

to instruct and benefit the Indians, by means of written characters is that known as the "Hamloops Wawa"... Written in an international language, "set up" in Stenographic characters, and printed on a mimeograph by its inventor, editor, reporter, and publisher all in one, this little weekly seems to leave nothing in the way of novelty to be desired.

Phonetic Alphabet.

Vowels:

A	O	OU	OW	WA	U								
⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙								
a	o	oo	ow	wa	u								
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>an</td><td>in</td><td>on</td><td>un</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AN</td><td>IN</td><td>ON</td><td>UN</td> </tr> </table>						an	in	on	un	AN	IN	ON	UN
an	in	on	un										
AN	IN	ON	UN										

Consonants:

h	p	t	f	k	l	sh	s	n	m
⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
h	p	t	f	k	l	sh	s	n	m
⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
b	d	v	g	r	j	s	n	w	dot
⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙
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							
⊙	⊙	⊙							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙

Pronunciation.

o : a as in arm, are.
 O : o as in note.
 ⊙ : oo as in food.
 ⊙ : ow as in owl.
 ⊙ : wa as in wax.
 c : e as in obey
 (: u as in use.

Compound vowels:

⊙ : wa^{WO} ; ⊙ : woe;
 ⊙ : woo; ⊙ : wow;
 ⊙ : owa; also ⊙ : owa.
 ⊙ : we; ⊙ : way;
 ⊙ : weye; ⊙ : weeya.

Consonants:

h : h, always aspirate, never silent.
 k : kh, guttural, explosive.
 l : h-l, separate.
 HL LH l : hl, combined.
 l : lh, wet l, lla, lya.
 k : f-h, separate.
 k : h-k, separate.
 k : kr, an explosive articulation.
 RH r : a very soft r, or an imitation, heard in some native languages.
 X x : h-h, a duplication of the articulation, but a lighter one than usual, can be acquired only by practice.
 TH th : in english th. same in some instances in the native languages sound as tyā, thā, thye needs to be heard

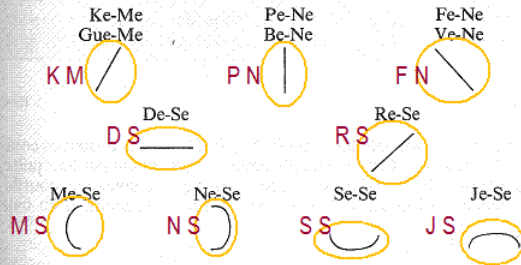
LES CONSONNES COMPLEXES

Définition

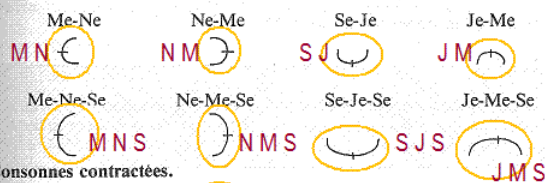
Les consonnes complexes sont des signes qui représentent un groupe de deux ou trois consonnes. Les voyelles éventuellement intercalées entre ces consonnes ne sont pas représentées.

Il existe trois sortes de consonnes complexes.

1 - Allongement des consonnes ordinaires.



2 - Consonnes courbées sécantées.



3 - Consonnes contractées.



Notes

33 Dans chaque groupe, Se peut se lire Ze ou Xe
Ne peut se lire Gne
Je peut se lire Che

34 La consonne complexe De-Se ne fait pas Te-Se
La consonne complexe Re-Se ne fait pas Le-Se

A - Les finales attachées

- ### B - Les finales semi-attachées

- ### C - Les finales détachées

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Wi/Weyi distinction

1. ১০০০ = ১০ + ১০০০
 ২. ১০০০ = ১০ + ১০০০
 ৩. ১০০০ = ১০ + ১০০০
 ৪. ১০০০ = ১০ + ১০০০
 ৫. ১০০০ = ১০ + ১০০০
 ৬. ১০০০ = ১০ + ১০০০
 ৭. ১০০০ = ১০ + ১০০০
 ৮. ১০০০ = ১০ + ১০০০
 ৯. ১০০০ = ১০ + ১০০০
 ১০. ১০০০ = ১০ + ১০০০

Wow in use.

1. 116-5-221
 1. 116-5-221
 1. 116-5-221
 1. 116-5-221
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 1. 116-5-221
 1. 116-5-221

Chinook Numbers

1	2	3	4	5
	-	\	/	/
6	7	8	9	0
<	>	^	v	0
10	11	22	33	44
b	d	-	\	/
100	1000	10000		
b	①	⑥		
100000	1000000			
⑥	①			

Primary/Secondary orientation

12. à la fin des mots :

i : 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
é : 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

→	qui	habit	vie	lit	assis	agit	↑	dit	ami	ni
	6	6	6	6	6	6		6	6	6
	7	7	7	7	7	7	↓	des	mes	année
	7	7	7	7	7	7		des	mes	année

Voyelles

é	i	u	eu
---	---	---	----

K+W and G+W nominal differences vs. actual implementation (Perrault above Pernin)

Kw 6 Gw 6 quick, 6 anguish 6
kw 6 gw 6 as in quick 6 anguish 6

Romanian arc consonant word signs

ici și colo, centru,
mijloc



Pernin Affixes

PRO, PRE, PER. These may be classed among the most frequently recurring prefixes, and may be abbreviated with great advantage. *Pro* is represented by a light accent written from right to left and placed near the beginning of the sign following the omitted prefix; thus: *protect* 2 *proceed* 2 *problem* 2

Pre is represented by a short inclined dash written downwards from right to left through the beginning of the following sign; thus: *predict* 2 *preserve* 2 *prefix* 2

Per is represented by a similar dash written in the opposite direction; thus: *permit* 2 *perfect* 2 *perjurer* 2

CON, COUN, COM. These prefixes are all contracted by the same form, which consists of a light accent written in the opposite direction to that used to represent *pro*; thus: *connect* 2 *conceal* 2 *complain* 2 *commit* 2 *country* 2

DIS, DES, is represented by a short dash placed immediately above the beginning of the following sign, as: *discreet* 2 *dissolve* 2 *despair* 2

MIS, MES, is represented by a short dash placed immediately below the beginning of the following sign, as: *mistake* 2 *message* 2 *misconstrue* 2

SUB, SUP, SURP, may be written in a contracted form by a vertical line passing through the following sign at about one-third of its length above the sign; thus: *suppose*  *subject* 
subtract  *supply*  . As the *r* before *p* is very indistinctly heard in ordinary pronunciation, it may be omitted and the same contraction used for *surp* as for *sup*; *surprise* 
surpass  .

TRANS may be represented by a short vertical line passing through the following sign at equal distances above and below; thus: *transact*  *transmit*  *transform*  .

SUPER, SUPRE, may be represented by a vertical line intersecting the following sign at two-thirds of its length above it: *supercede*  *superfine*  *supreme*  .

EXTRA, EXTRE, EXTRI, may be represented by a horizontal dash written through the following sign at a distance of two-thirds its length to the left; thus: *extract*  *extraragant* 
extreme  .

INTER, ENTER, INTRO, may be represented by a short horizontal dash intersecting the following sign at equal distances; thus: *interest*  *enterprise*  *introvert*  .

CONTRA, CONTRI, CONTRO, COUNTER, may be represented by a short horizontal dash written through the following sign at a distance of two-thirds of its length to the right; thus: *contract*  *control*  *counteract*  *contribute*  .

NOTE. - In cases where the sign following the contracted prefix is traced in a similar direction to it, it is allowable to give the prefix an inclined form, taking care, however, to observe its proper distance at either end.

LESSON VIII.

PREFIXES.

As a large number of words commence with the prefixes given in the present lesson, the contracted method of writing them will be of great assistance in acquiring speed.

CON, COM, CUM, COUN, COG, \, are indicated by the grave accent written from left to right above the sign which follows, and to the left of it; thus:

conceal, *commit*, *cumber*, *countenance*, *cognizant*.

CONTRA, CONTRO, CONTRI, COUNTER, \, are indicated by a sign composed of the *con* prefix and a short *t* sign, written in the *con* position, thus making it very suggestive of the prefixes for which it is employed; thus:

contract, *contrite*, *control*.

DIS, DES, DEC, —, are represented by a short dash written immediately above the sign following; thus:

display, *descend*, *deceit*.

EX, \, is represented by an accent similar to that of *con*, but placed immediately below the sign following instead of above it; thus:

example, *exhaust*, *exhort*.

EXTRA, EXTRE, EXTRI, EXTER, \, are formed of the *ex* prefix and the *t* sign, and written in the *ex* position; thus:

extract, *extreme*, *extricate*, *external*, *extirpate*.

ENTER, INTER, INTRO, INTRU, —, are indicated by *ent* written parallel with and in close proximity to the beginning of the sign following; thus:

entertaining, *interval*, *introspect*.

TABLE OF CONTRACTED PREFIXES.

PREFIXES.	SIGN.	EXAMPLE.	APL'N.
Pro,	,	Product,	
Per, pre,	\ /	Persist, predict,	
Con, coun, com,	\	Conceit, compel,	
Dis, des,	o	Dissolve, desert,	
Mis, mes,	e	Missive, Messiah,	
Sub, sup, surp,		Submit, supper,	
Trans,		Transaction,	
Super, supre,		Superb, supreme,	
Extra, extre, extri,		Extract, extreme,	
Inter, enter, intro,		Interest, intercede,	
Contra, contri, contro, counter		Contrary, control,	

DOUBLE PREFIXES.

Precon,		Preconceive,	
Unpre,		Unprepared,	
Discon,		Disconnect,	
Indis,		Indisposed,	
Miscon,		Misconduct,	
Uncon,		Uncontrollable,	
Recom, recon,		Recommend, reconcile,	
Irrecon,		Irreconcilable,	
Accom, accom,		Accomplish, accountable,	

IRREGULAR PREFIXES.

For, fore,		Forbid, foretell,	
Self,		Selfish, self-control,	
Just,		Justify,	
Circum,		Circumflex,	
Retro, retri,		Retrograde, retribution,	
Repre,		Represent,	

Above and over are represented by a dash above the word or sign following, as: *above the* ; *overthrow* ; and *under* and *below* by a dash beneath; thus: *understand* ; *below him* x

Circle vowels and Pernin "R" reverse circle vowels

As *r* is one of the most frequently occurring consonants, great brevity may be secured by omitting it *generally* after circle vowels, the omission being shown by reversing the position the vowel would naturally occupy. (See page 25.) The *r* sign must be supplied, however, between two circle vowels, and occasionally at other times, wherever uncertainty might result from its omission. When *i* follows *r*, a slight tick separates the two signs.

Trace the circle vowels *below* the horizontals *i*, *d*, *th*, at the beginning of words, and *above* at the ending of words, as in *odd*, *dough*. Trace them *inside* of curved signs on beginning and ending words, as in *ash*, *so*.

Trace them to the *right* of up strokes *l*, *r*, on beginning words, and to the *left* on ending as in *all*, *row*. Trace them to the *left* of *f*, *v*, on beginning words, and to the *left* on ending, as in *of*, *for*.

Trace the circle vowels to the *LEFT* of stems *p*, *b*, *k*, *g*:

At the beginning and ending of words as in *oak*, *go*.

When they occur between the two *vertical* or the two *oblique* consonant stems, as in *pop*, *gag*; also when *preceded* by an oblique and *followed* by a vertical as *cap*, *cope*.

VOWEL SIGNS AND DIPHTHONGS.

ah o as in <i>ah</i> .	ē u as in <i>eat</i> .
aw o as in <i>aught</i> .	ë a as in <i>ebb</i> .
o o as in <i>oak</i> .	ī i as in <i>ill</i> .
oo, w / as in <i>oove</i> , <i>will</i> .	ī / as in <i>ire</i> .
ū u as in <i>youth</i> .	ow o as in <i>owl</i> .
uh \ as in <i>up</i> .	oi o as in <i>oil</i> .
ā c as in <i>aid</i> .	

COMBINATIONS.

an (down) as in <i>man</i> .	em, im \ (down) as in <i>em-</i>
en, in \ (down) as in <i>men</i> .	ber.
on } (up) as in { <i>gone</i> .	om } (up) as in { <i>omber</i> .
un } (up) as in { <i>fun</i> .	um } (up) as in { <i>umpire</i> .
am (down) as in <i>ample</i> .	

Perrault Consonants

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CONSONANTS		
LETTERS	SIGNS	EXAMPLES
P		Port <i>p</i> ; pole <i>p</i> ; tap <i>p</i> ; cap <i>p</i> ; pad <i>p</i>
B		Board <i>b</i> ; bowl <i>b</i> ; tab <i>b</i> ; cab <i>b</i> ; bad <i>b</i>
T	—	Toad <i>t</i> ; toll <i>t</i> ; dart <i>t</i> ; coat <i>t</i>
D	—	Doll <i>d</i> ; adopt <i>d</i> ; code <i>d</i> ; bode <i>d</i>
F	\	Foal <i>f</i> ; fault <i>f</i> ; raft <i>f</i> ; fad <i>f</i>
V	\	Valve <i>v</i> ; void <i>v</i> ; vow <i>v</i> ; oval <i>v</i>
K	/	Coal <i>k</i> ; cart <i>k</i> ; coil <i>k</i> ; calf <i>k</i> ; poke <i>k</i>
G	/	Goal <i>g</i> ; gag <i>g</i> ; dog <i>g</i> ; grab <i>g</i> ; god <i>g</i>
L	/	Load <i>l</i> ; low <i>l</i> ; lard <i>l</i> ; loaf <i>l</i> ; tall <i>l</i>
R	/	Road <i>r</i> ; row <i>r</i> ; roar <i>r</i> ; rap <i>r</i> ; far <i>r</i>
M	(	Moan <i>m</i> ; mow <i>m</i> ; dome <i>m</i> ; arm <i>m</i>
N	)	Known <i>n</i> ; no <i>n</i> ; knock <i>n</i> ; gnarl <i>n</i> ; cone <i>n</i>
Gn ing ning J	)	Sing <i>g</i> ; knowing <i>g</i> ; morning <i>g</i> ; sang <i>g</i> ; growing <i>g</i>
Ch	·	Jar <i>ch</i> ; jack <i>ch</i> ; joke <i>ch</i> ; Madge <i>ch</i>
Ch	·	Char <i>ch</i> ; touch <i>ch</i> ; vouch <i>ch</i> ; catch <i>ch</i>
Sh	·	Shown <i>sh</i> ; shore <i>sh</i> ; Pasha <i>sh</i> ; sash <i>sh</i>
Zh	·	Azure <i>zh</i> ; pleasure <i>zh</i> ; vision <i>zh</i>
S	·	Sort <i>s</i> ; sore <i>s</i> ; sauce <i>s</i> ; pass <i>s</i>
Z	·	Zone <i>z</i> ; froze <i>z</i> ; toes <i>z</i>
W	·	Was <i>w</i> ; watch <i>w</i> ; which <i>w</i>
H	·	Home <i>h</i> ; hose <i>h</i> ; hat <i>h</i> ; heat <i>h</i>
Th	·	That <i>th</i> ; broth <i>th</i> ; pathos <i>th</i>

In practice, the dots are omitted.

Perrault combined consonants, circle and orienting vowels

COMBINED - CONSONANTS.		
LETTERS	SIGNS	EXAMPLES
Ds Ts		Trades, debts, its, dismal, sets
Drs Tys		Traders, debtors, eaters, doctors
Sd St		Caused, stop, mast, seized, cast
Str		Dastard, strap, master, sister
Sp		Spoke, speed, crisp, spat
Spr		Spear, spread, sparrow, asperity
Wr		Where, swear, sward, award
Krs		Acres, shakers, dockers, backers
Grs		Diggers, beggars, fingers
Sk		Task, mask, cask, Alaska
Skr		Skirmish, scroll, scratch, scream
Sn		Seen, snow, snore, snipe
Sm		Small, seam, smoke, smith, chasm
Kw		Queer, quick, liquid, equity, qualm
Gw		Linguist, languid, anguish

VOWELS & DIPHTHONGS (1st GROUP)		
LETTERS	SIGNS	EXAMPLES
ā	o	ah; bat; cat; chat; far; sat; shark
ā	o	awe; ball; caught; chalk; fought; shore
ō	o	oh; bowl; coat; chore; fold; shore
ow	o o	how; bow; cow; chowder; fowl; sour
oy	o	ahoy; boy; coil; choice; soil; Roy
2nd GROUP		
ā	o a e i	hay; bale; ape; shade; fate; hair
ē	o e i	hell; bell; ever; shed; fed; bet
ē	o a e i	heal; beal; eve; sheet; feed; beat
ī	o e i	hit; bill; if; chill; fit; bit
3rd GROUP		
ī	,	high; buyer; hire; chide; fight; bite
ū	u	you; bureau; ewer; jute; feud; beauty

Perrault nasal vowels

LETTERS	SIGNS	4th GROUP
ū		ugh; boot; choir; fool; soot
ūh		bud; shod; furl; sod
NASALS - 5th GROUP		
ān		ban; band; banjo; fange; sand
ēn		ben; bend; bench; fence; send
īn		bin; link; pinch; fin; ship
ōn		bun; bunk; bunch; fun; son
COMBINATIONS - 6th GROUP		
ām		bam; jam; cramp; drachm
ēm		ben; gem; tremble; member
īm		bin; jim; rim; nimble
ūm		bun; chum; rum; humble

FIRST LESSON	
1. Perrault-Duployan Stenography has twenty-one vowels:	
āh, āw, ō, ōw, ōi, ā, ē, ēi, ī, īi, ū, ūo, ūh	
ān, ēn, īn, ūn, ām, ēm, īm, ūm	
2. And twenty-two consonants:	
P B; T D; F V; K Gue; L R; M N; Gn-ing-ning; J Ch	
Sh Zh S Z H Th W	
3. As in our latin writing, in Stenography the signs are of three dimensions: let,	
4. The brief sounds are represented by short signs:	
P T F K L N J Sh S	
and the long signs represent long sounds:	
B D V Gue R Gn Ch Zh Z	
5. It is most important to keep the proportions: small signs should not be made too large, nor the large ones too small:	
bode, pat, luck, rud, fat, vat, cat, caught	
6. The consonants are always written from top to bottom.	
7. L & R, only, are written upwards (see rule.2).	
8. Isolated, the consonants are supposed to be followed by the silent vowel E:	
pea, bee, tea, fee, me	
9. Final, they are always supposed to be followed by the silent E:	
pope, bode, cove, package, late, farce, are	

Învățînd tehnica aplicării abrevierilor, veți reuși să scurtați cuvintele, să le simplificați traseul, să faceți eliminări de litere, cuvinte, și cu timpul, să prindeți „din zbor” tot ce auziți.

A abrevia — în scris — înseamnă a nota un cuvînt, un titlu etc. printr-un simbol, printr-o prescurtare. Și în scrierea obișnuită — cînd ne grăbim — folosim abrevieri, de ex.: în loc de pentru scriem pt, anul curent (a.c.), anul trecut (a.t.), anul viitor (a.v.), articol (art.), nostru (ns.) și așa mai departe (ș.a.m.d.).

În stenografie este NEVOIE de un mare număr de abrevieri pentru a dobîndi viteza dorită.

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— Terminațiile: ționar, țional, ționat, ționăm, ționează formează sufixe derivate; dicționar, național, acționat, menționăm, ționează

— Terminațiile: mentar, mentare, mîntare se redau printr-un m stenografic pus deasupra sau la dreapta rădăcinii cuvîntului; documentar înmormîntare

— Terminațiile: anță, ență, ință (onț, unț) se redau prin an, in, on stenografic intenționat scrise cu colț; ambianță, esență

— Terminațiile: escu, ești, ească se redau prin doi e stenografici uniți, care cu deschizătura în

ABREVIEREA SUFIXELOR, A PREFIXELOR ȘI A UNOR GRUPURI FIXE DE SUNETE COMUNE MAI MULTOR CUVINTE UZUALE (cu ajutorul unui punct, unor semne, unor litere)

Abrevieri cu ajutorul unui punct:

— Punctul pus deasupra primei litere a rădăcinii (în cazul de față numim rădăcină partea de cuvînt care nu se abreviază, care rămîne a fi stenografiată integral, după stenografierea prescurtată a prefixelor, a sufixelor sau a altor grupuri de sunete care se întîlnesc în mai multe cuvinte uzuale) abreviază grupurile: trans, tram, tran;

transport

tramvai

trandafir

sus se vor citi escu, în jos ească și la stînga ești, ește; gîndesc, gîndească, gîndești

— Terminațiile: ism, asm se redau printr-un i stenografic pus perpendicular pe ultima consoană a rădăcinii cuvîntului; basm, fantasm, egoism

— Terminațiile: 1. titudine se notează printr-un d stenografic apăsător (atitudine); aptitudine

dine 2. bil se notează printr-un b stenografic apăsător (abil, mobil); 3. grafie, graf, se notează printr-un f stenografic apăsător (fotografie, geograf, fotograf, geograf)

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— Punctul înaintea primei litere a rădăcinii abreviază grupurile: inter, între, întru, într-o, intra (îndru, îndre) prin extindere;

intern, întrec, întreg, îndrumare

— Punctul dedesubtul ultimei litere a rădăcinii abreviază grupurile: tiune, tiune (tie), siune (ziune), (sie) ciune;

moțiune, acțiune, sesiune, relație, pensie

— Punctul la dreapta abreviază grupurile: tiv, siv, ziv (tîve, sîve); motiv(e), operativ (e)

— Punctul deasupra ultimei litere a rădăcinii va

reprezenta terminațiile în lui; vărului

satului

omului

— Punctul deasupra rădăcinii, indiferent unde, abreviază grupurile: tat, tate, tăți (tivitate); mutat, mutați, emotivitate, pătat, pătate

Abrevieri cu ajutorul unor semne, unor litere:

— Terminațiile: mant, ment, mînt se scriu printr-un accent ascuțit pus deasupra rădăcinii cuvîntului, iar terminația minte printr-un accent grav; moment, alarmant, zăcăminte

— Terminațiile: lor, ilor, lelor se redau printr-un r stenografic scris la dreapta: maselor, lalelelor

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— Grupurile: str, zdr și printr-un ct stenografic: st se obțin printr-o liniuță pusă tangent (la începutul, sfîrșitul și mijlocul cuvîntelor) de ex.: (stric, strig)

atest

gust

păstrez

(contrar, control, contract)

— Ex (exa, exo), eteri (exter, extra, extre) se redă printr-un e stenografic; (extern, exterior)

— Circum, circu — se redă printr-un i stenografic; (circulă, circulară)

— Supra, super — se redă printr-un s stenografic pus deasupra cuvîntului; (suprafață, supraom)

— Asupra — se redă printr-un a stenografic pus deasupra cuvîntului; (asupra noastră, asupra voastră)

— Isto se redă printr-un i (sau e) stenografic mai mare la începutul cuvîntului; (istorie)

istorice

— Terminația ist se redă printr-o liniuță perpendiculară așezată pe ultimul semn; (coarist, egoist)

— Contra, contro, contri — se obține

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— În loc de electro, scriem un l stenografic; (electrocuta  Electronica )

— Negăția ne — se redă printr-un n stenografic pus înaintea cuvântului; (nesfârșit  nemijlocit  necaz )

— Nemai — se redă printr-un nm stenografic (nemaiafind  ne-maivăzut )

— Tor (tură, ter, tător) — se redă printr-un t stenografic pus la sfârșitul cuvântului; (dator  natură )

— Sub — se redă printr-un unghi ascuțit pus sub rădăcina cuvântului; (subsol  sub-

scriu  sublinia) 
— Printr-un t stenografic la începutul cuvântului obținem: tra, tre, tri, tro, tru; (trasat  tra-versa )

— Printr-un d stenografic la începutul cuvântului obținem: dra, dre, dru; (dragă  dramă  dresat )

— Printr-un p stenografic la începutul cuvântului se notează: pra, pro, pre, pri, pru; (pradă  grevă )

— Printr-un b stenografic se notează: bra, bri, bro, bru; (brutar  broșat  brigadă )

— Printr-un c stenografic

fic se notează: cre, cra, cro, cru; (creare  creșă  cromat )

— Printr-un g stenografic se notează: gra, gre, gri, gru; (granulă  greșală )

— Printr-un f stenografic se notează: fru, fra, fre, fri, (fri); (fructe,  frină  frapat )

— Printr-un v stenografic se notează: vre, vra; (vreme  vrajă )

— Eliminarea lui r din mijlocul unor cuvinte nu îngreunează citirea lor; (aprobat  agra-mat  oprire )

Semnul + înaintea cuvântului poate fi folosit în cuvinte ca: plusprodus + i.e. plusvaloare + 

Cîteva abrevieri

În STENOGRAFIE fiecare își poate face un număr de abrevieri personale adecvate domeniului respectiv. Important este ca ele să aibă o construcție logică. Ele ușurează munca fizică a mîinii, dar nu trebuie să sporească, cu mult, efortul cerebral la descifrare.

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Unique Romanian arc consonants

		
ce, ci	j	ge, gi
		
s	ș	z

Romanian I

ep, eb, et, ed, ec, eg,
ef, ev, el, er

Pentru a deosebi pe i de e
vom pune un punct:

ip, ib, it, id, ic, ig, if,
iv, il, ir

Romanian Numbers

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Exemple:

900	9̇
9 000	9̇.
9 000 000	9̇.
9 000 000 000	9̇.
230 000	230̇.
560 000	560̇.
500 000 000	5̇.

Fracțiile se scriu astfel:

1	2	1
5	4	3

Numerele multiplicative:

îndoit, întreit,
împătrit,
înzecit, însutit,
înmiit

2	3	4	10	i	1.
---	---	---	----	---	----

Cifrele romane: I, II, III, IV
V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI,
XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI,
XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX etc., le
vom înlocui când steno-
grafiem cu cifrele arabe.

Dacă vrem să scriem 3 la
sută (3%) vom pune un
mic zero deasupra cifrei.
(De ex. 3%, 6%, 8%, 10%)

Dacă vrem să scriem 6
grade, vom pune un mic
zero la dreapta cifrei:
6 grade, 8 grade, 10
grade, 100 grade.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
18, 19, 20

3°	6°	8°	10°
----	----	----	-----

6°	8°	10°	i°
----	----	-----	----

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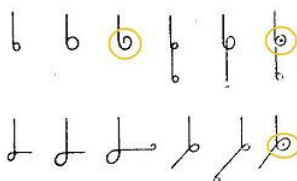
Romanian U

B

ba, bo, bu, baba,
Bob, buba

bat, bot,
Buda, bac,
bagă, buc

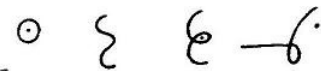
B



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Romanian overlaps, double overlaps, etc.

următor, minim,
maximum, deoarece



de aceea, deocamdată,
din aceasta



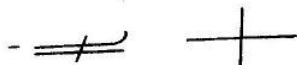
din această cauză, din
cauza aceasta



din multe cauze, din
multiple cauze



din diverse cauze, de-a
lungul și de-a latul



Repetările de numerele
care arată aproximația (la
numerele mari) cum ar fi
sute și sute, mii și mii, mi-
lioane și milioane, mi-
liarde și miliarde se no-
tează prin două puncte în
loc de unul.

sute și si
mii și mi
milioane
miliarde

Numeralele ordinale

al doilea, al treilea,
al zecilea, al o sutălea
se notează printr-o mică
liniuță orizontală

2 —
10 —

Folosind literele alfabe-
tului latin — scris cu mâna
— dar lăsând un spațiu
mai mare între ele și cu-
vintele următoare putem
obține:

parametru,
parametri
plenipotențiar
diametru
diametral opus
lire
ad interim

p
r
D
Dp
L
a

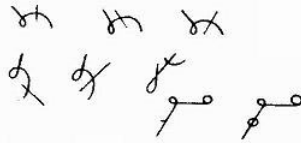
Marea Revoluție
Socialistă din Octombrie
a pune punctul pe i

o
i

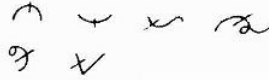
Double mark

Face parte, face față,
face cunoscut:
bun venit, bun găsit,
pur și simplu

radio și televiziune,
radio-amatori



— Se taie cu o linie cuvintele care se repetă. Ex.:
ceea ce, să se, zi de
zi, ceas de ceas
an de an, fel de fel



Romanian U & Ow in overlaps.

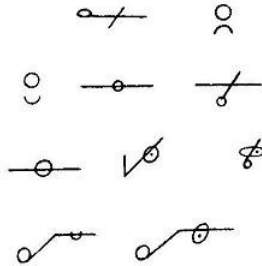
de jur împrejur



a vă aduce la
cunoștință, organizare
organizări, de acord, de
comun acord

de ordin, prin urmare,
ca urmare

ordine de idei, ordinea
următoare



Sloan Letters

VOWELS.

ū	{	ah, as in fāt o	u	{	oo, as in bull o
ä	{	ah, „ fär o	ö	{	óó, „ möve o
ā	{	au, as in fall o	ī	{	ih, as in ít v
ö	{	au, „ nōt o	ě	{	ěh, „ mēt v
ō	{	ō, „ nōte v	ā	{	ā, „ fūte v
ū	{	uh, „ nūt o	ē	{	ee, „ mē v

DIPHTHONGS.

ī, as in iron o small circle and hook } Written in any direction
 ōi, „ ōil o large „ „ } to avoid angles.
 ū, „ tūbe o
 ow, „ owl o Traced, as explained, page 33.

PHONOGRAPHIC ALPHABET.

(As used practically by adults, the dots and tick being omi
 a few days' practice.)

CONSONANT SIGNS.

p	b	s & z ~	s(i)s z ~
k /	g & j /	sh & zh ~	ch ~
f \	v \	w ^	sw ^
t -	d -	st-d ~	s(i)st ~
th -		sm ~	sn ~
l / (up)	r / (up)	kw /	skw & sk
h .		ts / (up)	ds / (up)
m (	m(i)m (	sp - / (up)	sl - / (up)
n)	ng)		

NASAL.

an en in ~ on & un ~ (up)

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

ah	au & ō	uh	oo & ū	ā	ē	ě & ī
o	o	o	o	y	y	o
		ī	ōī	ow		
		o	o	o		

(Traced as explained, pag. 33.)

The following signs are shaded to affix "R," thus:—

pr | br | kr / gr & jr / fr \ vr \ tr — dr — thr —
 lr — (up) rr — (up) wr / swr / str-dr \ s(i)str \
 smr \ snr \ kwr / skwr & skr / trs / (up) drs / (up)
 spr / (up) slr / (up) anr enr inr \ onr & unr / (up)

The vertical and horizontal curves are thickened to prefix "R," thus:—

rm rmm rn rng rs-z rsh & rzh rch
 (()) — — — — —

N.B.—When a vowel (or diphthong) comes between p-r, b-r, w-r, st-r, sp-r, r-s, &c., it is omitted. The above is the only practical Phonetic Alphabet in the world.

Sloan Affixes

contra, contri, contro, counter, are represented by a tick slanted in the opposite direction from "con," placed over the beginning of the outline to which it is prefixed, thus: contradict ↗, contribute ↘, controvert ↖, counteract ↙

acc, ax, ex, &c., are represented by making a tick, then writing the rest of outline through it, so as to form a cross, thus: accident +, axil x, express ⊥ When "r" follows "ex" thicken the tick, thus: exercise ⊥ When "ex" is medial make the part of the word following "x" overlap the part preceding it, thus: mixture ⊥, approximate ⊥, texture ⊥

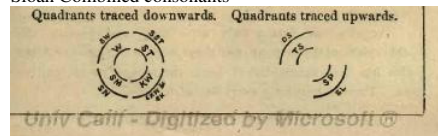
ab, ob, are represented by a dot placed over the beginning of outline to which it is prefixed, thus: abstract ·, observe ·

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des, dis, are represented by a horizontal tick placed over the beginning of the outline to which it is prefixed, thus: despair T, deserve T, disaster T

mes, mis, are represented by a horizontal tick placed underneath the beginning of the outline to which it is prefixed, thus: message 7, mistake 7

Sloan Combined consonants



Sloan Numbers

proper names should be underlined. As figures may be written rapidly, no special signs are given for them. The figure 1 may be used for one, once, first, firstly; 2 for two, twice, second, secondly; 3 for three, thrice, third, thirdly, &c.; 20, twentieth; 30, thirtieth; 80, eightieth, &c., &c. If a line is drawn over figures it denotes hundreds, as 9 which means 900. If a line be drawn through figures it denotes thousands, as 9 which means 9,000. If a line be drawn below figures it denotes millions, as 9 which means 9,000,000. Two or more such abbreviations may be used, as 9 which means 900,000; 9 means 900,000,000; 9 means 900,000,000,000. The first half of a large semicircle may be shaded to prefix "R" and the second portion written light, or vice versa, thus: remember (, resources (, resist (, murmur (, arises (, series or serious (.

The Sloan R rule

12 SLOAN-DEPLOYAN REPORTER.

THIRD LESSON.

"R" RULE.

INITIAL and final vowels may be thickened to affix "r," thus: orb o, art a, hurry u, arid e, store o, order o, earth e, herb h, earl e, boar o, bear e, tear e, seer e, rare a, cheer e. It will be observed, from above examples, that it is necessary to thicken one side of vowel only. With a little practice the student will find he will be able to dispense with the thickening of initial and final vowels, and be able to read with ease. It is only monosyllables that require to be vocalized as above, to show the vowel coming between p x r, b x r, &c. In words of two or more syllables it is not necessary, thus: empire i (representing em, p, vowel, r), restore o (or o, representing r, vowel, s, t, vowel, r). When a vowel is omitted it is very important to fix its *exact position*. Note: When a consonant or nothing follows a thick line there is always a vowel between, and to this rule there are no exceptions; thus: garden a (g, vowel, r, den), burden u (b, vowel, r, den), border o (b, vowel, r, d, vowel, r).

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.

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