le <u>ts</u>		Ts
[t]	Tt	To <u>p</u> / Be <u>t</u>		Tt
[θ]	th	Th <u>i</u> n / Ba <u>th</u>	fh	pp
[ð]		Th <u>i</u> s / An <u>o</u> ther	nh	ððð
[v] / [β] / [v]	Vv	Ve <u>r</u> b / Li <u>v</u> e		Vv
[w]	Ww	Pe <u>w</u> er / We <u>t</u>		Ww
[hw] / [m]	Wh	Wh <u>e</u> t / Wh <u>i</u> te		Ww (Hw)
[(e)ks] / [z]	Xx	Fi <u>x</u> / Xylo <u>ph</u> one		(e)ks / z
[j] / [j] / [q] / [j]	Yy	Ye <u>s</u> / Yuè (Mandarin)		Yy
[z]	Zz, Ss (final S)	Z <u>i</u> p / Fi <u>z</u> z / Pea <u>s</u>		Zz
Linguistic Punctuation				
[ʔ] / [ʔ]	..	No <u>ə</u> l / Na <u>i</u> ve / Be <u>i</u> ngs	,	nuo'el nu'i'iv bi'ins
Syllable break (Different vowels)				
Syllable break (Identical vowels)	.. / -	Re <u>e</u> -nter / Co <u>o</u> -op		kuo'op / kuoop
Syllable gap (Dictionary)	· / -	Many syllables		me'nii si'leu'beulz
Singing / Interjections	h / w	A <u>h</u> h / Ur <u>h</u> / Ow / Eh / Oi	-	aaa- / euu- / ooo-
Hyphenation	-	Non-Existent		nonigzisteunt
Contraction ⁴	'	Doesn't exist		duzənt

¹ = ŋ technically came from Duala, but grouped with the vowels that came from the African reference alphabet

² = hh used when final as in Loch > Lohh. Natural occurrences are written normally; i.e. Humor > Hyuumeu.

³ = Letter R follows the pronunciation; i.e. Editor is Editeu in UK English [əʔ], and Edeuteur in US English [əʔ].

All R-coloured vowels are suffixed with R; i.e. [əʔ] = ər, [əʔ] = ə̄r, [ɔʔ] = ɔ̄r, [ɑʔ] = ɑ̄r.

⁴ = Apostrophes can be used for when a contraction could be ambiguous; "it's its bu'k", not "its its bu'k".

- Words are spelt by RP pronunciation; i.e. 'Track' is spelt Trak, despite Crak phonetically being correct in some dialects. 'Wobble' keeps the double B (as they're both pronounced) and inserts a schwa despite the IPA clustering the consonants; Wobbəl ['wɒbl].

Vowels: (Grey spellings are the full vowel string to match the sound, these were reduced to ease writing/spelling.)

Doubled vowels: Estonian (aa...etc), Barred vowels: Latvian (ā...etc)¹

Short vowels: IPA (ə and ɜ)², Turkish (ı), Vietnamese (ư)

IPA	Examples	Short	Full	Lexical Set	[UK] / [US]
Common English (Received Pronunciation) Vowels					
[æ]	<u>Ant</u>	Aa	a	TRAP	[æ]
[ɑ:] / [ɑʹ]	<u>Father</u>	Āā	aa	BATH PALM START	[ɑ:] / [æ] [ɑ:] / [ɑ] [ɑ:] / [ɑr]
[ɛ] / [e] ³ / [ɛ]	<u>End</u> / <u>Head</u> / <u>Kai</u> (Greek)	Ee	e	DRESS	[e] / [ɛ]
[ɛ:] / [e:] / [eə]	<u>Air</u> / <u>Bear</u> / <u>Square</u>	Ēē	e'e → ee	SQUARE	[eə] / [ɛr]
[ə] / [u] / [ū] [ɜ] / [ø] / [ə]	<u>About</u> / <u>Miner</u> / <u>Omen</u> <u>lik</u> / <u>Mysz</u> / <u>He</u>	Əə	eu	COMMA	[ə]
[ɜ] / [ə:] / [əʹ] [ə] / [ø] / [œ]	<u>Bird</u> / <u>World</u> <u>Hört</u> / <u>Editor</u> (US)	Ĕĕ	eu'u → eu'	NURSE LETTER	[ɜ:] / [ɜr] [ər] / [ə]
[ɪ] / [i] / [i]	<u>In</u> / <u>Sit</u> / <u>Roses</u>	Ii	i ⁴	KIT	[ɪ]
[i] / [i:]	<u>Eve</u> / <u>Happy</u> / <u>Me</u>	Īī	ii	HAPPY FLEECE	[i] [i:] / [i]
[ɒ] / [o] / [ɔ]	<u>Hot</u> / <u>Wasp</u> / <u>Kohl</u>	Oo	o	LOT CLOTH	[ɒ] / [ɑ] [ɒ] / [ɔ]
[ɔ] / [ɔ:] / [ɔə]	<u>Law</u> / <u>Tour</u> / <u>Taught</u>	Ōō	oo	THOUGHT NORTH FORCE	[ɔ:] / [ɔ] [ɔ:] / [ɔr] [ɔ:] / [ɔr]
[ʌ] / [e] [a] ⁴ / [ä] / [œ]	<u>Run</u> / <u>Under</u> <u>Vater</u> / <u>Katze</u> (German)	Uu	u	STRUT	[ʌ]
[u] / [u:] [y] / [ʏ]	<u>You</u> / <u>Soon</u> <u>Rübe</u> / <u>Yugoslavia</u>	Ūū	uu	GOOSE	[u:] / [u]
[ʊ] / [ö] / [v] [ø] / [ø]	<u>Put</u> / <u>Book</u> <u>Hölle</u> / <u>Börn</u> (German)	U' u' ⁵	u'	FOOT	[ʊ]
Common English (Received Pronunciation) Vowel Diphthongs					
[eɪ]	<u>May</u> / <u>Pain</u>	eɪ	ei	FACE	[eɪ]
[ɔɪ]	<u>Qink</u> / <u>Toy</u>	oɪ	oi	CHOICE	[ɔɪ]
[aɪ] / [ʌɪ]	<u>Ice</u> / <u>My</u>	uɪ	ui	PRICE	[aɪ]
[aʊ]	<u>How</u> / <u>Ouch</u>	ao	ao	MOUTH	[aʊ]
[əʊ] / [oʊ]	<u>No</u> / <u>Low</u>	əo → uo	uo	GOAT	[əʊ] / [o]
[ɪə]	<u>Ear</u> / <u>Here</u>	ɪ'ə → iu → iu	ii'eu → iu	NEAR	[ɪə] / [ɪr]
[ʊə] ⁶	<u>Urine</u> / <u>Cure</u>	ū'ə → u'ə → ue	uu'eu → uue → ue	CURE	[ʊə] / [ʊr]
Vowel + Triphthongs Combinations					
[aɪ.ə] / [aɪ.əʹ]	<u>Tyre</u> / <u>Fire</u>	uɪ'ə → uia → ua	ui'eu → uia → ua		
[aʊ.ə] / [aʊ.əʹ]	<u>Hour</u> / <u>Show</u>	ao'ə → aou → au	ao'eu → aou → au		
[ɔɪ.ə] / [ɔɪ.əʹ]	<u>Soya</u> / <u>Lawyer</u>	oɪə → oia → oa	oɪeu → oia → oa		
[əʊ.ə] / [əʊ.əʹ]	<u>Boa</u> / <u>Mower</u>	əʊə → əou → ou	eu'eu → eu'o'a → ou		
[i.əʊ] / [i.əʊ]	<u>Romeo</u>	ɪ'əʊ → iao → io	ii'euo → iao → io		
Exceptions: L Coloured Vowels					
[ʌ]	<u>Gulf</u>	ul	ul		
[ɛ]	<u>Sell</u> / <u>Help</u>	el	el		
[l]	<u>Title</u>	əl	eul		
[i:i] / [ɪɪ]	<u>Eel</u> / <u>Seal</u>	īl	iil		
[ɔ:l]	<u>Hall</u> / <u>All</u>	ōl	ool		
[ɔɪ]	<u>Oil</u>	oɪl	oil		
[ɒl] / [əʊl]	<u>Bowl</u>	uɒl	uol		
[ɜ:l]	<u>World</u>	əl	eu'ul → eu'l		

¹ = Ōō is not in Latvian but inspired by the other Latvian letters.

² = Əə was technically from Azerbaijani, but it's grouped with the vowels that are in the IPA.

³ = The [a] and [e] sounds are found in English, but only in diphthongs.

⁴ = Dot dropped for clarity in Short Orthography, but 'i' can be used.

⁵ = U'ur can also be used. Apostrophe (U'u') is allowed but quote (called Horn) is desired as better spaced (U'u').

⁶ = If it's pronounced, it is written, i.e. Y's are added whenever one naturally is pronounced; Cure > Kyue.

The vowels are designed so that pronouncing them as indivial sounds makes the closes glide to a di/triphthong; i.e. 'Shower' pronounced [[ja.u] sounds closest to [[aʊ.ə] without adding additional letters.

Non-phonemic R and W are not used; instead replaced by vowel combinations; tour > too, tow > tuo.

(Rhotic accents retain the R; i.e. [ə] = ər, [ɜ] = ɜr, [ɔ] = ɔr, [ɑ] = ɑr).

L is always written regardless of accent; golf in RP would be golf, even if the accent pronounces it as gu'uof.

L's consonant clusters are separated with schwa. Some examples; sell > sel, world > wāld, bottle > bottəl.

Homophones are spelt the same and discerned by context (same as spoken English); to/too/two > tū.

Homonyms can be discerned from spelling; live [lɪv/lɑɪv] > lɪv/Luiv, refuse [rɪ'fju:z/'ref.ju:s] > Rɪfɪyūz/Refɪyūs.

This also joins some UK/US spelling differences; cheque/check > cek, colour/color > kulə/kulər etc.

When 3+ vowels are in a row, they are paired and read as diphthong(s); Horns (quote) are used to mark the syllable breaks; i.e. uiuoli (Aioli) is ui'ouli, not any other combination; u'i'uoli/uiu'oli/u'iuoli/u'iu'oli etc...

If a vowel cluster is made of separate vowels, a Horn should be used unless that vowel cluster is not used as a diphthong, i.e. Juliet could be juuliet or juuli'et, both are correct (as 'ie' is not a cluster), whilst Romeo has to be spelt ruomi'uo, as ruomiuo would be 'row-mia-ow' (ruomi'u'o).

Short and Full vowels are not mixed; i.e. 'Beings' is bɪ'ɪŋz, not bɪŋz, bɪɪŋz, or bɪɪŋgz.

Vowel Maps:

5 Vowel Matrix (Full Orthography clusters):

End >	a	e	i	o	u
A	aa			ao	au
E		ee	ei		eu
I			ii	io	iu
O	oa		oi	oo	ou
U	ua	ue	ui	uo	uu

Yellow have a single symbol in the Short Orthography.

Orange letters are repurposed as contractions.

Grey are theoretical combinations but are unused:

ae/ai = ui, ea* = ee, eo = el, ia/ie = iu, oe = oi.

* ea / eə can technically be used for ē, but it's not used due to the closeness of such similar looking letters.

IPA map (*Triphthongs in italics*):

End >	a	e	ə	i	o	u	u'
Key							
--	æ	ɛ e ɸ	ə ɯ ʉ ɣ ʊ ɐ	i i i	ɔ o ɔ	e ʌ a ä æ	ʊ ö ʏ ø ɸ
A	ɑ ɑ'				ɑʊ	ɑʊə	
E		ɛ: e: eə		eɪ			
Ə			ɜ ə: ə' ə ɜ ɛ ə				
I				i i:	iəʊ	ɪə	
O	ɔɪ			ɔɪ	ɔ ɔ:	əʊə	
U	ɑɪ	ʊə		ɑɪ	əʊ ʊʊ	u u: ʏ ʉ	
U'							

IPA to New English rules:

[ə] is written as:

- omitted in the middle of a cluster.
- 'ə' when on its own.
- 'a' after an [ɪ] (Exception: ɪə > iu).
- 'u' after a [ʊ] (Exception: ʊə > ue).
- Miscellaneous conversions:
'e' for eə, 'o' for əʊ and 'u' for əʊ.

[ɪ] is written as:

- omitted in the middle of a cluster.
- 'i' elsewhere.

[ʊ] is written as:

- omitted in the middle of a cluster.
- 'u' at the start of a cluster or on its own.
- 'o' at the end of a cluster.

[a] is written as:

- 'a' at the start of a cluster, on its own, or before [ʊ].
- 'u' before an [ɪ].

IPA Conversion (1-6 for Short Orthography, 1-9 for Full Orthography):

Old	1. Get IPA spelling	Shower before my injunction	> /'ʃaʊə bɪ'fɔ: mʌɪ ɪn'dʒʌŋ(k)j(ə)n/
Short	2. Remove IPA brackets and stress marks	/'ʃaʊə bɪ'fɔ: mʌɪ ɪn'dʒʌŋ(k)j(ə)n/	> ʃaʊə bɪfɔ: mʌɪ ɪndʒʌŋkʃən
	3. Convert consonants	ʃaʊə bɪfɔ: mʌɪ ɪndʒʌŋkʃən	> xauə bɪfɔ: mʌɪ ɪnʃʌŋkʃən
	4. Convert triphthongs	xauə bɪfɔ: mʌɪ ɪnʃʌŋkʃən	> xau bɪfɔ: mʌɪ ɪnʃʌŋkʃən
	5. Convert diphthongs	xau bɪfɔ: mʌɪ ɪnʃʌŋkʃən	> xau bɪfɔ: muɪ ɪnʃʌŋkʃən
	6. Convert long vowels	xau bɪfɔ: muɪ ɪnʃʌŋkʃən	> xau bɪfō muɪ ɪnʃʌŋkʃən
	7. Convert short vowels	xau bɪfō muɪ ɪnʃʌŋkʃən	> xau bɪfō muɪ ɪnʃʌŋkʃən
	Full	8. Convert letters to Full versions	xau bɪfō muɪ ɪnʃʌŋkʃən

Dictionary order:

The order is based on a mix of Greek, Cyrillic, with Latvian long vowels following the short vowel:

Greek: A V/B G/Y D/đ E Z I/H Θ I K L M N X O P R S T Y/U/I F H/X ps W/O

Cyrillic: A B V G D E yo z I J K L M N O P R S T U/Y F H/X ts tʃ j fʃ Y/I E yu ya

Mixed: ABVGDEZIJKLMNOPRSTUYFHWXCQ

Result: A(Ā)BVGDĐE(Ē)Ə(Ė)Z(I)J(K)LMNŅO(Ū)PRSTU(Ū)U'YFHWXCQ

New English (in the style of the alphabet song, barred vowels are not sung, [] is added in):

Aa (Āā) Bb Vv Gg Dd Đđ Ee (Ēē), Əə (Ėė) Zz Ii (Īī) Pp Jj Kk Ll, Mm Nn Ņņ Oo (Ūū) Pp Rr Ss, Tt Uu (Ūū) U'u' Yy Ff Hh Ww, Cc Xx [and fuinalī] Qq

Letter Names and New NATO Phonetic Alphabet:

Letter names use +ə as a suffix on consonants and vowels use just the sound; i.e. 'Peu' for Pp, 'aa' for Āā.

Numbers are unchanged in both systems, but NATO 9 (niner) is just nuin in New English.

	Aa	Āā	Bb	Vv	Gg	Dd	Đđ	Ee	Ēē	
Short	aksəl	ādvāk	bumbəl	vıvıd	gāgəl	dūdəl	đıđə	elekt	ēruo	
Old	eı		bī	vī	jī	dī		ī		
NATO	alfə		brāvuo	vıktə	golf	deltə		ekuo		
	Əə	Ėė	Zz	Ii	Īī	Pp	Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm
Short	əbuv	ėnė	zıgzag	ımıj	īzī	pıp	juj	kıkə	lolī	memuo
Old			zed/zī	uı			jeı	keı	el	em
NATO			zūlū	ındıə			jūliet	kīluo	līmə	muık
	Nn	Ņņ	Oo	Ūū	Pp	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu	Ūū
Short	nannı	sıŋıŋ	ottə	ōneıt	peıpe	rırun	sıstə	tetrə	undə	ūz
Old	en		uo		pī	aar	es	tī	yū	
NATO	nuovembə		oskə		pāpə	ruomi'uo	sıerə	tanɡuo	jūnıfōm	
	U'u'	Yy	Ff	Hh	Ww	Cc	Xx	Qq	-	'
Short	u-hōn	yıulī	fluffı	holluo	weıwəd	cēc	xeıd	əque	bā	hōn
Old		wuı	ef	heıc	dubəl-yū	sı	eks	kyū		
NATO		yaŋkı	fokstrot	huotel	wıskı	cālı	eksreı	kwıbek		

- Each name tries to begin with the letter sound and repeat the sound again in the same word. Preferably using 2 syllables and not to sound similar to another letter name.

Text samples:

Standard English - 141	All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.
Full Orthography – 145 (2.8% longer):	Ool hyuumeun bii'ingz aa boon frii and iikweul in dignitii and ruits. Nhei aa indaad winh riizeun and konxeuns and xu'd akt teuwoodz wun eununheu in eu spirit ov brunheuhu'd.
Short Orthography – 118 (16.3% shorter):	Ōl hyūmən bī'ıŋz ā bōn frī and īkwəl in dıgnıtī and ruits. Đeı ā indaad wıđ rızən and konxəns and xırd akt təwōdz wun ənuđə ın ə sprıt ov brudəhırd.

Example of a 3-year introduction:

Year	Change	Result
0	Existing English.	But you should think of our lawyer Romeo when he dared his wife joy to perch and urinate violently on the lower garage near your house.
1	Texts use recommended letter styles (agıj). Add in Short letters; Đđ Pp Ņņ and U'u'. Add in changes uses of C X Q. Unwritten letters added back.	But you xırd pıŋk of our lawyer Romeo when he dared his wife joy to perc and yurırate violently on đe lower garaq near your house.
2	Add in barred vowels. Remove silent letters (except magic E and -er) Switch vowel Y to correct vowel. Change all S and V to correct sounds.	But yū xırd pıŋk ov our lawer Romeo wen hı dəd hıız wife joi tū pāc and urinate violentlı on đe lower garāq nea yō hous.
3	Move to the final orthography (Short shown): All diphthongs converted. Magic E and -er removed.	But yū xırd pıŋk ov au loa Romeo wen hı dəd hıız wuıf joi tū pāc and yuerınet vualentlı on đe lou garāq niu yō haos.

Historic proposals:

From 2008:

- Short vowels were drawn with a dot, that could be optionally omitted; Åâ Êë Ìì Òó Ùù (ù pronounced u').
- Some long vowels were diphthongs; ē = ei and ō = uo.
- Ɔɔ was considered for ōl as a core letter along with Ɔə, and Ūū was used for Āā, which itself was unused.
- A 3rd layer of vowels existed, called 'alternate'; ǣ ē (optionally ə) ȳ ö ũ = aa eu eu' oo ool.
- And 2nd layer of consonants existed; the 'h value'; Čč Ďď / d' řř / ř Šš Žž = c nh fh x q.
- There was a thought of removing the rarer letters; C J Q X with Ty Dy Zy Sy respectively.
- Most of the above was abandoned to use all the existing letters and reduce complexity.
- Some diphthongs were used differently, oa for vowels in milk > miiioak (Estuary pronunciation).
- Ōō was written as o'o (reform > riifo'om), ou (north > noath), oa (oar > oa, Estuary pronunciation).
- Ɔə was written as e'eu instead of eu'u.

February 2014 version:

Vowel changes:

- ɔə was written as oə/ou, this was switched to Ōō/oo as the example Tour is ɔ: in British English.
- Before 2014; experiments existed with ou and uu; for oo and u' respectively.
- uə was written as ūə/uee but again this was switched to ue for both orthographies.
- u could replace ə in diphthongs; except for when the ə is after u/ū, where eu, or just e is used. This was made redundant as over time diphthongs with Short letters were removed.
- euu was considered for ɜ: in Full Orthography as it's the same length as eu' but abandoned as eu' is closer to the right pronunciation and the Short Orthography. This was briefly reconsidered near the final draft.

Syllable breaks:

- ̣ was briefly suggested as part of the Full Orthography for use on vowels without bars (naïve > nuiṿ), but not next to a barred vowel. This was abandoned due to ̣ being visually too similar to ̄.
- Also it was unknown if there was any need for the exception regarding surrounding barred vowels.

Letters originally considered:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ African Reference Alphabet: Ɔɑ ▪ African (Akan): Aɑ (not Aa) ▪ African (Dinka): Ɛɛ Ɔɔ ▪ African (Ewe): Ɖɔ Ƒɔ ɣɣ ʉʉ ▪ African (Hausa): Ɓɓ Ɗɗ Ƙƙ ƳƳ ▪ African (Bambara): Ɲɲ ▪ International African Alphabet: Σj (x), 33 (q) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spanish: Ññ ▪ Swedish: Øø (uu) ▪ Turkish: Ğğ ▪ German: ß ▪ Old English: ƿƿ ƿƿ ▪ Gothic: Huh ▪ Misc: Áá (ui), Óó*/Φφ/Ϝϝ (uo), Οο (oi) ▪ Mine: Dotless J = Jj, Schwa = Ɔə/Ǝə, Ɠ Ɔɔ Ƨɧ Ƨɧ * Óó was also considered for oi, but unknown when |
|--|--|

German vowels:

Though ī and ē are not in German, an umlauted range was considered as follows:

Vowel	Final Vowel	Notes
Ää	ei / eu	
Ĕĕ	eu'	
Īī	i / ii / iu	iu was also written as iə(r)
Ōō	uu / u'	
Ūū	uu / u'	u' was before or after February 2014

- L coloured vowels were written only using vowels, i.e. īou → īu (Hill), ou/o'ū (Hall), oiu (Oil). Too regional.
- [o] was written as ou and Ūū was originally considered for Bird ē.
- Ōō was briefly written as o'eu/oə, o'u and oa. o'uu was used for [ɔ:l] as in Hall.
- If Ɔ was not available eū could be used, but this was removed late in development as the pronunciation is wrong and it was the last 3 character sound in the reform. Ɔ was also written as e'eu.
- Diphthongs did use Short characters but this was removed to simplify the spellings; əol (Short Orth.) > uol.
- oe was used when oi came before L's due to the similarity of capital i and lowercase l; koi koil > koi koel. But for consistency, this was scraped as il appeared in many other places without the o; i.e. oil spil.
- There was confusion over lower case a; the preferred style was Aa; but the IPA a looked like o at small sizes, so alpha α was used, i.e. Cat Cot: kat kot (kαt kot). But this conflicted with the then used; open a (α).

- Double consonants where originally considered being accounted for by a macron.
- i.e. better gunner: beṯeu guṯneu (beteu guneu), another idea was a low dot; beṯeu guṯneu.
- dh was on alternate spelling for nh, the final version has no alternates, only logical long/short versions.
- Dental trilled th [ṯ/ṽ] was originally drawn as vh / ḏv, but was removed due to being rare and too regional.
- łt was considered for unclear L sounds; Bottle > Botł.
- Ń Ŵ was the standard capitals of and Ńŋ Ŵu, unused as they don't match N and U respectively.

Vowel maps:

- euu, uue and oiu were triphthongs for eu', ue and oa, though euu is technically correct, the final version has no triphthongs.
- In the IPA vowel map, ə was in the u category, in addition to the final ə category.
- Plus many other differences; ə (ə cell), aə (ə+a), oə (ə+o), aɪə (ə+u, also wasn't considered a diphthong). iə (i+i), əʊ (ə+o), ö (u+u) and œ œ (u').

Letter names:

- Originally Ī was used to pronounce the names of all consonants, i.e. b > bĪ. And X was used for all vowels, i.e. a > xa, ā > xa baa (A Bar). This was dropped to unify the New NATO spelling with the letter names.
- U' was originally called Uhu'k (as in 'a hook'), but this was dropped as the technical name for the joined u' symbol (u') is 'a with horn'. The term apostrophe or quote are still used when referring to ' as punctuation.
- Originally some punctuation has new names; ! = shock, ? = quiz, . = dot, , = point, - = dash, " = said.
- Original NATO names were; **axe, board, vase, goat, did, thitherto, echo, urn, zip, eagle, thistle, kick, member, radar, ugarit and yoyo** (the rest are the same as final).

Horned Vowels (' o' u') (originally called Apostrophised Vowels):

- Uu as in 'Put' was drawn as u' but it was messy and could conflicted with the Syllable break mark. Instead eu be used for both ʊ and ə as they are very similar (Put Butter > Pu't Buteu > Peut Buteu). However this was then reversed after it was discovered that u' is rare and has limited changes of conflicting. It was also originally possible to drop the u of u' between consonants. i.e. Put Book: Put > Pu't or P't, Book > Bu'k or B'k, Button > Butt'n, this was messy thus not reinstated. In both proposals, the Short Orthography had unique letters; ʊ and ə. Though ʊ was later removed.
- Oo as in Kohl was to be drawn o' or oh, but it isn't a common sound, so o was used; Kohl > ko'l / kohl.

Triphthongs:

- Triphthongs, for most of the development, were made up of 3 vowels, but switched to 2 for shortness and to use all the available 2 vowel combinations.

Vowel + Triphthongs Combinations				
Triphthong	Pronunciation	Old style		Old > New
[aɪ.ə] / [aɪ.əʳ]	<u>Tyre / Fire</u>	uɪ'ə → uɪə	uɪ'eu → uɪu	Fuiu > Fua
	February 2014 style	uɪ'ə → uə	uɪ'eu → ueu → ue	
[aʊ.ə] / [aʊ.əʳ]	<u>Hour / Shower</u>	aʊ'ə → aʊu	aʊ'eu → aʊu	Aou > Au
	February 2014 style	aʊə → ə	a'eu / aeu → au	
[ɔɪ.ə] / [ɔɪ.əʳ]	<u>Soya / Lawyer</u>	ɔɪə → ɔɪu → ɔɪu	ɔɪ'eu → ɔɪu → ɔɪu	Soiu > Soa
	February 2014 style	ɪ'əɔ → ɪɔ	ii'uo → ɪɔ	
[i.əʊ] / [i.əʊʳ]	<u>Romeo</u>	ɪ'əʊ	ii'uo → iiuo	Ruomiiuo > Ruomio
	February 2014 style	ɔɪ'ə → ɔɪ'u → ɔɪu	ɔɪ'eu → ɔɪ'u → ɔɪu	

Open letters (Aɑ Eε 3ǝ ɔ̄ li Uu):

These were alternate styles of the main letters; counting as typeface differences, not unique letters. However they were never used as focus was on the basic and barred letters.

Other issues came from u the most used of the open vowels, can look like a V when capitalised: V/U
a and ɑ, can also cause confusion with some fonts.

Characters Styles:

Basic	Bar	Open
a	ā	ɑ
e	ē	ε
ə	ē	ɜ
i	ī	ɪ
o	ō	ɔ
u	ū	
u'		u

Pronunciation and Full Orthography:

Basic	Full	Pronunc.	Bar	Full	Pronunc.	Open	Notes
a		<u>Ha</u> t	ā	aa	<u>Ca</u> r	ɑ	(ɑ alt a)
e		<u>Hea</u> d	ē	ee	<u>Bea</u> r	ε	(ε alt e)
ə	eu	<u>Be</u> tter	ē	euu	<u>Bi</u> rd	ɜ	(ɜ alt ə)
i		<u>Hi</u> t	ī	ii	<u>Se</u> ed	ɪ	(ɪ alt i)
o		<u>Ho</u> t	ō	oo	<u>Co</u> rd	ɔ	(ɔ alt o)
u		<u>Hu</u> t	ū	uu	<u>So</u> on		
u'	u'	<u>Pu</u> t				u	(u alt eu)

- The letters ɑ u ε and ɔ were stated as being sourced from the African reference alphabet but ε and ɔ were technically from Duala and ɑ from Greek, but was grouped with the African reference alphabet as they are in that alphabet along with u and η.
- ε was considered for ei and could also be used to avoid confusion between e and ə.

Micro Letters (å ä é ĩ ö ő ù û):

Originally in New English, it was possible to reduce the number of letters in words by using 9 Micro letters for further abbreviation; technically a second phase of New English.

End->	a	e	i	o	u
A				Åå	Ää
E			Éé		
I				İi	Ïï
O		--	Óó		Öö
U		--	Ûû	Ūū	

Green would have been used a lot.
Purple used slightly, red rarely used.

- oe and ue didn't have micro letters as both are not common in English. (Possible candidates were Öö and Üü but not used as the characters didn't fit the sound).
- Blue letters had to be made (not in (common) Unicode blocks).

Micro Orthography – 144 (15% shorter than Standard English):

Ōl hyūmən bī'inz ā bōn frī and ikwəl in dignitī and rūts. Đé ā endād wīđ rīzən and konxəns and xəđ akt təwōdz wun ənuđə in ə spirit ov brudəhurd.

Unicase alphabet – August 2014:

Early in the design, New English was considered for an all lowercase script, but the font was scrapped to allow minimal changes to current fonts and systems.

Compare to Bradbury Thompson's Alphabet 26: a B C D e F G H I J K L m n O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Only 4 characters differ from uppercase for clarity.

Near final changes:

- Just before 2015, there was the idea of rotating the letters; u' [unused] > u [ʊ] > a [a] > a' [æ], leaving u' unused. This was investigated, though it followed closer to IPA, it wasn't clean when using diphthongs. A is also very common and would add ' on each instance. (See "Historic A - U Swap (2014).docx").
- Right up until the completion of New English, the diphthong, oə (ou in Full Orthography) was for [ɔə] (as in Tour and Force) but it was removed as the sound fell out of use after World War II. However it was then reinstated as a triphthong for [əʊ.ə] shortly after.
- When documenting the last of the old changes, the decision was made to make the remaining 2 Short orthography diphthongs using new characters to be the same as Full Orthography; əʊ/iə > uo/iu.
- Simple letter conversion was scrapped in late June as English spellings can't safely be converted. Thus switched to the IPA conversion. The Simple Conversion (IPA > New English) was as follows: Though not always possible, many words can be easily converted from IPA to NE using 1:1 mapping:
 - Same symbol as IPA: b v g d ə z k l m n ŋ p s t f h w
 - Basic: đ = ð, đʒ = j, θ = þ, r/ɹ = r, j = y, tʃ = c, ʃ = x, ʒ = q