

## Agreements and rulings on outstanding issues – draft

Please note that a written version of the rulings will be provided by Trond and therefore this version is draft and not for publication.

Basic principles:

- stick to the original versions of the agreement unless there is consensus for change
- orthographic conservatism (no change for the sake of change)

### Outstanding issues

#### 1. <i/y/e>

- Basically distributed according to etymology

- Criteria for the distribution are also:

<i> medially for [i:], in front of a vowel or single consonant; e.g. <kria> 'call, cry'; <gis> 'fashion, custom'

<y> medially for [ɪ], in front of a double consonant or consonant cluster; e.g. <gwynn ~ gwydn> 'white'

Also in words with stressed RMC [ɪ:] (KK) or [i:] (UC/R) ~ RLC [e:], even in front of a single consonant; e.g. bys (~bes) 'world'

<e> where both RMC and RLC have [e:, E (:)]

This means that the development of the represented sounds from MC > LC (in most cases, stressed <y> becomes [e] in LC) and textual attestation in cases of words which seem to have taken an exceptional development also play a role.

#### Vocalic alternation:

y > e where it occurs in Unified Cornish. List of items to be reviewed by a future dictionary/orthographic committee.

oo > o because of the agreement 'oo where KK has long oe and RLC has [u:]

No i > y.

#### 2. <uw>

In the three words common to the advisors: Duw, guw, ruw. Other cases left to future research.

#### 3. <c>

No <-ss> or <-ç> in plas, spas.

<c> for MC&LC [s] in cita and other loanwords which have <c> in the original language(s)

#### 4) <z>

<z> in Zebra, Zanzibar, Zambia, Zimbabwe and comparable loans.

#### 5) <kk> vs. <ck>

Word-final <-ck> after short vowels in loans like <klock>.

<kk> in comparatives, superlatives.

Problem cases like KK <boekka> go to dictionary / orthographic commission.

#### 6) non-pre-occluding <nn mm>

No need to mark specifically since those who pre-occlude will write <dn bm> where it applies anyway.

RMC <jynn> RLC <jynn>. List of cases to be produced.

#### 7) lh nh

SWF has <th> :: <tth>, medial <h> :: <gh>;

doubling is not shown with <sh>, <ch>.

No <nh lh>.

#### 8) <-v -dh -f -th>

To be distributed basically according to etymology and Welsh and Breton cognates. Spellings of individual cases (e.g. nowyth) may be exceptions if textual evidence suggests that this is advisable.

#### 9) <au> <ai>

Wasn't specifically ruled on, though it was noted that the placenames involved are outside the SWF. This will be addressed in the written rulings.

#### 10) Side Forms

/k/ {c k qw x} nb. qw as requested, not qu.

/W/ {wh}

/-i/ {-y} in unstressed final syllables only. This was because this is an aesthetic change, not linguistic, whereas <y> in stressed syllables would be linguistic.

Diacritical marks are not part of the SWF. (Publishers can add some if they think that they are necessary for pedagogical reasons.)

No {yw} or {-ell}.

In learners' dictionaries, rather than listing Side Forms as separate entries, the rules for deriving the Side Forms from Main Forms will simply be given in a preface written for the purpose.

#### Other issues

Clarification around some LC variants to be discussed with RLC users

The use of MF variants and the methods of introduction of MF variants within education to be the subject of separate discussion.