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Approximately 2865 words
(sample segment only)

Mullen's
American Language Dictionary
(Amerikan Langwej Dikshunarē)



Liberating America from the King's English

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The American Language Manifesto

On July 4, 1776, our great nation, the United States of America, declared independence from King George III and the tyrannical government of Great Britain. Yet today, over 220 years later, we remain under the steadfast control of the King's English. The spelling of the English language is clearly as overbearing and inconsistent as was British rule under King George III. Who among us has not questioned why we spell words in ways that have no rhyme nor reason? The King's English is a language of inconsistency, illogic and ineffectiveness and the time has come for us, the people, to rid ourselves of this archaic system of spelling.

The United States is the epicenter of the world economy and will remain so for the foreseeable future. The heart of this world economy is based on the technological development and innovation that U.S. companies are putting forth. The bottom line of this technological development is that it is leading the people of our nation and ultimately the world to a more user-friendly and efficient way of life. Literally every step of our lives is becoming more user-friendly by the dramatic advances that are being developed by the Microsofts, Intels, and others. Yet the one aspect of our lives, as Americans, which is not being made more user-friendly and efficient is our use of the English language. English is inherently a very inconsistent, illogical, and ineffective means of communication when it comes to spelling. The English language is user-hostile and action must be taken to change this.

Who among us understands why we spell phobia as phobia, when logic and reason would have us spell it fobea? Why should cough be spelled cough when logic would have us spell it kof? We all know the rule I before E, except after C and the rule

seems to make sense (receive, deceive, denied, etc.). But what about the words neighbor, weigh, proficient, and society? Certainly a reputable linguist would give us proper reason for the exceptions, but why should we bother? Why not just spell all our words as they logically sound; fobea (phobia), kof (cough), nabor (neighbor), etc? The English spelling system is similar to setting a mathematics rule that $2 + 2 = 4$, except on Sundays it equals 5. There would be no reason, logic or method that could ever make $2 + 2 = 5$ and therefore only memorization of illogic could arrive at this answer. We should be teaching our children to analytically think to come up with answers, not exclusively through the memorization of illogic. The proficiency of our language must be reachable through a combination of memorization, consistency, reason and logic.

Language is about communication, no more, no less. The more communicable a language can be, the more beneficial it is to the people who speak it, read it, and write it. Over time a language must continue to adjust and adapt itself to the particular needs of the people and the society which uses it. As the needs of a society change, so too must the language spoken by the people. Tradition is beautiful when preserved with dignity and respect for the living, but when tradition becomes an impediment to the benefits of the people, it must be laid to rest. A society's language must be as inclusive as possible, and if it is not it must be altered or suffer the fate of Latin, a language no longer spoken. The English outgrew Shakespearean English, "Methinks thou doth protest too much," (Lady MacBeth). This style lost its relevance to the English and slowly faded from society. Likewise, many American Christians have come to reject the King James version of the Bible. Why should Americans be forced to try to understand

an antiquated version of English when in worship? Jesus certainly did not speak in King James English nor does this fashion of speaking have any relevance to America today. People cannot interpret a message when the message is wrapped in confusion and mystery.

In what I term the "Great English Conspiracy", the British aristocracy of the 17th - 19th centuries conspired to mold the English language in such a way that only the aristocrats would be able to effectively learn it. What peasant would have the time, money, or teaching support to proficiently learn to read and write a language of such sophistication and inconsistency? The answer was few, if any. Without the ability to read and write the British peasant classes of yesteryear would never be able to escape the bondage of their subservient place in society. In return, the aristocracy would be able to continue to exploit and abuse the underclasses unfettered for their own benefit. The English aristocracy of King George III's day understood this connection all too well and actively promoted the King's English, with all its illogic and inconsistency. The 1789 French Revolution followed by the beheadings of King Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette and thousands of French aristocrats served to reinforce the British resolve to keep the peasants in their proper place. Social mobility was not an option and the English language was the ideal tool to guarantee it. The control of language, especially the ability to read and write, is perhaps the most cruel and raw form of power over others for it snuffs out the people's dreams and opportunities in their infancy.

Although the "Great English Conspiracy" of the Old World aristocracy died with the rise of America and democracy, it still lurks within the English language. America certainly is not consciously guilty of this conspiracy of yesteryear, but by maintaining

and clinging to the spelling of a language as inconsistent and illogical as the English language, America unwittingly has joined in. There are over 44 million illiterate adults in America today out of a total population of only 260 million. One in ten of America's high school graduates cannot read their own diploma. Does this sound like a user-friendly language? Could the fact that English is one of the most difficult and confusing languages in the world have something to do with this illiteracy rate? America is the beacon of freedom and opportunity for the entire world, yet over 25% of our own adult population is held in the bondage of illiteracy. Just as the illiterates remained peasants in Old England, so too do they in America. There exists no upward mobility without literacy in America. Sixty percent of the U.S. prison population cannot read. Is there any wonder why they ended up in prison? Is there hope or opportunity without literacy in the most technologically advanced nation in history?

Why must elephant be spelled with a ph when sound and logic would dictate that it be spelled with an F, elefant? The spelling of the English language, in its current state, can be compared to the study of chemistry or trigonometry. Certainly some of us have the time, finances and intelligence to master such subjects, but clearly they are not for the masses. English, as evidenced by the 44 million illiterate adults, is not for the masses either. The current spelling system serves only to confuse and estrange large segments of our society.

The 44 million illiterate Americans are not the only problem though. The so called "literate" Americans have their own set of problems with the English language. There is not a week that goes by that I do not receive several letters or memos with horrendous misspelling of words, usually written by intelligent people with college

educations. It is not because these people are necessarily ignorant, stupid, or lazy. It is due to the arcane spelling of our language. Why must intelligent people of good intentions be made to look ignorant because they cannot remember all of the spelling exceptions and silent letters of the user-hostile English language? How many times have friends or associates told you they are a poor speller? How many people are insecure or feel stupid because they cannot spell proficiently? Why was U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle made to look so foolish because he could not remember if potato ends in an O or an E? With all the exceptions to the rules, I'm surprised he got that close.

Spell check (the modern day dictionary) on the computer is a fantastic tool, but it is not the answer to this problem. Our language is supposed to be our means of communication for all our people, not only for those with a handy modem or dictionary. All Americans should be proficient at our common language, whether it be with a pen, a computer, or one's memory. This battle is not about Americans being ignorant, lazy or unappreciative when it comes to our language. It is not about promoting slang, hillbilly talk, Ebonics, or changing our spoken language. We must look at what is best for the American people. What is the most user-friendly form of spelling for the people? If we have the ability to make our language more communicable, and thus more inclusive, we owe it to the people to do so. It is not about taking the easy way out. It's about reforming our language to promote consistency, logic and effectiveness.

If the British of England today wish to carry on their forefathers' "Conspiracy" against the literacy of the masses, so be it. But America and Americans are different. Americans do not follow the rules of the old world and are unafraid to make changes if

it will benefit the people. It is this unique human spirit of freedom and innovation that is leading our country to break with tradition and redesign our spelling system to include all our people. Just as $2 + 2$ always equals 4, so too, cat and every other word must be spelled as sound, logic and effectiveness would dictate (kat). If noted intellectual linguists William Safire (New York Times), Noam Chomsky (MIT), and the Websters (whomever they are?) wish to spend their time dissecting words and admiring the English language in its current form, the more power to them. But for the rest of us, the people, the masses, the time has come to cast off our chains and establish our own language.

On the grounds presented herein, we the people of the United States of America declare our independence from the English language and establish our own unique version of English which we henceforth call the American language. The spelling of this new language is user-friendly, logical, consistent, effective and inclusive for all the American people.

Yours Sincerely,

The American People

Explanatory Notes

The new American language is based on changing the spelling of the English language to be more consistent, logical, and effective for the American people. The spoken American language will remain the same as its predecessor English language.

The American language alphabet consists of 27 letters versus 26 in the English alphabet. The new alphabet has deleted the English letters C, Q, X and has added the new American letters of CH, ING, SH, and TH.

The English sounds represented by C, Q and X are better represented by other sounds in the alphabet and therefore have been deleted. The sound in cat represented by C is better defined by the letter K (kat), the sound in quote represented by the letter Q is better defined by the letter K (kwot), and the sound in xenophobia represented by the letter X is better defined by Z (zenofobe). In all cases, these three letters are better represented by other more logical letters and thus the American language has chosen to delete them.

CH, ING, SH, and TH represent sounds unique unto themselves and deserve representation as separate letters. The English language has chosen to attach arbitrary letters together to come up with unique sounds, but this is neither logical nor consistent. T and H put together do not logically lead one to the sound of TH, nor do they in the cases of CH, ING, or SH. The TH sound in thought cannot be duplicated by two separate letter sounds (T, H), nor can the CH sound in chatter, the ing sound in

running, or the sh sound in shoot. The unique sounds of these four letters, are not represented in the English alphabet, but are nevertheless deemed quite important and have been included in the American alphabet.

The American language has found it necessary to use the symbol (-) for long vowels so as to avoid confusion with short vowels. For example, quote is spelled kwõt with the o indicated as a long vowel, whereas quick is spelled kwik without indication because the i is a short vowel.

The new spelling of the American language will at first seem confusing because of the newness, but after a short period of time you will find it significantly easier, consistent, and logical.

Alphabet of the American Language

A	N
B	O
CH	P
D	R
E	S
F	SH
G	T
H	TH
I	U
ING	V
J	W
K	Y
L	Z
M	

Dictionary of the American Language (sample segment)

New American Spelling

(Former English Spelling)

A

abuv	(above)
adishun	(addition)
āj	(age)
aktivitē	(activity)
akwatic	(aquatic)
algebra	(algebra)
apl	(apple)
aprŭv	(approve)
arkīv	(archive)
azma	(asthma)

B

bābē	(baby)
bagij	(baggage)
balkonē	(balcony)
balŭn	(balloon)
bēn	(bean)
bizar	(bizarre)
blud	(blood)
bōl	(bowl)

American Language Dictionary/Mullen/13

brēf	(brief)
byūtiful	(beautiful)

CH

charj	(charge)
chek	(check)
chêp	(cheap)
chěz	(cheese)
chiken	(chicken)
chil	(chill)
chimnē	(chimney)
chok	(chalk)
chūz	(choose)
chuk	(chuck)

D

dālē	(daily)
def	(deaf)
dēfekt	(defect)
deliket	(delicate)
difyūshun	(diffusion)
dīkotomē	(dichotomy)
diskerij	(discourage)
don	(dawn)

American Language Dictionary/Mullen/14

drī	(dry)
dubl	(double)
<u>E</u>	
eg	(egg)
egzert	(exert)
ejukāt	(educate)
eksentrik	(eccentric)
eksrā	(x-ray)
ekwital	(equitable)
elefant	(elephant)
ēnuf	(enough)
ern	(earn)
ēvakūwāt	(evacuate)

<u>F</u>	
fakshun	(faction)
fāz	(phase)
felō	(fellow)
Fēniks	(Phoenix)
filosofē	(philosophy)
fonetik	(phonetic)
forkast	(forecast)
fūcher	(future)

American Language Dictionary/Mullen/15

futbol (football)

fyūl (fuel)

G

galē (galley)

garn (garden)

gīzer (geyser)

giv (give)

glūmē (gloomy)

gōl (goal)

grafik (graphic)

grāshus (gracious)

guvern (govern)

gwash (gouache)

H

habichūal (habitual)

haf (half)

hart (heart)

hed (head)

hejhog (hedgehog)

hī (high)

hīraks (hyrax)

American Language Dictionary/Mullen/16

hōl	(whole)
hōlē	(holy)
hyūj	(huge)

I

ich	(itch)
īland	(island)
ilūzshun	(illusion)
imyūn	(immune)
insīz	(incise)
intrēg	(intrigue)
iritāshun	(irritation)
īs	(ice)
īvē	(ivy)
iz	(is)

ING

ingglānd	(England)
ingglīsh	(English)

J

jaket	(jacket)
jelus	(jealous)
jeneral	(general)

American Language Dictionary/Mullen/17

jenerāshun	(generation)
jentrē	(gentry)
jerm	(germ)
jin	(gin)
jinjer	(ginger)
jūel	(jewel)
jungl	(jungle)

K

kaktus	(cactus)
kangurū	(kangaroo)
kat	(cat)
kidnē	(kidney)
kīōtē	(coyote)
kof	(cough)
kotij	(cottage)
krismus	(Christmas)
kwik	(quick)
kwōt	(quote)

L

lādē	(lady)
laf	(laugh)

American Language Dictionary/Mullen/18

larinks	(larynx)
lêkij	(leakage)
lirik	(lyric)
līt	(light)
lojik	(logic)
lok	(lock)
lūp	(loop)
lūz	(lose)

M

magnēzēum	(magnesium)
marij	(marriage)
medō	(meadow)
Mekzikō	(Mexico)
merkyurē	(mercury)
mikser	(mixer)
milisha	(militia)
mojūl	(module)
Murfē	(Murphy)
myūtinē	(mutiny)

N

nābor	(neighbor)
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American Language Dictionary/Mullen/19

nachural	(natural)
neting	(netting)
nigōshēāt	(negotiate)
nokshus	(noxious)
nōz	(nose)
nozēa	(nausea)
nuj	(nudge)
nūmatik	(pneumatic)
numōnēa	(pneumonia)

O

objekt	(object)
objikt	(object)
ōk	(oak)
okzidāshun	(oxidation)
oner	(honor)
ōpinyun	(opinion)
opōzishun	(opposition)
orfan	(orphan)
ot	(ought)
owt	(out)

American Language Dictionary/Mullen/20

P

pasifik	(pacific)
perfekshun	(perfection)
pilij	(pillage)
plastik	(plastic)
plātō	(plateau)
pom	(palm)
pōyzon	(poison)
pōzishun	(position)
prēkoshun	(precaution)
prizem	(prism)

R

rampāj	(rampage)
rap	(wrap)
razberē	(raspberry)
rēdikūlus	(ridiculous)
rējūn	(region)
rek	(wreck)
rī	(rye)
rīnō	(rhino)
rīt	(right)

American Language Dictionary/Mullen/21

S

sāj	(sage)
sekum	(succumb)
selūn	(saloon)
selyūlar	(cellular)
sīkolojē	(psychology)
sikwenchel	(sequential)
skyū	(skew)
sosij	(sausage)
stā	(stay)
sūdō	(pseudo)

SH

shadō	(shadow)
shandelēr	(chandelier)
shēld	(shield)
shelv	(shelve)
shingelz	(shingles)
shok	(shock)
shōlder	(shoulder)
shrū	(shrew)
shū	(shoe)
shūt	(shoot)

American Language Dictionary/Mullen/22

I

taktiks	(tactics)
tēz	(tease)
tichūlar	(titular)
tikl	(tickle)
tishū	(tissue)
tot	(taught)
trōfē	(trophy)
tū	(two)
tunij	(tonnage)
tūth	(tooth)

TH

thēatriks	(theatrics)
thēolōjē	(theology)
Therzdā	(Thursday)
thiket	(thicket)
thing	(thing)
thō	(though)
thoraks	(thorax)
thrē	(three)
thrō	(throw)
thrū	(through)

American Language Dictionary/Mullen/23

U

uglē	(ugly)
ultrasonik	(ultrasonic)
ultimet	(ultimate)
underkut	(undercut)
unfinisht	(unfinished)
unkl	(uncle)
unkonchus	(unconscious)
unnōn	(unknown)
uprīt	(upright)
unserten	(uncertain)

V

vākansē	(vacancy)
vākāshun	(vacation)
vakyūm	(vacuum)
vāling	(veiling)
venyū	(venue)
viktorē	(victory)
vilij	(village)
vodevil	(vaudeville)
volēbol	(volleyball)
vōt	(vote)

American Language Dictionary/Mullen/24

W

waks	(wax)
walō	(wallow)
wāst	(waist)
wāt	(weight)
wej	(wedge)
welth	(wealth)
wok	(walk)
wosh	(wash)
wud	(would)
wurld	(world)

Y

yelō	(yellow)
yern	(yearn)
yesterdā	(yesterday)
yōk	(yolk)
yōmen	(yeoman)
yot	(yacht)
yū	(you)
yūnit	(unit)
yūsij	(usage)
yūzing	(using)

American Language Dictionary/Mullen/25

Z

zar	(czar)
zelet	(zealot)
zenofōbēa	(xenophobia)
zink	(zinc)
zōdēak	(zodiac)
zōn	(zone)
zū	(zoo)
zūkēnē	(zucchini)
zūolōjē	(zoology)
Zūs	(Zeus)