



Linguistic Society of America

For immediate release: March 10, 2017
Contact: Alyson Reed, LSA Executive Director
areed@lsadc.org; 202-835-1714

The Hazards of English Spelling

(Washington, DC) – A new study of English spelling practices demonstrates that the way we spell words is much more orderly and self-organizing than previously thought. The study “Self-organization in the spelling of English suffixes: The emergence of culture out of anarchy,” by Kristian Berg (University of Oldenburg) and Mark Aronoff (Stony Brook University) was published in the March, 2017 issue of the scholarly journal *Language*. A pre-print version of the article may be found at: http://www.linguisticsociety.org/sites/default/files/Berg_Aronoff.pdf .

Their research examines previously unnoticed systematic aspects of English spelling and explains how the system emerged. One suffix that the authors report on is *-ous*, found in words like *nervous* and *hazardous*, which turns nouns like *nerve* and *hazard* into adjectives. They discovered that the final letter sequence *ous* may serve as a flag, informing readers that a word must be an adjective. The sound of this suffix is a short vowel (linguists call it schwa) followed by s: əs. The authors found that any written English word that ends in the three letter *ous* is an adjective and conversely that a word that ends in the sound əs but is not an adjective is never spelled with *ous*: *service*, *genius*, *menace*. They also have found similar patterns for other adjective suffixes, including the *-ic* of *allergic*, the *-al* of *final*, and the *-y* of *funny*.

For each of these affixes, the authors analyzed a large sample of written English documents dating back close to a thousand years. For every word that follows each of the regular pattern nowadays (e.g., *hazardous*, *allergic*, *final*, and *funny*), the linguists looked at every instance in their sample, keeping track of how it was spelled. They found a number of spellings for each suffix over time (e.g., *ose*, *ows*, *is*, *owse*, *ys*, *es*, *ouse*, *us*, and *ous* for modern *ous*). For every suffix, though, one spelling eventually won out and each suffix followed the sort of pattern that is known from biological competition between species.

This is a striking example of self-organization: No one is or was in charge of English spelling. As opposed to countries like Italy and France and Israel, where national academies oversee the written language, no English-speaking country has a language academy. And yet, somehow, the written language slowly but gradually evolved a system of marking word categories in cases like *nervous* – despite the fact that this system was never purposely designed. What is apparently a nuisance – we can spell one word ending in more than one way – is actually the trade-off for the grammatical ‘flag’ that says (in case of *-ous*), ‘This word is an adjective’.

As a follow-up to this research, the authors are now testing their findings experimentally on fluent readers of English. Do they use the regularities that we found when they read? Furthermore, can these be used to help children and adults to learn to read more quickly and more fluently?

####

The Linguistic Society of America (LSA) publishes the peer-reviewed journal, Language, four times per year. The LSA is the largest national professional society representing the field of linguistics. Its mission is to advance the scientific study of language.