50 cents.

Elements of Shorthand.

after

The Duployan System

arranged

for the English Language

by

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Kamloops B. C.

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Elements of Phonography.

1st Lesson.

The first Lesson comprises five phonographic elements, and exercises.

1º Write a small circle, the smallest you can: "o" that is the sound *ah*! or of *a* as in *fat, father, ask*.

2º Write now a circle much larger than the first, "O": that will answer for *oh*, and will figure *o* as in *not, note, form*, or *a* in *talk, all*.

3º The same size circle, with a tail inside, "O" will stand for *oo* as in *moon, wool*, or *u* in *rude, bull*.

4º The fourth sign is a short perpendicular, about one eighth of an inch long "|" invariably written downwards: it is the letter *p*.

5º A perpendicular two or three times longer, is the sign used for the consonant *b*.

o				
ah	oh	oo	p	b

With these five elements, we can already figure a number of words.

Draw the sign used for p, ending it in a small circle as used for a: "b" you have the word pa: b.

It would be wrong to make an angle between the p and the a by placing the circle straight under the perpendicular: "d" that would make two strokes of the pen instead of one. The angle can be avoided by turning the circle either side of the perpendicular: b or d.

Our great rule is to avoid angles, whenever it is possible. Take notice also that, after beginning a word, the pen should not be lifted from the paper, before the word is ended.

Now draw the p, as before, and terminate by a large circle, as for oh: b: you have the word paw.

Draw again the same as for paw, entering in a tail, from the point where the O circle closes: "b" you have poo. b b b

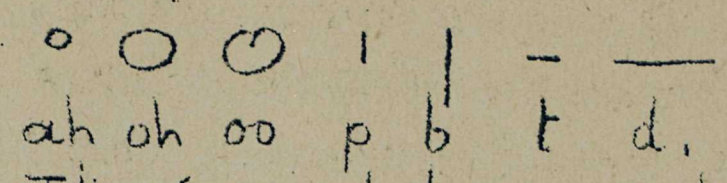
Write now, first the letter ah, beginning at the bottom, so as to connect it without angle with the following letter p: "q" you have ap. Write in the

ame manner: *ch* and *p*. *q*. *op*.
o, and *p* *q*, *opo*.
q *q* *q*, or as well *P* *P*
Write now a long perpendicular
s for *b*, terminating into a small
rcle: you have *b*, *ba*, In the
ame manner *b* *bcau*, *b* *bon*.
Write again the monogram *b*, *pd*,
nt, before lifting the pen, draw
ownwards another perpendicular;
makes *d pap*. In the same man-
er: *d pop*, *d poop*. If to the
onogram *d* you add another's
ou will have *d papa*.

Exercises.= o O O l l b b b
q q b b b q q q d q q d

Nota.= It will be very useful to
udy this lesson two or three times,
pying all the signs and monograms,
fore passing to the next lesson.
e also suggest attention to avoid
aking the "o" too large, and the "O"
o small. Beginners are also liable to
ake the *p* too long and the *b* too short
as to confound the one letter with
e other.

IInd Lesson.



ah oh oo p b t d.

The second lesson adds only two more elements to the ones already given. Like p and b, the sounds t and d are similar, the one being short and sharp, and the other, long and soft. The letter t will be represented by an horizontal line, very short, always written from left to right. — The letter d, the same sign, much longer: —

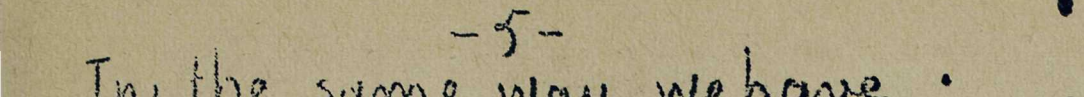
Now, write an horizontal line, very short, terminating without angle into a very small circle, turned above or below the line: —o, or —o. ta. In the same manner, —o or —o: toe —o or —o. too.

Then, write first the vowel, followed by the consonant, without making an angle: —o or —o. at: —o or —o. ought, —o, or —o: oot.

Write again —o, but, before lifting the pen, draw another t, in this manner: —o or —o. tat.

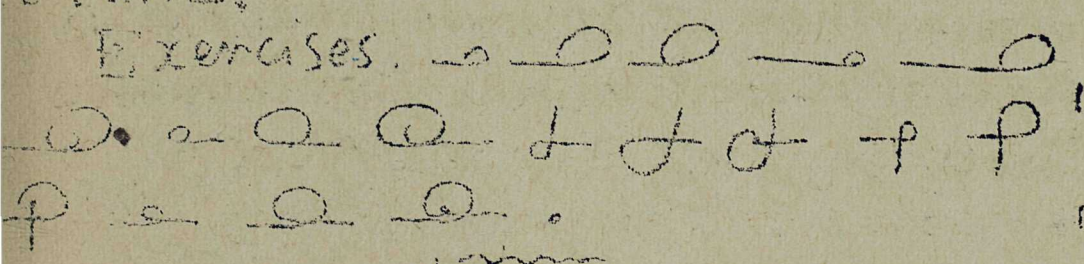
- - - - - - - - - -

In the same way, we have :

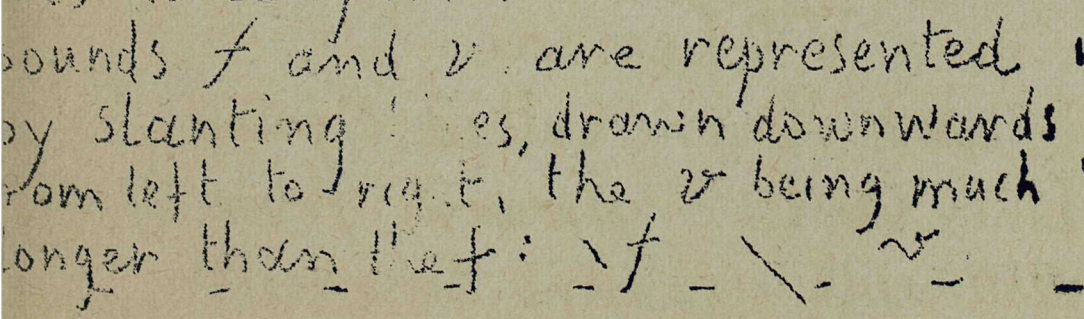
 or taught, or .

A number of other words can be written with the help of the two consonants of the first lesson: tap. tap, toop. Here, the circle is turned above the line, so as to connect without angle with the following consonant; without the pen running twice the same course.

Rule: = The circular vowels, when between two consonants, should be turned in the direction opposite to that which the following consonant is to take.

Exercises. 

IIIrd Lesson.

Two more signs are added to the ones already known: the similar sounds f and v are represented by slanting lines, drawn downwards from left to right, the v being much longer than the f: 

Exercises. b b b g g g

d d d d d d p p p

IVth Lesson.

o O O | | — — \ \ / /

Two more Signs. K is short and sharp, and g is long and soft. A slanting line, very short, written downwards, from right to left, will give K: the same, much longer, g.

k g.

Nota. = When g sounds like j, as in age, it is written like j, in Phonogr.

Exerc. g g g g g g g g

g d d d d d d g

g g b b b p p p

p p p.

V^th Lesson

L and R are called liquids. Lines written upwards, from left to right, will represent these letters.

a short one for l, and a long one for r. / l. / r. At first sight, these two letters seem to ressemble k and g. Yet they are perfectly distinct, and no confusion can be made! for l and r, are always written upwards and k and g downwards. When written on the same line, l and r will ascend above the line, while k and g descend below the line: l, r; / / k, g / / k and g being downward strokes, will also be thicker and heavier than l and r. which are upward strokes.

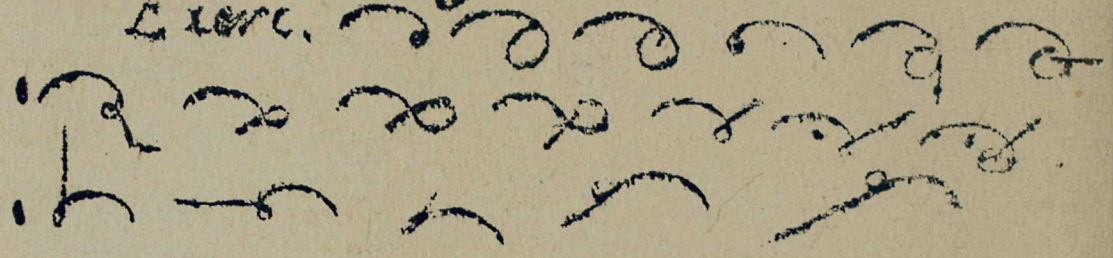
Exer.

VIth Lesson.

A large half a circle curve upside the line, and written from left to right, will represent sh:

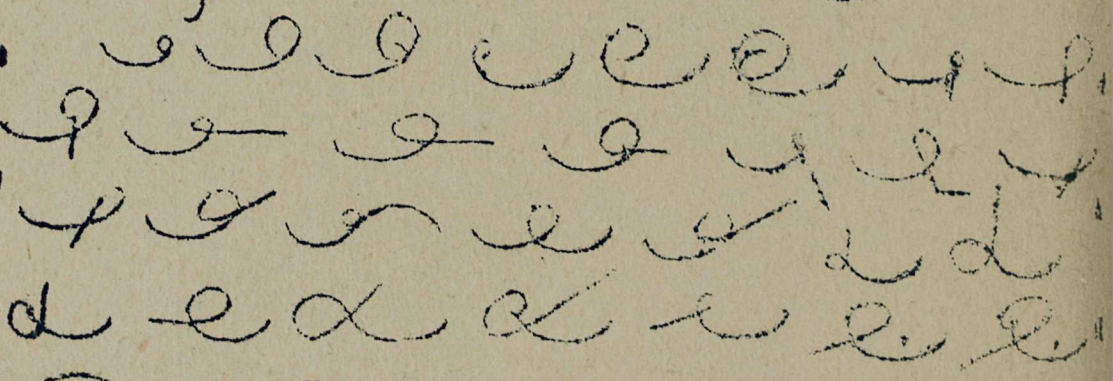
The same sign, with a dot inside will do for j or ch, a smaller size semi-circle for j, and a larger one for ch: ⌒ j : ⌒ ch.

Exerc.



VIIth Lesson.

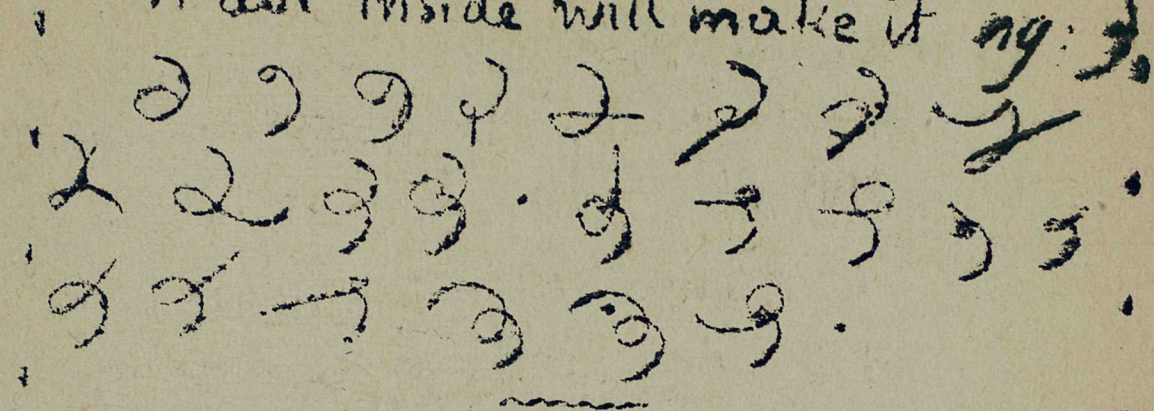
A large semi-circle, curved beneath the line, written from left to right, will stand for the letter s: ⌣ . A dot inside will distinguish the letter z: ⌣ .



VIIIth Lesson.

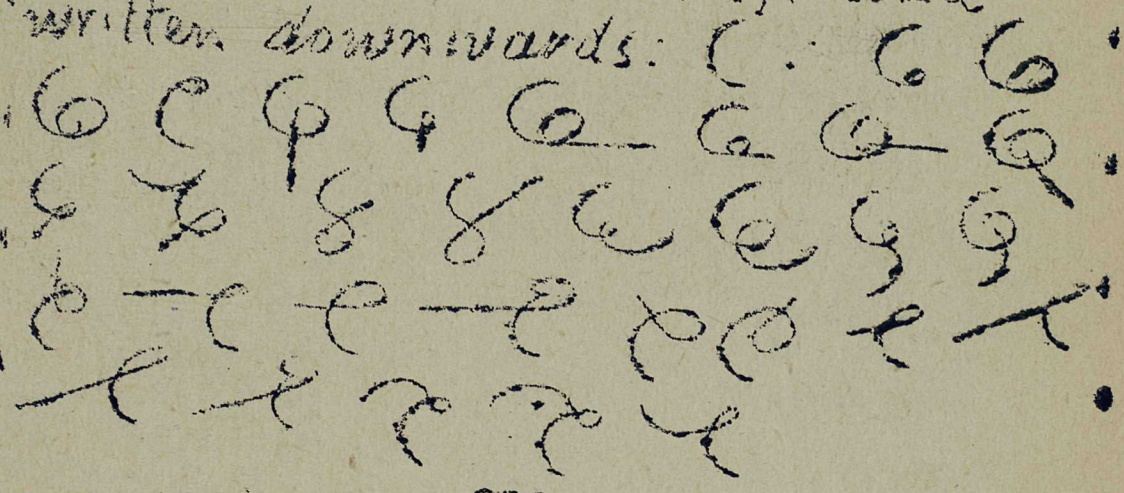
A large semi-circle, curved to the right, and written downwards, will be the letter n:)

A dot inside will make it ng:



IXth Lesson.

Only one consonant left: m.
It will be figured by a large semi-circle curved to the left and written downwards:

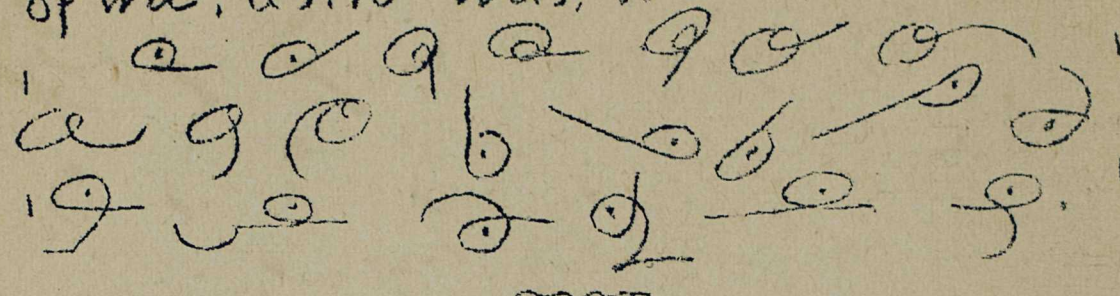


X^th Lesson.

A circle same size as O. with a dot inside, will figure the sound of ow, as in cow, now, owl; or ou in out, stout, etc. ⊙

Write the letter O, but before lifting the pen, write a small circle

circle inside ⊙, you have the sound of wa, as in was, water, etc.

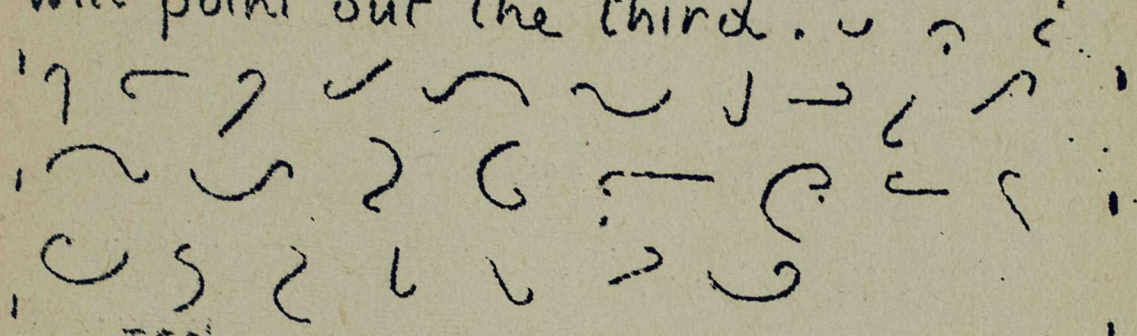


XIth Lesson.

The five vowels ∘ ○ ○ ⊙ ⊙ are called *palatal* vowels, because they are sound in the palate more or less open. = Other vowels are called dental, on account of their being sounded between the teeth. We distinguish three dental vowels: 1° ā long as in āle, or ē long as in prey, obey, or ĕ short in mĕt check. = 2° ai, as in air, pair; or a in share: or e in there, where. = 3° e as in ēve, meat; or ee in bee, fee; or i in ill, fin.

These sounds are all figured by a very small semi-circle, written so as to connect with an angle with the preceding consonant in every case, and with the following one also, as

often as it is possible. A dot below the semi-circle will help to distinguish the second sound, and a dot above will point out the third.

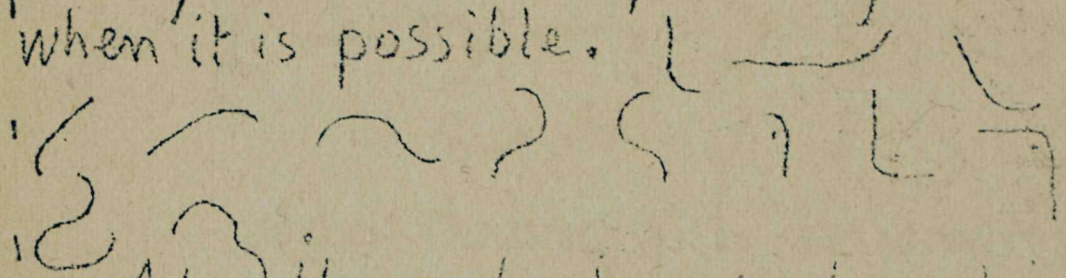


Whenever it is practicable, especially at the beginning and end of words, the hook turned ~~above~~ upwards or forward, will figure the third sound; it will be turned downwards or backward to figure the first and second sound: ⌊ bee ⌋ pay. → tea. → tay. ⌊ fee ⌋ fay ⌊ key ⌋ gray. ⌒ see ⌒ say etc. ⌒ is. ⌒ ace etc.

XIIth Lesson.

A large quarter of a circle, ⌒ or ⌒ or ⌒ or ⌒ is used to represent the sound of u in use, tube, or ew in few, new; or you.

The same, with a dot inside, will represent *u* as in *us*, *urge*, *burn*. = This quarter of a circle must be turned so as to connect without angle, with the preceding consonant always and with the following one, when it is possible.



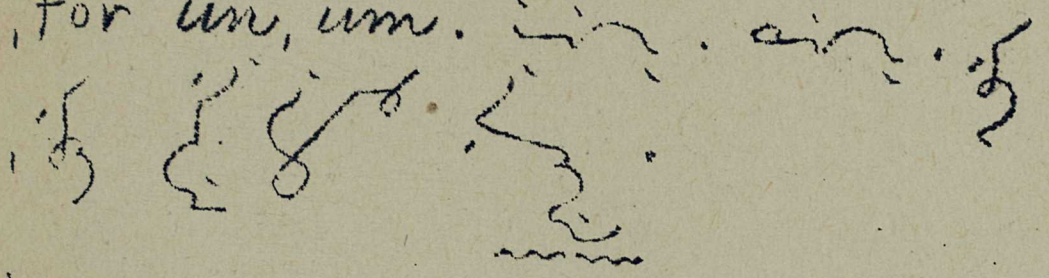
At the end of a word, and in a few other cases, the sign of *ew* may be turned upward or forward, and *ŭ* backward or downward.

pew pŭ dew dŭ

XIIIth Lesson.

A small quarter of a circle turned so as to avoid angles, is used to figure *an*, *en*, *in*, *on*, *un*, *am*, *em*, *im*, *om*, *um*. Alone it can have four positions, and be made to represent different words: = *an*, = *in*, = *on*, = *un*. Where confusion is apprehended, we use : 1° *an*

acute accent above, to distinguish an, am; 2° a grave accent above to point out en, in, em im; 3° an acute accent below, for on, om; 4° a grave accent below, for un, um.



XIVth Lesson.

A heavy dot in front of a word will point out h aspirate. e = has; = here, = him.

The letter t —, with a dot or small dash at the middle will figure th. — th sharp, — th soft.

The article "the" may be always figured by t alone.

The following compound vowels are easy to recognise: = wa, = woe; = Woo. or Wou in Wound, = Wow. or Wou in Wound the perfect of wind; = we; = Way

= why, = = we-y = = we-a
awa, in award awarded = .

The numbers are thus repre=
sented.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

The small circle is used to separate
the same figure repeated 1 = 11 1 = 111
= 22 = 222 = 33 1 = 44
= 55. But 6. 7. 8. 9. are repeated
without the circle: 6 = 66 3 = 677
= 88 = 99.

100 = b 1000 1

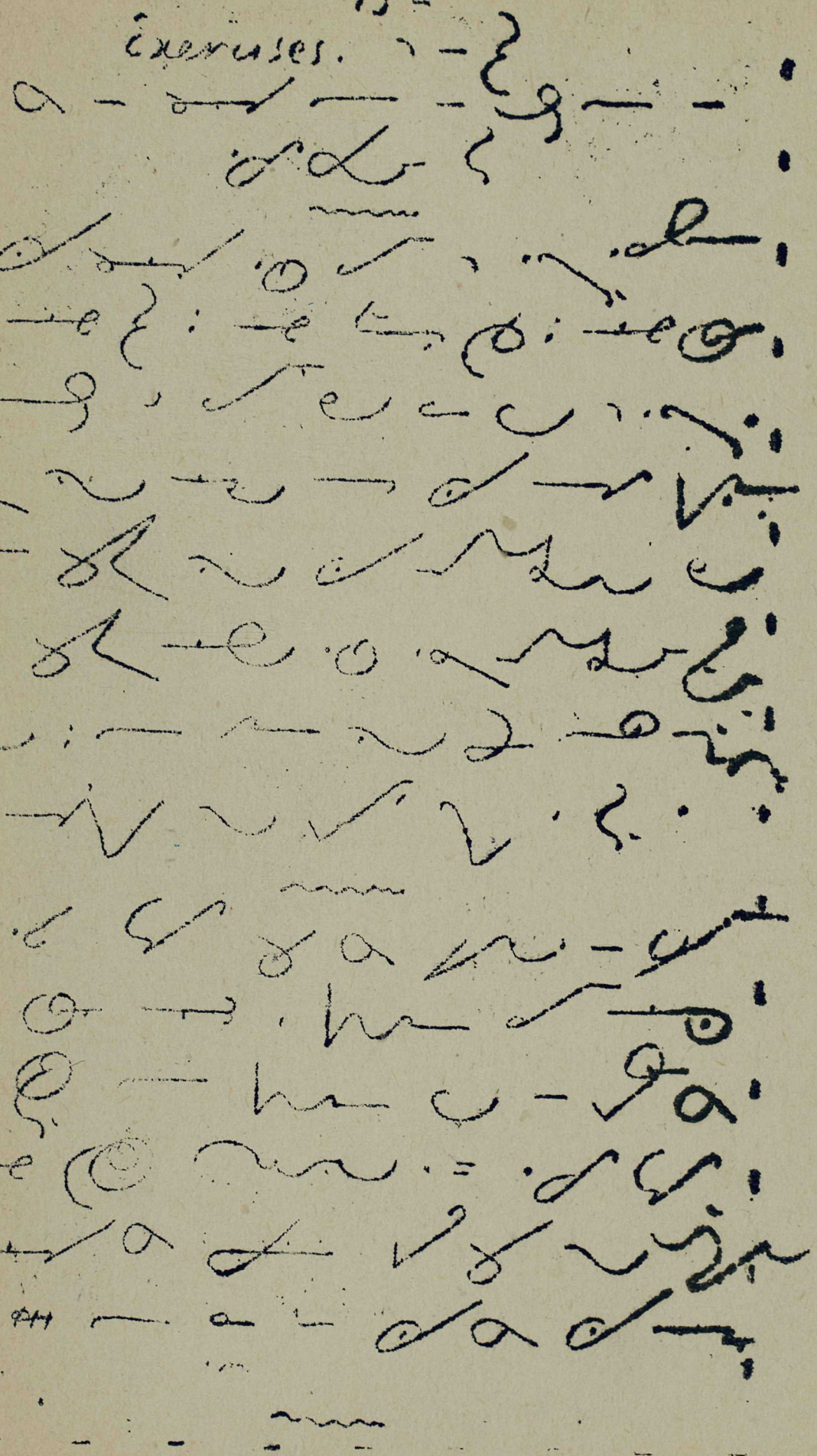
10000 b 100000 b 1000000 1

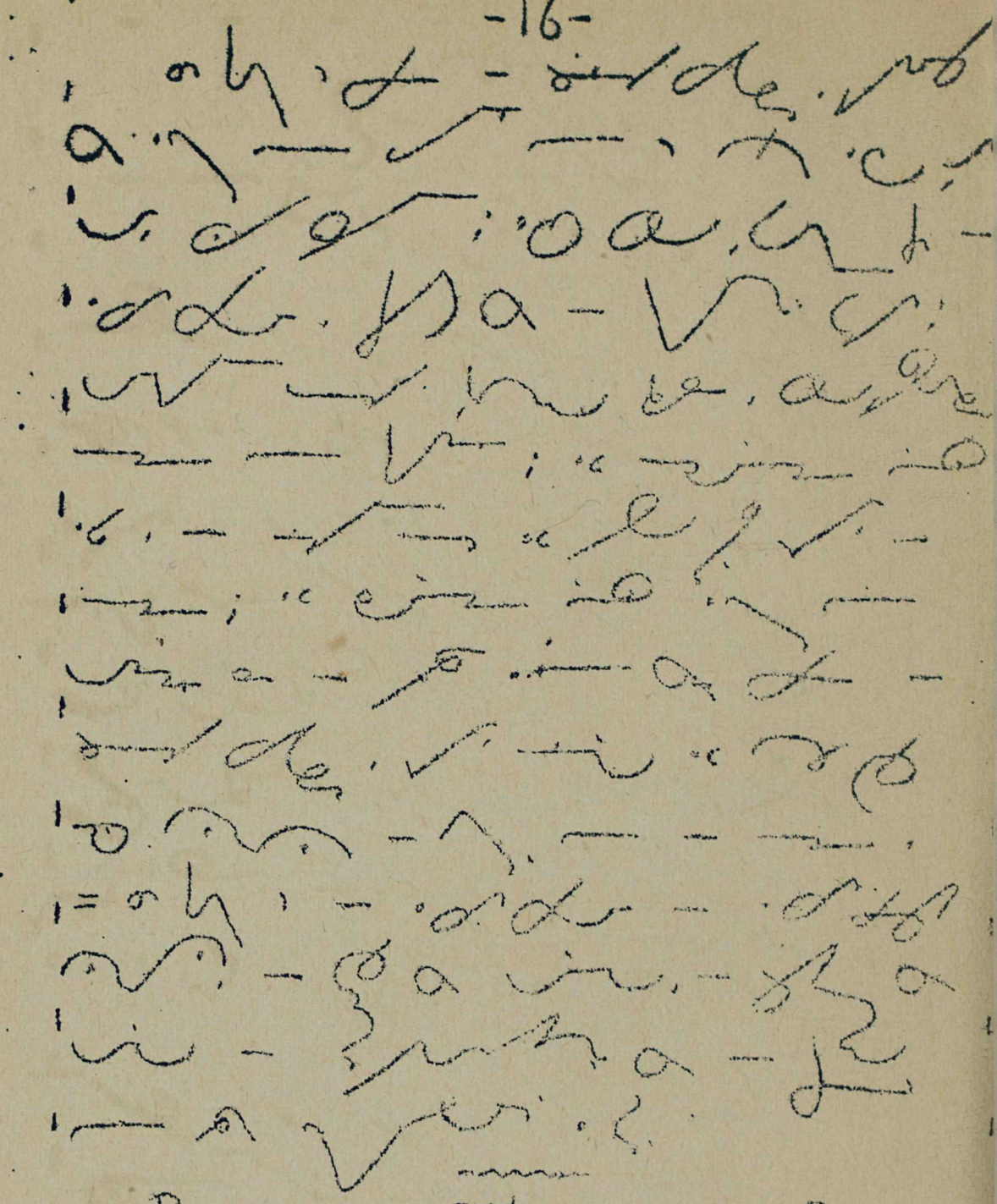
A few abbreviations can be very
easily devised. = J. C. for
Jesus Christ. = B. V. for Blessed
Virgin. > v. g. for (that is to say.

a o oo ow wa ä ai e ew a wa in un

p b t d f g l r sh ch s z n ng m

Exercises.





Remark. = The sound ī, as in fire, fine, fight etc. is rendered by ; pie = ; tie = ; lie = ; pipe = ; fight = ; light = ;

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