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**Title: Proposal to include Duployan Shorthands and Chinook script in UCS**

**Source: Van Anderson**

**Status: For submission to UTC.**

**Action: For review by UTC and community. Comments to [Van Anderson](#)**

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**Discussion list: [Chinook in the UCS](#)**

**L2/10-159**

## Historical Overview of the Duployéan and adaptations

The Duployéan shorthands and Chinook script are used as a secondary shorthand for writing French, English, German, Spanish, Rumanian, and as an alternate primary script for several first nations' languages of interior British Columbia, including the Chinook Jargon, Okanagan, Lilloet, Shushwap, and North Thompson. The original Duployéan shorthand was invented by Emile Duployé, published in 1860, as a stenographic shorthand for French. It was one of the two most commonly used shorthand systems in France, being more popular in southern France and adjacent French speaking areas of other countries. Adaptations of Duployéan were developed for the representation of English, German, Spanish, and Rumanian. The basic inventory of consonant and vowel signs - all in the first two columns of the allocation - have been augmented over the years to provide more efficient shorthands for these languages and to adapt it to the phonologies of these languages and the languages using Chinook writing. There currently exists no formal encoding, in any context, for the representation of the Duployan or Chinook. Indeed, the submission of the Duployan Shorthands and Chinook script to the [Unicode Consortium](#) has necessitated the creation, from scratch, of the first Duployéan/Chinook font, and the allocation is based solely on the internal logic and historical usage of the script.

The Chinook script was an adaptation and augmentation of the Duployéan shorthand by fr. Jean Marie Raphael LeJeune, used for writing the Chinook Jargon and other languages of 19th c. interior British Columbia. Its original use and greatest surviving attestation is from the run of the *Kamloops Wawa*, a (mostly) Chinook Jargon newsletter of the Catholic diocese of Kamloops, British Columbia, published 1891-1923. At the time, the Chinook Jargon pidgin was widely spoken from SE Alaska to northern California, from the Pacific to the Rockies, and sporadically outside this area. Although the Chinook Jargon was the lingua franca in many communities of the Pacific Northwest, it was generally a spoken, rather than written language. Most attempts at documentation used the Latin script to approximate Jargon phonology, and indeed, dictionaries of the Chinook Jargon are still readily available in these Latinate orthographies. In contrast, the archives of the *Kamloops Wawa*, written in Chinook, includes a considerable dictionary, but also constitutes an unparalleled 3+ decade corpus of Chinook Jargon usage during the height of its spread and utility. The Chinook Script makes use of the basic Duployéan inventory, with the addition of several derived letterforms and compound letters.

In 1984, the "Students' Practical Encyclopedia" (*Enciclopedia practică a copiilor*) was published in Romania, containing the "Curs de Stenografie" by Margareta Sfințescu. This shorthand was an adaptation of the Duployéan for Romanian, using a few of the Chinook and Duployan shorthand compound letters as basic letterforms, and several basic vowel forms with diacritics. It also makes use of a "doubling mark" to indicate a general duplication of a word or phonemic form.

The Pernin shorthand was first published by Helen M. Pernin as "Pernin's Universal Phonography" no later than 1882. There is an alternate version of the Pernin shorthand published as "Pernin's Practical Reporter", that has different affixes. The next year, John Mathew Sloan published the competing Sloan-Duployan method, which was expanded in 1918, when Denis R. Perrault published the Perrault-Duployan system. All three of the above, being the main English adaptations of Duployan, enjoyed some popularity, but never attained the reach of the Pitman or Gregg shorthands. All three systems share many characters with Chinook and each other. The most significant anomalies of these systems are the invariant vowel signs in Pernin, the quarter-circle combined consonants, shared between the systems but with differing values, the extensive use of vowel diacritics in Sloan, and heavy shading of letters - like voiced consonants in Pitman-based systems - to indicate "r" flavored letters in Sloan.

**Unsupported orthographies.** Currently, materials are unavailable to attempt including Carl Brandt's English Duployéan adaptation or George Galloway's extension of the Sloan-Duployan in the current encoding. Similarly, documentation of the adaptations of Duployéan to German and Spanish are unavailable, so complete support for these orthographies is probably not offered in the current allocation. Allocation space has been set aside to reasonably accomodate extensions for some of these extensions of the Duployéan script.

## Typology

Duployéan is, at its core, an alphabetic (consonant & vowel) stenographic (single stroke line & curve) writing system (cf. Pitman shorthand, a stenographic abjad ). It classifies under the geometric shorthands, in that the model letterforms are generally based on circles and lines (cf. Gregg's elliptical shorthand). In general, there is a visual and functional distinction between consonants, which are based either on lines or large semi-circles and have invariable orientation, ie consonants do not rotate to match with surrounding letters; and the vowels, which are generally based on circles, quarter arcs, and small semi-circles, and almost always reorient based on adjacent characters (exceptions lie in the Pernin vowels). It is an LTR script, proceeding down the page in lines like most modern Western scripts, although individual letters may have strokes right-to-left and rising.

## Script Structure

The core repertoire of the Duployéan writing contains several classes of letters, differentiated primarily by visual form and stroke direction, and nominally by phonetic value. Letter classes include the line and arc consonants (9 varieties total), circle vowels (A and O vowels), nasal vowels, and orienting vowels (U/Eu, I/E). In addition, the Chinook writing contains the spacing letters H and X, compound consonants, W-vowels, and one known logograph. The extended Duployéan shorthand includes four other letter classes, the complex letters (multisyllabic symbols, but just consonant forms), and high, low, and connecting terminals for common word endings. The Romanian stenography, Pernin, Perrault, and Sloan orthographies add a few letters or letter forms, and several combined letters. Since the Duployéan was originally developed as a shorthand system, strings of letters are joined together cursively into words in Duployéan, Romanian, Pernin, Perrault, and Sloan, or nominally syllabic units in Chinook - usually with a single circle vowel for each unit. Most "core" letters have related variant forms, including the addition of ancillary dots and crosses, large size variants, and the compounding of vowels. The original Duployéan and its offshoots all encourage overlapping for initialisms and abbreviations and many prescribe overlaps and alternate text flow for some morphemes or phonemes.



	1BC0	1BC1	1BC2	1BC3	1BC4	1BC5	1BC6	1BC7	1BC8	1BC9	1BCF	2E3
0	18C00	18C10	18C20	18C30	18C40	18C50	18C60	18C70	18C80	18C90	18CF0	
1	18C01	18C11	18C21	18C31	18C41	18C51	18C61	18C71	18C81	18C91	18CF1	
2	18C02	18C12	18C22	18C32	18C42	18C52	18C62	18C72	18C82	18C92	18CF2	
3	18C03	18C13	18C23	18C33	18C43	18C53	18C63	18C73	18C83	18C93	18CF3	
4	18C04	18C14	18C24	18C34	18C44	18C54	18C64	18C74	18C84	18C94	18CF4	
5	18C05	18C15	18C25	18C35	18C45	18C55	18C65	18C75	18C85	18C95	18CF5	
6	18C06	18C16	18C26	18C36	18C46	18C56	18C66	18C76	18C86	18C96	18CF6	
7	18C07	18C17	18C27	18C37	18C47	18C57	18C67	18C77	18C87	18C97	18CF7	
8	18C08	18C18	18C28	18C38	18C48	18C58	18C68	18C78	18C88	18C98	18CF8	
9	18C09	18C19	18C29	18C39	18C49	18C59	18C69	18C79	18C89	18C99	18CF9	
A	18C0A	18C1A	18C2A	18C3A	18C4A	18C5A	18C6A	18C7A	18C8A	18C9A	18CFA	
B	18C0B	18C1B	18C2B	18C3B	18C4B	18C5B	18C6B	18C7B	18C8B	18C9B	18CFB	
C	18C0C	18C1C	18C2C	18C3C	18C4C	18C5C	18C6C	18C7C	18C8C	18C9C	18CFC	2E3C
D	18C0D	18C1D	18C2D	18C3D	18C4D	18C5D	18C6D	18C7D	18C8D	18C9D	18CFD	
E	18C0E	18C1E	18C2E	18C3E	18C4E	18C5E	18C6E	18C7E	18C8E	18C9E	18CFE	
F	18C0F	18C1F	18C2F	18C3F	18C4F	18C5F	18C6F	18C7F	18C8F	18C9F	18CFF	

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### Character and Block List

#### Supplemental Punctuation 2E00-2E7F

2E00..2E3B;Existing Allocation  
 2E3C;STENOGRAPHIC PERIOD;Po;0;N;;;;;N;;;;;

#### Duployan Shorthands and Chinook 1BC00-1BC9F

1BC00..1BC9F; DUPLOYAN SHORTHANDS AND CHINOOK  
 1BC00;DUPLOYAN LETTER H;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC01;DUPLOYAN LETTER P;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC02;DUPLOYAN LETTER T;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC03;DUPLOYAN LETTER F;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC04;DUPLOYAN LETTER K;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC05;DUPLOYAN LETTER L;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC06;DUPLOYAN LETTER M;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC07;DUPLOYAN LETTER N;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC08;DUPLOYAN LETTER J;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC09;DUPLOYAN LETTER S;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC0A;DUPLOYAN LETTER O;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC0B;DUPLOYAN LETTER A;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC0C;DUPLOYAN LETTER I;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC0D;DUPLOYAN LETTER U;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC0E;DUPLOYAN LETTER OU;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC0F;DUPLOYAN LETTER OW;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC10;DUPLOYAN LETTER X;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC11;DUPLOYAN LETTER B;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC12;DUPLOYAN LETTER D;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC13;DUPLOYAN LETTER V;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC14;DUPLOYAN LETTER G;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC15;DUPLOYAN LETTER R;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC16;DUPLOYAN LETTER VOCALIC W;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC18;DUPLOYAN LETTER NASAL L;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC19;DUPLOYAN LETTER NASAL U;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC1A;DUPLOYAN LETTER NASAL O;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC1B;DUPLOYAN LETTER NASAL A;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC1C;DUPLOYAN LETTER E;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC1D;DUPLOYAN LETTER EU;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC1E;DUPLOYAN LETTER ROMANIAN R;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC1F;DUPLOYAN LETTER ROMANIAN U;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC20;DUPLOYAN LETTER U;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC21;DUPLOYAN LETTER P;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC22;DUPLOYAN LETTER D;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC23;DUPLOYAN LETTER F;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC24;DUPLOYAN LETTER K;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC25;DUPLOYAN LETTER R;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC26;DUPLOYAN LETTER M;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC27;DUPLOYAN LETTER N;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC28;DUPLOYAN LETTER J;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;

1BC48;DUPLOYAN LETTER J S WITH DOT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC49;DUPLOYAN LETTER S WITH DOT BELOW;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC4A;DUPLOYAN LETTER SHORT I;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC4B;DUPLOYAN LETTER EE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC4C;DUPLOYAN LETTER IB;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC4D;DUPLOYAN LETTER UI;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC4E;DUPLOYAN LETTER YE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC4F;DUPLOYAN DOUBLE MARK;Mn;L;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC50;DUPLOYAN AFFIX LOW ARROW;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC51;DUPLOYAN AFFIX ATTACHED TANGENT HOOK;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC52;DUPLOYAN AFFIX ATTACHED LTR SECANT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC55;DUPLOYAN LETTER J WITH DOTS INSIDE AND ABOVE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC56;DUPLOYAN LETTER M WITH DOT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC57;DUPLOYAN LETTER N WITH DOT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC58;DUPLOYAN LETTER J WITH DOT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC59;DUPLOYAN LETTER S WITH DOT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC5A;DUPLOYAN LETTER WO;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC5B;DUPLOYAN LETTER HA;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC5C;DUPLOYAN LETTER WI;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC5D;DUPLOYAN LETTER WEI;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC5F;DUPLOYAN LETTER WOW;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC60;DUPLOYAN LETTER XW;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC61;DUPLOYAN LETTER TH;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC62;DUPLOYAN LETTER DH;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC63;DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN DH;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC66;DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN J;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC67;DUPLOYAN LETTER KK;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC68;DUPLOYAN LETTER HL;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC69;DUPLOYAN LETTER LB;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC6A;DUPLOYAN LETTER RH;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC6E;DUPLOYAN SIGN O WITH CROSS;So;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC6F;DUPLOYAN PUNCTUATION CHINOOK FULL STOP;Po;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC70;DUPLOYAN LETTER W;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC71;DUPLOYAN LETTER LONG U;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC72;DUPLOYAN LETTER UB;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC73;DUPLOYAN LETTER OOH;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC74;DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN U;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC75;DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN OW;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC76;DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN EH;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC77;DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN EE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC78;DUPLOYAN LETTER LONG I;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC7A;DUPLOYAN LETTER PERMIN AM;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC7B;DUPLOYAN LETTER PERMIN AN;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC7C;DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN AN;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC7D;DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN EN;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC7E;DUPLOYAN LETTER SLOAN ON;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC7F;DUPLOYAN COMBINING R;Mn;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC80;DUPLOYAN AFFIX LOW VERTICAL SECANT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC81;DUPLOYAN AFFIX MID VERTICAL SECANT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC82;DUPLOYAN AFFIX HIGH VERTICAL SECANT;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC83;DUPLOYAN AFFIX HIGH LONG GRAVE;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;  
 1BC84;DUPLOYAN AFFIX HIGH VERTICAL;Lo;0;L;;;;;N;;;;;





## Principles of the Duployan Shorthands and Chinook scripts

**Rendering Duployan Characters.** Duployan characters, like characters in most shorthand scripts, can cursively connect, combine, and change shape depending on their context. Its appearance is affected by its ordering with respect to other characters, the font used to render the character, and the application or system environment. These variables can cause the appearance of Duployan and Chinook characters to differ from their nominal glyphs (used in the code charts). Duployan and Chinook characters are classified as default joining, except for the high and low affixes and where otherwise noted in the chart. Characters marked as non-joining, and any characters from other blocks, except the Zero Width Joiner (U+200D) and the Shorthand Controls (U+xF0-U+xF2), are non-joining to Duployan and Chinook characters by default.

**Invariant letters.** The majority of characters in the Duployan shorthands and Chinook scripts are invariant. They have a static shape, orientation, and stroke direction, and the set of invariant characters is almost completely contiguous with the consonants. Each invariant has a size (small, medium, large), a shape (lines, half and quarter arcs), a static orientation, an inherent stroke direction, and many have derived and compound variants with markings (crosses or dots). They will usually cursively connect (end of preceding character's stroke to beginning of next) to the preceding and following characters, but can also overlap with a following character through the use of shorthand controls. A few invariant letters and all of the high and low affixes are classified as *non-joining characters* that interact typographically with adjacent characters like a word or text break, and do not have a stroke direction.

It can be assumed in the following that the letters D, D-S, TH, and DH have the same cursive, overlapping, and other connecting properties as the character on which it is based, ie T. Likewise, variations of N - N-S, N-M, N-M-S, and Ng - connect like an N, and so on. The invariants can be generally classified as *P-type* (N-S stroke direction), *T-type* (W-E), *F-type* (NW-SE), *K-type* (NE-SW), *L-type* (SW-NE), *M-type* (N-S, crescent shaped), *N-type* (N-S, crescent), *J-type* (W-E, crescent), and *S-types* (W-E, crescent), and combined consonants (see code chart). Furthermore, the P,T,F,K, and L—collectively constitute the *Line consonants*, and the M,N,J, and S—types, as well as the combined consonants, are *arc consonants*.

**Orienting characters.** Many vowel letters have a consistent shape, but rotate to align with the preceding character and mirror to allow the following character to attach without crossing the vowel or preceding character. When adjacent a non-joining character, or a joining character that allows either orientation, these orienting vowels will rotate to align with the adjacent joining character, and mirror right/up or left/down based on their identity as a *primary orienting* or *secondary orienting* vowel. Likewise, when adjacent two similar type characters, they will align with the preceding character and mirror according to their orientation. Primary orientation indicates an affinity for proceeding towards the right, and down when ambiguous. Conversely, secondary orientation is left/up. Many orienting vowels come in pairs, with opposite orientations but the same shape.

**Table 1: Comparison of Primary and Secondary Orienting Vowels**

Primary (right/up) Orienting Vowels-	Secondary (left/down) Orienting Vowels -

Related to the orienting vowels and invariant letters are the attached affixes. Many of these, noted in the charts with "dots [to] show position on and relative orientation to base glyph", act as spacing and non-spacing marks that do not effect joining of adjacent characters. Some, noted in the charts with "dots [to] show position on base glyph", are non-spacing invariant marks.

**Circle vowels.** The most commonly encountered vowel letters are classified as circle vowels. These vowels connect to preceding and following characters, with the adjacent characters entering the circle vowel at a tangent, and most (except Ou U+x0E) exiting the vowel shape at a tangent. The circle vowels will take partial contextual forms, allowing the adjacent characters to cross, thus implicitly completing the circular form of the vowel.

Circle vowels not preceded by a joining letter have a clockwise stroke direction before line consonants and will lie inside the arc of an arc consonant. Circle vowels not followed by a joining character will again sit inside the arc of an arc consonant, as if followed by a T-type if following a line consonant, and above the end of a T-type consonant. Circle vowels adjacent two line consonants will lie outside the angle created by the intersection of the two lines. When adjacent same type line consonants, they will again lie as if followed by a T-type. When adjacent an arc consonant and another invariant, the circle vowel will follow the angle rule as given above, and when the adjacent characters do not present an angle, the circle vowel will lie in the same position as if not followed by a joining character.

The Duployan Letter Sloan Ow (U+x75) and, in the Pernin orthography, a discretionary ligature form of a circle vowel followed by L (U+x05) are classified as *reverse circle vowels*. These reverse circle vowels are opposite a regular circle vowel, ie they have a withershins stroke direction, will lie outside of arc vowels, inside the angle of two line consonants, &c.

**Table 2: Circle Vowels and Reverse Circle Vowels**

Circle Vowels	Reverse Circle Vowels

**Nasal vowels** are the most diverse characters in terms of their visual representation. A fully implemented typeface will allow for three different orthography-specific renderings of the four basic nasal vowels (U+x18-U+x1B). When adjacent two consonants, the nasal vowels will render as a diacritic outside the angle of the adjacent characters, following the rules for circle vowels adjacent two characters, above. When followed by ZWJ (U+200D) + a joining character or any non-joining character, the nasal vowel will render as a primary or secondary orienting vowel, connected to the preceding joining character. Likewise, when following a joining character + ZWJ (U+200D), the nasal vowel will render as a primary or secondary orienting vowel, connected to the following joining character. The Duployan Letter Vocalic M (U+x16) is always a primary orienting vowel. When bracketed by Zero Width Joiners, nasal vowels will render as combining invariant characters as per the nominal glyph images. ZWNJ (U+200C) can be used when the orienting or invariant nasal vowel is not to be connected to an adjacent joining character. The Pernin and Sloan nasal vowels (U+x7A-U+x7E) are always invariant. The orthography of the Romanian stenography uses the two U arc vowels (U+x0D, U+x1D) as nasals, however the Romanian stenography treats nasals as orienting vowels, and no marking is needed for proper rendering.

**Table 3: Nasal Vowels**



\ + ʀ + <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">ZW J</span> + -	→	↘	<b>F + An<sub>j</sub> + T</b>
\ + ʀ + <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">ZW NJ</span> + -	→	↘-	<b>F + An<sub>nj</sub> + T</b>
\ + ʁ + <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">ZW NJ</span> + -	→	↘-	<b>F + On<sub>nj</sub> + T</b>
- + <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">ZW J</span> + ʀ + -	→	↗	<b>T + <sub>j</sub>An + T</b>
- + <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">ZW J</span> + ʁ + -	→	↗	<b>T + <sub>j</sub>On + T</b>
\ + <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">ZW J</span> + ʀ + <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">ZW J</span> + -	→	↘	<b>F + An<sub>i</sub> + T</b>

P.S. The logic behind the prescribed use of ZWJ/ZWNJ is that it deprives the surrounding context from the nasal vowel. They could be replaced by any non-joining character and result in the same rendering of the nasal. The Joiner/Non-Joiner choice merely defines whether the adjacent characters will cursively attach or not.

**Compound vowels.** The default rendering of compound vowel sequences depends on the nature of the vowels involved. Most orthographies prefer a new character to the compounding of circle vowels - Duployan letters AOU, OA, and the Compound W vowels, though see ligatures, below for exceptions in Romanian. However, compounding that represents each member is regularly encountered in sequences involving orienting vowels combined with a circle vowel or other orienting vowels. As a rule, circle vowels act as if an adjacent orienting vowel were a line consonant whose orientation is determined by the adjacent joining character. The entire sequence should be rendered as if it were an orienting vowel, although advantage can be taken of an initial or final circle vowel sharing the adjacent joiner. These vowel sequences have primary or secondary orientation determined usually by the first character of the sequence, but the last character when not preceded by a joining character. When the compound sequence is not adjacent any joining characters, default rendering is along a horizontal mid-line.

**Table 4: Compound vowels**

◦ + ◡	→	σ	<b>A + I</b>
◦ + ◣	→	α	<b>A + E</b>
◦ + ◡ + -	→	σ-	<b>A + I + T</b>
◦ + ◣ + -	→	ε-	<b>A + E + T</b>
◡ + ◦ + -	→	ε	<b>I + A + T</b>
l + ◦ + ◡	→	d	<b>P + A + I</b>
l + ◦ + ◡ + -	→	d-	<b>P + A + I + T</b>
l + ◦ + ◡ + (	→	( <sup>b</sup>	<b>P + A + I + M</b>
◣ + ◡	→	ς	<b>E + I</b>
◡ + ◣	→	~	<b>I + E</b>
○ + ◡	→	σ	<b>O + I</b>

**Ligatures, Allographs, and Alternates.** Ligaturing behaviour is fairly limited in the Duployan orthographies, especially in comparison with other cursive scripts like Arabic and Devanagari. Most ligatures found are discretionary, but can be requested in plain text by the use of Zero Width Joiner (U+200D). Unless indicated otherwise, the default is to not render the ligatures and allographs of character sequences.

The first discretionary ligature is found in the Pernin orthography whenever a circle vowel precedes the Pernin R (Duployan letter L, U+x05), and is NOT followed by another circle vowel. The ligature form is an identically sized reverse circle vowel (see Circle Vowels, above). Similarly, in the Sloan orthography, an initial circle vowel preceded by an R (U+x15) will render as a reverse circle vowel.

Pernin also makes use of ligatures for repeated consonants, formed by reducing the second consonant to a small blot (in writing, caused by increasing pen or pencil pressure) at the end of the first character's stroke. This applies to both identical and similar consonants, with the first consonant represented by its full form, eg. T+T = T+D = T+Th = T+Dot.

Pernin prescribes a "slight upward tick inclining to the left" for an L (U+x05, Pernin R) following R (U+x15, Pernin L), and one "to the right" for an R after L. This upward tick can also sometimes be found, only at word end, following other consonants. These ticks should be treated as a discretionary contextual variant of the Duployan Letter L and the Duployan Letter R.

Most orthographies have some means of indicating the junction of two same type line consonants. Usually, this comes in the form of a slight ( $\leq$  line width) jog at the intersection, a short cross-tick at the intersection of the characters, or an angle change of L/R characters. Default rendering is the jog.

The Duployan Letter W (U+x70) is the most variable letter in the Duployan scripts. In the Sloan and Perrault orthographies, it is a full quarter arc, written NE-SW, 12 o'clock to 9 o'clock. On the other hand, in Pernin, it is closer to a one-sixth arc, starting closer to the 11 o'clock position, though still roughly the same length arc (larger diameter) than the Sloan/Perrault variety. Following K and G (U+x04, U+x14), the Duployan Letter W can take the form of a hook - Perrault tending a bit more wave-like than Pernin. Sloan prescribes other characters for K/G+W. The Pernin variant of W can be accessed in plain text by the use of the variation sequence W + VS1 (U+x70 + U+FE00).

In Chinook usage, the letters M, N, J, and S (U+x06 - U+x09) can be used as numbers (see numbers below) and when they do so, they generally appear smaller than their normal sized "letter" forms. These variants can be specified, again, by the variation sequence M/N/J/S + VS1 (U+x06/7/8/9 + U+FE00).






The Romanian orthography prescribes contextual forms for the Romanian U character (U+x1F). The nominal form given in the code charts is for isolated, initial, and final contexts. When medial, it takes the form of Duployan Letter Ow (U+x0F). Romanian also prescribes a ligature for compound vowels containing Romanian U. When initial or final, the sequence O + Romanian U (U+x0A + U+x1F) takes the form of an elongated, oval shaped, plain circle vowel. Compounded with other vowels, Romanian U can appear in diminished form, as a sort of tail. Medially, A or O + Romanian U (U+x0A/U+x0B + U+x1F) will sit on opposite sides of the intersection of the two adjacent joining characters - Romanian U again appearing like Ow.

Romanian also prescribes a ligated form of the vowel sequence O + A (U+x0A + U+x0B) that is visually identical to the letter Wa (U+x5B).

Lastly, the Sloan Combining R (U+x7F) does not have a visual form of its own, but should cause the previous character to be rendered as a thick variant. The Duployan Letter R (U+x15) can not substitute a ligature behavior for the Sloan Combining R. This is mandatory default rendering behaviour.

**Table 5: Ligatures, Allographs, & Alternates**  
Discretionary features

+	→		<b>B + P-type</b>
/ + /	→	/	<b>R + L</b>
/ + /	→	/	<b>L + R</b>
- + /	→	┘	<b>T + L</b>
<b>Default and obligatory features</b>			
⌒ + VS1	→	⌒	<b>W variant</b>
( + VS1	→	⊂	<b>M variant</b>
) + VS1	→	⊃	<b>N variant</b>
⌒ + VS1	→	⌒	<b>J variant</b>
⌒ + VS1	→	⌒	<b>S variant</b>
/ + ⌒	→	ℓ	<b>K + W</b>
+ G + -	→	⌚	<b>P + Rom U + T</b>
+ O + G	→	⌚	<b>B + O + Rom U</b>
+ • + G + -	→	⌚	<b>B + O + Rom U + D</b>
+ • + G	→	⌚	<b>B + A + Rom U</b>

+ o + G + —	→		<b>B + A + Rom U + D</b>
+ c + o + G	→		<b>B + I + A + Rom U</b>
— + —	→		<b>T + D</b>
+ o + o	→		<b>B + O + A</b>
\ + <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">r</span> + o	→		<b>F<sub>R</sub> + A</b>

**Joined text.** The most common form of character interaction is that of the cursive connection. The termination of a character stroke leads directly into the beginning of the next character. Vowel signs follow the dynamic shaping discussed above, but fundamentally are the same as other joining characters, joining at a tangent to adjacent characters. Non-joining characters - any character from other scripts, and those found in Duployan - have a small intervening space, as with standard alphabetic writing.

**Unjoined text.** The Duployan script has a cursive conjoining property similar to Arabic (without the positional forms) that is effected by the use of the Zero Width Non-Joiner (ZWNJ, U+200C). ZWNJ encodes a break within a word, turning an otherwise joining character into a non-joining character. This break is usually only found at nominally syllabic boundaries in Chinook texts, and in the Duployan shorthands where a separated letter or letters indicates an affix. This break is smaller than a word space, in some instances involving negative kerning, and is not a word break. ZWNJ and Zero Width Joiner (U+200D) will also change the behaviour of the nasal vowels (see nasal vowels, above). The only letters with positional forms needing ZWJ are Romanian U and its compounds - bracketing with two ZWJ, or with a cursive consonant and ZWJ to display the medial form in isolate or initial/final position.

**Overlapping text.** The use of overlapping letters to indicate abbreviations and initialisms is found in many systems of shorthand. As such, the current proposal includes allocations for a separate block containing shorthand control characters, which are placed between shorthand characters with non-default text flow. Included are two overlap control characters: the first (U+xF0) indicating a single *letter overlap*, with the text continuing to flow as if that overlapping character did not exist, and the second (U+xF1) indicating a *word overlap* where the text flow proceeds from the overlapping character. This behaviour seems to be limited to consonants being overlapped by consonants, circle vowels, or orienting vowels. In the Pernin Reporters' orthography, the word overlap + Zero Width Space (U+xF1 + U+200B) indicates a contracted word ending, with the following word written over the preceding to signal an omitted vowel.

The overlapping behavior in Duployan shorthands and Chinook is fairly straightforward: for two line consonants, two arc consonants, or a vowel overlapping any consonant, the two characters overlap at approximately 3/5 along the stroke of the first consonant and 2/5 along the stroke of a second character. For arc consonants and line consonants overlapping, the arc consonant is split into the first and second half of the arc, an arc overlapping a line taking place in the first half of the arc, line over arc on the second half. The line consonant will overlap the arc at a perpendicular angle, or as close as possible, never beyond the middle of the arc, nor past an end.

It is unknown if or how M-type and N-type or J-type and S-type would overlap each other until such a time as examples of this occurrence are documented. Default rendering should indicate the overlap in some way, either preserving control characters, or through an offset. Same type line consonants also will not overlap, necessitating similar default rendering: L-type and K-type consonants will not overlap each other, as well, due to their similar angle.






As indicated above, the flow of text continues either with the first character in the case of U+xF0, or with the second in the case of U+xF1. An overlapping letter can also take another overlapping letter before returning the text flow back to the original text flow. Also, in the Romanian shorthand, long line consonants (U+x11-U+x15) can take two overlapping characters, indicated by two Letter-Overlap control characters (U+xF0 + U+xF0) followed by the two overlapping characters. With double overlaps, the first overlapping character overlaps at approximately 1/3 of the stroke length of the base character, the second at ~ 2/3.

**Under text.** The Romanian shorthand prescribes that a certain set of word endings be indicated by letters following not in the default direction of text flow - to the right, but below the word. Likewise, the Sloan-Duployan and Pernin methods prescribe contracted word endings, wherein the next word is started low, to signal the dropped sound at the end of the previous word. As such, a shorthand control has been defined (U+xF2) that indicates a following character should be rendered below the previous character, with any subsequent joined characters proceeding relative to the lowered glyph. At word boundaries, this causes the next word (or stenographic period) to be lowered. Because the lowering is a part of the previous word, the lowered word boundary should be indicated by the shorthand control down, followed by Zero Width Space (and the next word) or period (xF2 + U+200B/U+2E3C?).

**Over text.** The Sloan-Duployan and Pernin methods also prescribe contracted word endings, where the next word is started high, signaling the dropped sound. A shorthand control has been defined (U+xF3) to indicate a following word (or stenographic period) to be lowered. Even though the up control is only found at word boundaries, this boundary form should still be indicated by the shorthand control up, followed by Zero Width Space (and the next word) or period (xF3 + U+200B/U+2E3C?).

**Tight text.** The last form of contracted words in Sloan-Duployan and Pernin are the tight word space, with the two words even. These should be indicated by a Thin Space (U+2009) between the contracted word and the following word.

**Table 6: Text flow**

<b>Joined Text</b>			
+  + •	→		<b>PJH</b>
— + / + †	→		<b>DKX</b>
<b>Unjoined Text</b>			
+ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">ZWNJ</span> +  + <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">ZWNJ</span> + •	→	 •	<b>P.J.H</b>
— + <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">ZWNJ</span> + / + <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px;">ZWNJ</span> + †	→	— / †	<b>D.K.X</b>

I-\// + ☒ + ∪

∪ + ☒ + I-\//

| + ☒ + /

- + ☒ + /

\ + ☒ + -

/ + ☒ + |


/ + ☒ + \

( + ☒ + (

( + ☒ + ∪

( + ☒ + ∩


Letter Overlaps

→ 


Line<sub>X</sub>S

→ 


S<sub>X</sub>Line

→ 


B<sub>X</sub>R

→ 


D<sub>X</sub>G

→ 


V<sub>X</sub>D

→ 


G<sub>X</sub>B

→ 


R<sub>X</sub>V

→ 

M<sub>X</sub>M

→ 


M<sub>X</sub>S

→ 

M<sub>X</sub>J

Word & Double Overlaps


\ + • + - + ☒

→ 

KAT<sub>X+</sub>KAT


+ \ + • + -

∪ + ☒ + | + ☒ + ∩

→ 

S<sub>X</sub>B<sub>X</sub>J


- + ☒ + ☒ + • + / + ∩

→ 

D<sub>XX</sub>(A + K) + Un


Under affixes

- + ∩ + / + ☒ + )

→ 

DIK<sub>-N</sub>


( + ∩ + ☒ + ∪ + •

→ 

MIn<sub>-SA</sub>

Under word


- + ☒ + ZWSP + -

→ 

D<sub>-T</sub>

Over word

| + ☒ + ZWSP + ∩

→ 

B<sub>+\_le</sub>



**Combining diacritical marks on vowels.** Duployéan orthographies use combining diacritical marks on vowel characters. These diacritics include acute, grave, breve, macron, under macron, over dot, under dot, diaeresis, under diaeresis, &c. They can appear on orienting vowels, circle vowels, and nasal vowels (On, and An). Although there are several precomposed vowel letters with diacritics included in the allocation, these are not decomposable as a combining sequence, as the diacritic marks change position along with their "base" orienting vowel. Combining diacritics indicate vowels with diacritics that consistently appear above or below the base character, no matter the context.

**Affixes.** Except for Chinook, every Duployan orthography makes extensive use of a set of marks and letters to symbolize lexical affixes. First, the high and low Duployan affixes (U+x2a-2f, U+x3a-3e, U+x50, U+x83, U+x93) act much like spacing characters - the marks are written above or below the beginning or final letter of a word, but have an advance width so successive affixes can be agglutinated.

Second, the attached affixes (U+x40, x41, x44, etc.) are the affixes that touch or cross the first or last letter of a word (again for prefixes or suffixes), with the location of crossing (and touching if not evident) symbolized by a dotted line in the charts. The character names list specifies if the character rotates to complement the angle of the base letter, or is consistent. An attached affix will always attach to a letter, never to a high or low affix, unless explicitly called for with ZWJ (U+200D). Since affixes are encoded logically, the displayed order of attached and unattached affixes may be different from the encoded order.

Third, some orthographies use letters or sequences of letters to indicate affixes, some of which appear similar to the high or low affix signs. As a rule, signs that are similar to a letter, but unmotivated - that is, they don't symbolize a sound of the affix - or if a high and low pair is found in the orthography, they are symbolized by affix signs, not letters. Signs that are motivated and aren't paired high/low should be represented by a letter, often separated by ZWNJ (U+200C) from the root, whether the affix usually appears lower or higher than the adjacent character or not. Some affixes should use the Shorthand Control Word Overlap (U+xF1) when appropriate. The Shorthand Control Letter Overlap (U+xF0) should never be used to combine an affix to its root - even if the root is a single character - because the word continues through from the affix to the root.

In the Sloan orthography, successive high and low affixes or letters-as-affix and high/low affixes are written joined together. These compound affixes always position like the first high or low affix in the compound. It is encoded as affix 1 + ZWJ + affix 2, whether it is affix sign + affix sign or letter + affix sign. Letter + letter affixes do not need to be joined by ZWJ, as they are already joining characters. As with other affixes, if the compound ends with a letter-affix, it must also be followed by ZWNJ if it does not cursively connect with the word root. Likewise, some affix signs can appear as either a high/low affix, or as an attached affix, where it should be attached by ZWJ (U+200D).

**Table 7: Diacritics and affixes**  
**Diacritics and Precomposed Vowels**

| + ◡ + ◌ → ↓ **P + E + Underdot**

| + ◡ → ↓ **P + Rom I**

- + ◡ + ◌ → ? **T + E + Underdot**

- + ◡ → ↘ **T + Rom I**

**Affix Signs and Letters**

' + — + ' → '—' **arc D arc**

— + ' + , → —', **D<sup>arc</sup> arc**

— + - + ZW  
NJ + , → —<sup>↗</sup> **D<sup>line+</sup> arc**

⋯/ + ' + ◡ → '↘ **/arcS → arc/S**

— + ○ + / + ZW  
NJ + ( → —ρ( **DOK.M**

/ + - + ZW  
NJ + / → L/ **KT.R**

- + ZW  
J + " + ZW  
J + c → —<sup>⋈</sup> **T +vert+ I**

**Numbers.** Each shorthand system seems to have a distinct means of expressing numbers. Some number systems must utilize markup to represent all aspects of the number system, and as of this time, there is no expectation that a full transcription of all number forms should be representable in plain text. The Chinook number system uses Duployan characters and markup to indicate numbers. The Romanian shorthand and French Duployéan use regular European/Arabic numerals in conjunction with Duployan characters, combining marks, and markup to indicate magnitude and aspect. Sloan and Pernin use markup and non-Duployan characters in conjunction with regular European/Arabic numerals. It is important to note that while Duployan characters do not join to characters from other scripts, they do have relative positions to the European numbers found in the Basic Latin block

**Chinook numbers.** The Chinook number characters are 1-P, 2-T, 3-F, 4-K, 5-R, 6-M, 7-N, 8-J, 9-S, 0-O, 10-A, 100-Wa, and 1000-enclosing circle handled with markup. The numbers can be indicated Hanzi-style with {P-S} combining with O, A, or Wa to indicate value, although an O, A, or Wa must be preceded by a P to indicate a single hundred or ten, unlike Hanzi numerals. {P-S} connect to O, A, and Wa the same as in text, and may or may not follow the graphic breaking on "syllables" pervasive in Chinook writing. O is used unconnected to indicate a zero or connected for the tens as a following digit zero, while A is used when connecting the tens to a ones digit. The enclosing circle for thousands surrounds the entire group of up to five characters {P-S} Wa {P-S} A/O {P-S}, and can nest inside itself to indicate millions - a separate circle surrounding a following thousands group. Chinook numbers can also be indicated Indian/Arabic style, with the digits 0-9 (O-S) having place value. This is especially common when writing years or when numbering items, as opposed to enumerating them. The digits generally connect cursively, the same as in Hanzi-style Chinook numbers. For most Chinook writers, the numeral forms of M, N, J, and S are about half-size normal, and a fully featured Chinook font will have these as a stylistic alternate. Variation sequences may be defined in future for these small arc consonant-number forms.

**Romanian numbers.** The Romanian number system uses the European/Arabic numerals to indicate numbers 0-99, with marks to indicate further powers of ten: an overdot (U+0307) for hundreds, a preceding Middle Dot (U+00B7) for thousands, a dot below (U+0323) for millions, and a following Middle Dot for thousand millions. As with most systems using marks to indicate magnitude, these marks can be used in conjunction, e.g. a dot above and dot below for hundred millions. Multiplicative forms (with the prefix *m-*) use the character An (U+x1B) before a number, percentages with Combining Ring Above (U+030A), and grade with the degree sign (U+00B0). Ordinals are symbolized by a following T (U+x02), while fractions are written numerator over denominator, with no solidus or line. This representation of fractions constitutes

a presentation form of already encoded fraction signs or can be explicitly expressed using markup, never with the Shorthand Control Down (U+xF2). Shorthand controls (U+xF0-U+xFF) cannot be used to define a relationship between non-shorthand characters.

**Pernin numbers.** The Pernin number system uses the European/Arabic numerals to write numbers, although periods (U+002E) can be used instead of zeros. An underline (by markup) indicates ordinals (first, second...), while an overline (again) indicates the numerical adverbs (once, twice...). The Pernin system suggests, however, that "when large numbers are to be written ... it is better to indicate ... us[ing] a corresponding shorthand contraction for thousand, million, etc.", such contractions left to the individual.

**Sloan numbers.** The Sloan number system uses the European/Arabic numerals to write numbers, and can be used for ordinals, iteratives, &c. e.g. 2: two, twice, second, secondly. The shorthand aspect in the Sloan system is the use of an overline, strikethrough, and underline (all represented with markup) for magnitude as follows: Overline: hundreds; Strikethrough: thousands; Underline: millions. Again, these can be used in conjunction with each other to indicate, for example hundred millions with an overline and underline.

**French Duployéan numbers.** The French Duployéan number system, like the Romanian, uses the European/Arabic numerals with Duployan letters and affixes indicating magnitude and aspect. Magnitude is indicated as follows: Hundreds with an S (U+x09) below the number - Zero Width Non Joiner (U+200D) should be used; Thousands with the Duployan Affix High Dot (U+x2C) following the number; Millions with the Duployan Affix Low Grave Arc (U+x3B) following; and Thousand Millions (Milliards) with an R (U+x15) like a large solidus, again using ZWNJ. As above, these indicators of magnitude can be combined, e.g. a ZWNJ + S and high dot indicating hundred thousands. For ordinals, the Duployan Affix Low Dot (U+x3C) is used following any indications of magnitude; Adverbs with the Duployan High Acute Arc (U+x2A); Approximates (*dizaine, douzaine, &c*) with the Duployan High Grave Arc (U+x2B); Abverbials with the Duployan High Circle (U+x2D); Percents with the Duployan Low Circle (u+x3D) and doubled for Permill. Manuscripts will indicate the numbers 4 and 6 with an underline to distinguish these number forms from the words "quittance" and "mot" to which the regular number forms show affinity; This distinction should be handled with markup or by typeface choice.

## Confusability and usage

Given the complex shaping engine required to render Duployan text, there can be ambiguity as to which character or character sequence should be used to represent a given form. The full names list supplied can be consulted for known ambiguities, but this is not an exhaustive list. For dotted letters vs. diacritics, the determining factor is always whether the dot moves in relation to the letter contextually, as explained in diacritics, above. The dotted consonants should always be used and never decomposed; e.g. HL (U+x68) ≠ H (U+x00) + L (U+x05) and S with dot below (U+x49) ≠ S (U+x09) + Dot Below (U+0323). Other confusables are in the affixes, and the rule (as given above) is that an affix that is motivated uses the letters, generally unjoined to the word, e.g. Pernin Inter- = In (U+18) + T (U+x02) + ZWNJ, Magn- = M (U+x06) + ZWNJ, and Multi- = M (U+x06) + Word Overlap (U+xF1). When it is merely a convention, or when there is a positional distinction (high vs. low), the affix signs should always be used, e.g.

**Romanian word signs** For the most part, the extensive list of Romanian word signs are unambiguous. A few look the same as the complex arc consonants MN, NM, JM, and SJ, but should be represented by the letters M, N, J, and S followed by the Duployan Double Mark. The Duployan Letter Ow (U+x0F) should only be used in Romanian text as an overlapping or isolate character. In running text, the Ow shape represents the medial form of the Duployan Letter Romanian U (U+x1F). In numeric contexts, the Degree Sign (U+00B0) and Combining Ring Above (U+030A) should be used instead of the High Circle Affix (U+x2D) for indicating percentages and grade of Romanian numbers. Likewise, the Combining dots (U+0307 & U+0323), Combining Diaereses (U+0308 & U+0324), and Middle Dot (U+00B7) should be used to indicate powers of ten instead of the Dot affixes (U+x2C & U+x3C) and letter H (U+x00).

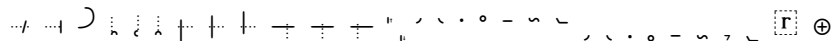
**Proper Names** Most Duployan shorthands prescribe that proper names be marked, as there are no majuscule letters. Universally, they prescribe an underline, which should not be encoded in plain text, but handled through markup.

## Stenographic Period

This proposal includes a Stenographic Period character for inclusion in the BMP Supplemental Punctuation block at or after U+2E3A. The Stenographic Period is used with shorthand/stenography systems in place of the normal period. Oftentimes, these systems will make use of a dot for a letter, word, or affix symbol, and the crossed period is used to avoid ambiguity. Due to its usage in any number of shorthands, this punctuation mark should be placed in the BMP.

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- nouveau site duployé, <http://cf.geocities.com/barouder396/>



# Documentation

Full citations of these documents are above, in References.

to instruct and benefit the Indians, by means of written characters is that known as the "Kamloops 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 e u  
 an in on un  
 AN IN ON UN

Consonants:

h p t f k l j 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  
 o | n - c | /  
 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  
 1 - \ / ( ) ~ u 0

Pronunciation.

- o : a as in arm, arc.
- o : o as in note.
- o : oo as in food.
- o : ow as in owl.
- o : wa as in wax.
- c : e as in obey.
- c : u as in use.
- Compound vowels:
- o : wa<sup>wo</sup> o : woe;
- o : woo<sup>wow</sup> o : wow;
- o : owa; also o : owa.
- o : we; o : way;
- o : weye<sup>wi</sup>; o : weeya<sup>wei</sup>.
- Consonants:
- . : h, always aspirate, never silent.
- ! : kh, guttural, explosive.
- ./ : h-l, separate.
- HL / : hl, combined.
- LH / : lh, wet l, lla, lya.
- h : f-h, separate.
- ./ : h-k, separate.
- ./ : kr, an explosive articulation.
- RH / : a very soft r, or an imitation, heard in some native languages.
- 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

Example 1: Basic Inventory of Chinook letters. Page 5 of Chinook Rudiments from the Kamloops Wawa. Circled are Duployan letters A, O, Ou, Ow, Wa, U, Nasals I/U/O/A; H, P, T, F, K, L, M, N, J, S; B, D, V, G, R, J/S/N with dot inside; Wo, Wow, We, Weyi; HL, LH, RH, X, and TH.

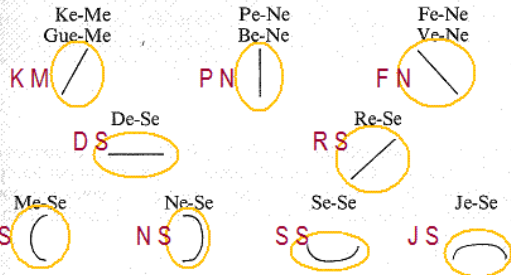
LES CONSONNES COMPLEXES

Definition

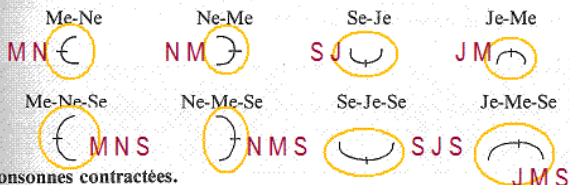
Les consonnes complexes sont des signes qui représentent un groupe de deux ou trois consonnes. Les voyelles éventuellement intercalées entre ces consonnes ne sont pas représentées.

Il existe trois sortes de consonnes complexes.

1 - Allongement des consonnes ordinaires.



2 - Consonnes courbés 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

Example 2: Complex French consonants. Page 55, Cours De Stenographie, Duployé Fondamentale. Circled are Duployan letters KM, PN, FN, DS, RS; MS, NS, JS, SS; MN, NM, JM, SJ; MNS, NMS, JMS, SJS; JN, and JNS.

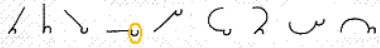
## TABLEAU GÉNÉRAL DES FINALES

### A - Les finales attachées

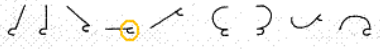
1 Cionnel, cionnaire  
Zionnel, zionnaire



2 Té - Dé

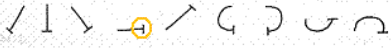


3 Ta - To - Tou  
Da - Do - Dou

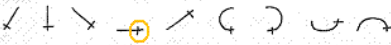


### B - Les finales semi-attachées

1 Tan - dan  
Anté - ande



2 Anse - Inse  
Onse - Ianse



### C - Les finales détachées

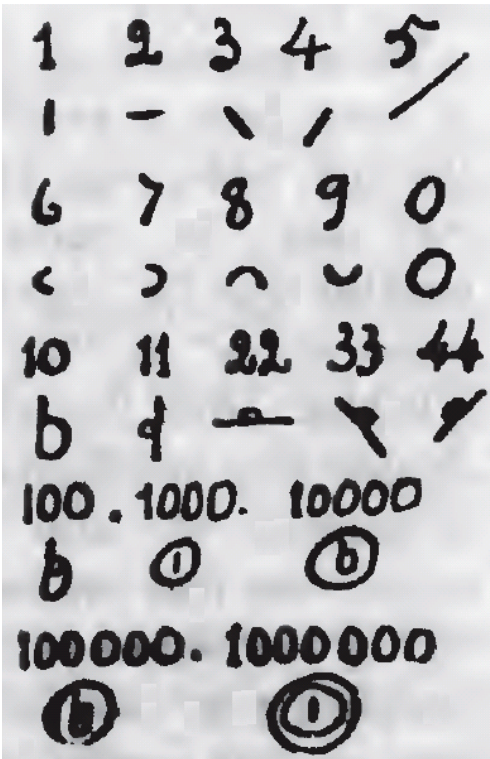
	ing	euil			
	indre	ieu	ueuse	ificative	
	ian	ueu	ieuse	ificatif	iste
ment	éen	ieur	euse		
	ien	eur			
cion	ion	ié	ière	ification	isme
	zion	eil			



English = 76 - Lesson.

126 → 26	I come	o	⊙
146 → 46	You come	⌒	⊙
106 → 06	He comes	..	⊙
126 → 26	We come	⊙	⊙
146 → 46	You come	⌒	⊙
126 → 26	They come	→	⊙
			DH
~~~~~			
126 → 26	I came	o	⊙
146 → 46	You came	⌒	⊙
106 → 06	He came	..	⊙
126 → 26	We came	⊙	⊙
146 → 46	You came	⌒	⊙
126 → 26	They came	→	⊙
~~~~~			
106 → 06	I shall come	o	⊙
146 → 46	You will come	⌒	⊙
106 → 06	He will come	..	⊙
126 → 26	We will come	⊙	⊙
146 → 46	You will come	⌒	⊙
126 → 26	They will come	→	⊙
~~~~~			
126 → 26	I am coming	o	⊙
146 → 46	He is coming	⌒	⊙
126 → 26	You are coming	⌒	⊙
126 → 26	They are coming	→	⊙
~~~~~			
126 → 26	I did come	o	⊙
146 → 46	You did come	⌒	⊙
106 → 06	He did come	..	⊙
126 → 26	They did come	→	⊙

Example 6: DH digraph, ibid. Circled is Duployan letter DH, with Latin English transliteration.



Example 7: Chinook Numbers, ibid.

12. à la fin des mots :

<p><u>i</u> : 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p><u>é</u> : 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p>										
→	qui	habit	vie	lit	assis	agit	↑	dit	ami	ni
	6	6	6	6	6	6		6	6	6
	7	7	7	7	7	7	↓	7	7	7
	quai	abbé	fait	les	assez	âgé		des	mes	année

Example 8: Primary/Secondary orientation. Page 8, *Stenographie Integrale*

Voyelles

é	i	u	eu
---	---	---	----

Example 9: I/E and U/Eu. Page 1, ibid.

Kw 6 Gw 6 quick; 4 anguish 6  
 kw 6 gw 6 as in quick 4 anguish 6

Example 10: K+W and G+W nominal differences vs. actual implementation (Perrault above Pernin)

ici și colo, centru, mijloc

Example 11: Romanian arc consonant word signs. Page 18 (241), *Curs de Stenografie*. Circled are Duployan Signs J with dots inside and above, and M with Dot.



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* ˘ *proceed* ˘ *problem* ˘

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

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

CON, COUX, 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* ˘ *conceal* ˘ *complain* ˘ *commit* ˘ *country* ˘

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

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

Example 12: Perin Affixes. Page 26, *Perin's Practical Reporter*. Examples of both Secant affixes.

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: *supersede* ˘ *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* ˘ *extravagant* ˘ *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.

Example 13: Perin Affixes, page 29, *ibid*. Horizontal and Vertical Secant affixes.

## 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.

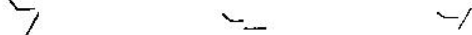
CON, COM, CUM, COUN, COG, \, are indicated by the grave accent written from left to right above the sign which follows, and to the left of it; thus:

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



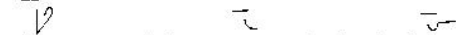
CONTRA, CONTRO, CONTRI, COUNTER, \, are indicated by a sign composed of the *con* prefix and a short *t* sign, written in the *con* position, thus making it very suggestive of the prefixes for which it is employed; thus:

*contract, contrite, control.*



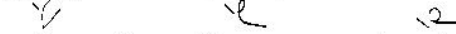
DIS, DES, DEC, —, are represented by a short dash written immediately above the sign following; thus:

*display, descend, deceit.*



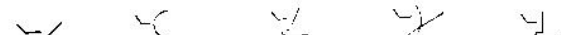
EX, \, is represented by an accent similar to that of *con*, but placed immediately below the sign following instead of above it; thus:

*example, exhaust, exhort.*



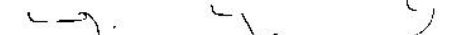
EXTRA, EXTRE, EXTRI, EXTER, \, are formed of the *ex* prefix and the *t* sign, and written in the *ex* position; thus:

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

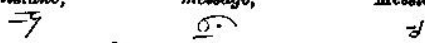


ENTER, INTER, INTRO, INTRU, —, are indicated by *ent* written parallel with and in close proximity to the beginning of the sign following; thus:

*entertaining, intercal, introspect.*



MIS, MES, —, are represented by a short horizontal dash placed in a reverse position to *dis, des*, immediately *under* the beginning of the following sign; thus:

*mistake,*                      *message,*                      *Messiah.*  


NOM, NON, NUM, ) This prefix is indicated by placing the *n* sign close to the remainder of the word; thus:

*nominal,*                      *nonsense,*                      *numeral.*  


MAGNA, MAGNE, MAGNI, (, are indicated by the *m* sign, written in close proximity to the remainder of the word; thus:

*magnet,*                      *magnify.*  


POE, PRO, PRU, /, are indicated by an acute accent written from *right to left* in a reverse position to the *con* prefix, *above* and to the *right* of the next sign; thus:

*protect.*                      *portion,*                      *proceed.*  


MULTI, (, with the next sign written *through* the prefix; thus:

*multiply,*                      *multitude.*  


SUB, SUR, /, are represented by an acute accent written from *right to left, above and to the left* of the sign following; thus:

*subnat,*                      *surround.*  


SUF, SUG, /, are represented by an acute accent written *under* and to the *right* of the next sign following; thus:

*suggest,*                      *sufficient.*  


AFFIXES.

Contracted affixes, to which this lesson is devoted, will be found to be, at certain times, very useful in shortening the writing. After the method for abbreviating on the vowels and combinations has been learned, the contracted affixes will not be employed to any great extent, as, in a majority of cases, the word will be abbreviated before the affix is reached. Still, the affixes are especially useful in writing words of two syllables, and it is well for the student to become thoroughly familiar with their forms, so that he can apply them readily when occasion demands their use.

CONTRACTED AFFIXES—JOINED.

AFFIX.	Sign.	EXAMPLE.	Applicat'n.
Ness,	)	goodness,	
Full,	\	useful,	
Fully,	∩	usefully,	
Fullness,	)	awfulness,	
Less, lous,	/	heedless,	
Lessly, lously,	/	artlessly,	
Lcssness,	)	thoughtlessness,	
Ble, able, ible,		notable,	
Bly, ably, ibly,	∩	terribly,	
Cian, cion, sion, tion,	∩	Grecian,	
Ime,	∩ (up)	time,	
Imely,	∩ "	timely,	
Inc,	∩ (down)	fine,	
Inely,	∩	finely,	
Ineness,	)	fineness,	

Example 16: Pertain Suffixes. Page 82, *ibid.* Circled are Vertical Attached Affixes Up and Down.

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,	
Miscōn,	⊙	Misconduct,	
Uncon,	⊖	Uncontrollable,	
Recom, recon,	⊗	Recommend, reconcile,	
Irrecon,	⊖	Irreconcilment,	
Accom, accoun,	⊗	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

Example 17:Pernin Prefix chart (note double prefix "precon-"). Page 32, Pernin's Practical Reporter. Circled are the Horizontal and Vertical Secant affixes.

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 l follows r, a slight tick separates the two signs.

Trace the circle vowels below the horizontals t, 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 *oak, 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, foe*.

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*.

Example 18:Circle vowels and Pernin "R" reverse circle vowels. pp 19 & 23, Pernin's Universal Phonography.

VOWEL SIGNS AND DIPHTHONGS.

ah o as in *ah*.  
 aw o as in *aught*.  
 o o as in *oak*.  
 oo, w / as in *ooze, will*.  
 ū u as in *youth*.  
 uh \ as in *up*.  
 ā c as in *aid*.





























































































ē u as in *eat*.  
 ë n as in *ebb*.  
 ÿ c as in *ill*.  
 i / as in *ire*.  
 ow o as in *owl*.  
 oi e as in *oil*.

COMBINATIONS.

an / (down) as in *man*.  
 en, in \ (down) as in *men*.  
 on } / (up) as in { *gone.*  
 un } / (up) as in { *fun.*  
 am / (down) as in *ample*.

em, im \ (down) as in *em-ber*.  
 om } / (up) as in { *omber.*  
 um } / (up) as in { *umpire*

Example 19: Perrin Vowels. Page 16, *ibid*. Circled are Duployan letters OA, Long U, IE, EE, UI, Short I; Perrin An, and Perrin Am.

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

In practice, the dots are omitted.

Example 20: Perrault Consonants. Page 13, *Perrault-Duployan* ....

COMBINED - CONSONANTS.			VOWELS & DIPHTHONGS (1st GROUP)		
LETTERS	SIGNS	EXAMPLES	LETTERS	SIGNS	EXAMPLES
Ds Ts		Trades, debts, its, dismay, sets	ā	o	ah; bat; cat; chat; far; sat; shark
Drs Trs		Traders, debtors, eaters, doctors	a	o	awe; ball; caught; chalk; fought; shore
Sd St		Caused, stop, mast, seized, cast	ō	o	oh; bowl; coat; chore; fold; shore
Str		Dastard, strap, master, sister	ow	o o	how; bow; cow; chowder; fowl; sour
Sp		Spoke, speed, crisp, spar	oy	o	ahoy; boy; coil; choice; soil; Roy
Spr		Spear, spread, sparrow, asperity	2nd GROUP		
Wr		Where, swear, sward, award	ā	o a e s	hay; bale; ape; shade; fate; bait
Krs		Acres, shakers, dockers, backers	ē	o e e s	hell; bell; ever; shed; fed; bet
Grs		Diggers, beggars, fingers	ē	o a e s	heal; beal; eve; sheet; feed; beat
Sk		Task, mask, cask, Alaska	ī	o a e s	hit; bill; if; chill; fit; bit
Skr		Skirmish, scroll, scratch, scream	3rd GROUP		
Sn		Seen, snow, snore, snipe	ī	,	high; buyer; hire; chide; fight; bite
Sm		Small, seam, smoke, smith, chasm	ū	u	you; bureau; ewer; jute; feud; beauty
Kw		Queer, quick, liquid, equity, equal			
Gw		Linguist, languid, anguish			

Example 21: Perrault combined consonants, circle and orienting vowels, pp 14 & 15, ibid. Circled are Duployan Letters TS, TRS, ST, STR, SP, SPR, WR, KRS, GRS, SK, SKR, SN, SM.

LETTERS	SIGNS	4th GROUP				
oo		ugh;	boot;	choor;	fool;	soot
uh		bud;	shod;	furl;	sud	
NASALS — 5th GROUP						
an		ban;	band;	banjo;	fange;	sand
en		ben;	bend;	bench;	fence;	send
in		bin;	bink;	pinch;	fin;	shik
on		bun;	bunk;	bunch;	fun;	son
COMBINATIONS — 6th GROUP						
am		bam;	jam;	cramp;	drachm	
em		ben;	gem;	tremble;	member	
im		bin;	jim;	rim;	nimble	
um		bun;	chum;	tum;	humble	

### FIRST LESSON

- Perrault-Duployan Stenography has twenty-one vowels:
- And twenty-two consonants:  
 P B; T D; F V; K Gue; L R; M N; Gn-ing-ning; J Ch;
- As in our latin writing, in Stenography the signs are of three dimensions: let,
- 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
- It is most important to keep the proportions: small signs should not be made too large, nor the large ones too small:  
 hode, pat, luck, rud, fat, vat, cat, caught
- The consonants are always written from top to bottom.
- L & R, only, are written upwards (see rule 2).
- Isolated, the consonants are supposed to be followed by the silent vowel E:  
 pea, bee, tea, fee, me
- Final, they are always supposed to be followed by the silent E:  
 pope, hode, cove, package, late, farce, are

Example 22: Perrault nasal vowels, pp 16 & 17, ibid. Circled are Duployan Letters XW and Vocalic M.

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.

**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 întîlesc în mai multe cuvinte uzuale) abreviază grupurile: trans, tram, tran;

transport

tramvai

trandafir

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

intern

întrec

întreg

îndrumare

— Punctul dedesubtul ultimei litere a rădăcinii abreviază grupurile: țiu-ne, țiu-ne (ție), 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, mint se scriu printr-un accent ascuțit pus deasupra rădăcinii cuvîntului, iar terminația minte printr-un accent grav; moment alarmant zăcă-minte

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

Example 23: Romanian Affixes. Page 14 (232,233), Curs de Stenografie.



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

național acționat menționăm menționează

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

— Terminațiile: anță, ență, ință (ont, unt) se redau prin an, in, on stenografic intenționat scrise cu colț; ambientă esență

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

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

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

— Terminațiile: 1. tituține se notează printr-un d stenografic apăsător (atitudine; aptitudine); 2. bil se notează printr-un b stenografic apăsător (abil mobil); 3. grafie, graf, se notează printr-un f stenografic apăsător (fotografie geografie fotograf, geograf)

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

atest gust păstrez

— 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; (crist egoist)

— Contra, contro, contri — se obține

(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 supraoam)

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

Example 24: Page 15 (234,235), ibid.

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

— Negația ne — se redă printr-un n stenografic pus înaintea cuvîntului; (nesfîrșit nemijlocit necaz)

— Nemai — se redă printr-un nm stenografic (nemaiaivînd nemaivăzut)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, frînă frapat)

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

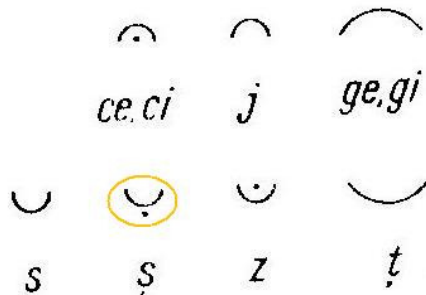
— Eliminarea lui r din mijlocul unor cuvinte nu îngreunează citirea lor; (aprobat agramat oprire)

Semnul + înaintea cuvîntului poate fi folosit în cuvinte ca: plusprodus + e plusvaloare + y

Citeva 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 minii, dar nu trebuie să sporească, cu mult, efortul cerebral la descifrare.

Example 25: Page 16 (236,237), ibid.



Example 26: Unique Romanian arc consonants. Page 5 (212), ibid. Circled is Duployan Letter S with Dot Below.

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

Example 27: Romanian I. Page 11 (226), ibid. Circle is Duployan Letter Romanian I.

Exemple:	9	Fracțiile se scriu astfel:	1	2	1	Repetările de numerale	sute și sute	Ț
900	9-		5	4	3	care arată aproximația (la	mii și mii	ŧ
9 000	9-					numerele mari) cum ar fi	milioane și milioane	l
9 000 000	9-					sute și sute, mil și mil, mi-	miliarde și miliarde se no-	-l
9 000 000 000	9-					lioane și milioane, mili-	tează prin două puncte în	
230 000	230-					arde și miliarde se no-	loc de unul.	
560 000	560-					tează prin două puncte în		
500 000 000	5					loc de unul.		

<b>Numeralele ordinale</b>		
al doilea, al treilea,	2 -	3 -
al zecilea, al o sutălea	10 -	1 -
se notează printr-o mică		
liniută orizontală		

<b>Numeralele multiplicative:</b>		
îndoit, întreit,	2	3
împătrit,	4	10
înzecit, însutit,	10	1
înmit	1	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 stenografiam 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°, 8°, 10°, 10°

Example 28: Romanian Numbers. Page 13 (230, 231), ibid.

**B**

ba, bo, bu, baba,  
Bob, buba

bat, bot,  
Buda, bac,  
bagă, buc

**217**

Example 29: Romanian U. Page 7 (217), ibid. Circled are Duployan Letter Romanian U, final and medial forms.

următor, minim,  
maximum, deoarece

de aceea, deocamdată,  
din aceasta

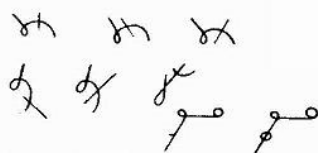
din această cauză, din  
cauza aceasta

din multe cauze, din  
multiple cauze

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

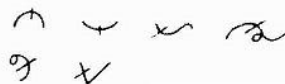
Example 30: Romanian overlaps, double overlaps, etc. Page 19 (242), ibid.

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

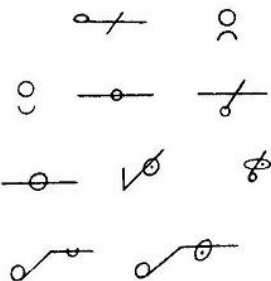


Example 31: Double mark. Page 17 (238), ibid.

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



Example 32: Romanian U & Ow in overlaps. Pp 19 (242) & 20 (244), ibid.

VOWELS.

ǎ { ah, as in fāt o	u { oo, as in bull o
ä { ah, „ fär ö	ö { öö, „ möve o
a { au, as in fall o	ī { ih, as in it v
ö { au, „ nōt ö	ē { eh, „ mēt o
ō { ō, „ nōte o	ā { ā, „ fāte v
ū { uh, „ nūt o	ē { ee, „ mē v

DIPHTHONGS.

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

PHONOGRAPHIC ALPHABET.

(As used practically by adults, the dots and tick being omitted after 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	ē & ī	(omitted after light signs.)
o	o	o	o	v	v	o	
		ī	oi	ow			(Traced as explained, page 33.)
		o	o	o			

Example 33: Sloan Letters. Page 6&7, Sloan-Duployan Phonographic Instructor. Circled are Duployan Letters Uh, Ooh, Sloan Eh, Sloan Ee; Sloan U, and Sloan Ow.

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 rss-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.

Example 34: Sloan combined consonants + combining R (note TRS & DRS). Page 8, *ibid.*

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 ↖, conteract ↙

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 ×, 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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Example 35: Sloan Affixes. Page 16, *Sloan-Duployan, Reporter's Rules*

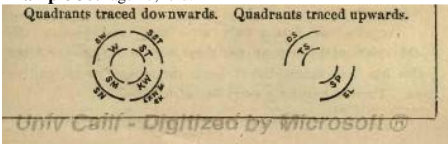
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des, dis, are represented by a horizontal tick placed over the beginning of the outline to which it is prefixed, thus:

despair  $\overline{I}$ , deserve  $\overline{N}$ , disaster  $\overline{D}$

mes, mis, are represented by a horizontal tick placed underneath the beginning of the outline to which it is prefixed, thus: message  $\underset{\sim}{M}$ , mistake  $\underset{\sim}{T}$

Example 36: Page 17. *ibid.*



Example 37: Sloan Combined consonants. Page 5, *ibid.*

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  $\overline{9}$  which means 900. If a line be drawn through figures it denotes thousands, as  $\overline{\overline{9}}$ , 900,000. If a line be drawn below figures it denotes millions, as  $\overline{\underline{9}}$ , which means 9,000,000. Two or more such abbreviations may be used, as  $\overline{\overline{\underline{9}}}$ , which means 900,000,000;  $\overline{\underline{\underline{9}}}$  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  $\overline{R}$ , resources  $\overline{R}$ , resist  $\overline{R}$ , murmur  $\overline{R}$ , arises  $\overline{R}$ , series or serious  $\overline{R}$

Example 38: Sloan Numbers. Page 8, *ibid.*

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THIRD LESSON.

"R" RULE.

INITIAL and final vowels may be thickened to affix "r," thus: orb  $\overline{O}$ , art  $\overline{A}$ , hurry  $\overline{H}$ , arid  $\overline{A}$ , store  $\overline{O}$ , order  $\overline{O}$ , earth  $\overline{E}$ , herb  $\overline{H}$ , earl  $\overline{E}$ , boar  $\overline{O}$ , bear  $\overline{A}$ , tear  $\overline{A}$ , seer  $\overline{E}$ , rare  $\overline{A}$ , cheer  $\overline{E}$ . 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  $\overline{E}$  (representing em, p, vowel, r), restore  $\overline{O}$  (or  $\overline{O}$ , 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  $\overline{A}$  (g, vowel, r, den), burden  $\overline{U}$  (b, vowel, r, den), border  $\overline{O}$  (b, vowel, r, d, vowel, r).

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
$\overline{ah}$	$\overline{ah}$	$\overline{ah}$	$\overline{ah}$	$\overline{ah}$	$\overline{ah}$

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Example 39: The Sloan R rule. Page 12, *ibid.*

V 3 y 6 8 n — 8\*

w 3 v 4 5 V 2\*

7 8 9 10 11 12 13\*

14 15 16 17\*

18 19 20 21\*

22 23 24 25 26 27\*

28 29 30 31 32\*

33 34 35 36 37 38\*

39 40 41 42 43 44\*

45\*

46 47 48\*

49 50 51 52\*

53 54 55\*

56 57 58\*

59 60 61 62\*

63 64 65 66\*

67 68 69 70\*

71 72 73\*

Handwritten shorthand examples in a rectangular box, showing various symbols and numbers.

Handwritten shorthand examples, including symbols like '1 2 3 4 5 6' and '7 8 9 10 11 12 13'.

Handwritten shorthand examples, including symbols like '1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100'.

Handwritten shorthand examples, including symbols like '1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100'.

Handwritten shorthand examples, including symbols like '1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100'.

Handwritten shorthand examples, including symbols like '1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100'.

Handwritten shorthand examples, including symbols like '1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100'.

Handwritten shorthand examples, including symbols like '1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100'.

Example 40: Examples of the Stenographic Period from French Duployéan, Romanian, Sloan-Duployan, Pernin's Universal, and Pernin's Reporters' shorthands.

THE VOWEL RULE.

SHORTEN words by dropping their terminations. To enable the student to do so, it is only necessary to understand the two following diagrams:—

uh au aui examples: he seldom goes from home  
oo o

The beginning of "g" being written above the end of "d" means that the word is not complete, and that the vowel-sound to be added is "uh, au, or aui."

Love God The child was decoyed by the stranger  
a few days ago

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The beginning of "d" being placed below the end of "f" means that the word is not complete, and that the vowel-sound to be added is "oo or o." A rolling stone gathers no moss.

ah, i long. I was delighted to meet him  
"t" being written close to the end of "l," neither above nor below, means that the word is not complete, and that the vowel-sound to be added is "ah or i long." Treasurers will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour

Example 41: The Sloan "vowel rule", showing the shorthand up/down control at word breaks.

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2

PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646

Form number: N3702-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05, 2009-11)

A. Administrative

1. Title: *Proposal to include Duployan Shorthands and Chinook script in Unicode / ISO-10646.*

2. Requester's name: *Van Anderson vanisaac@boil.afraid.org*

3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): *Individual contribution*

4. Submission date: *2010-04-12*

5. Requester's reference (if applicable):

6. Choose one of the following:  
This is a complete proposal: *X*  
(or) More information will be provided later:

B. Technical - General

1. Choose one of the following:  
a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): *Yes*  
Proposed name of script: *1) Duployan Shorthands and Chinook 2) Shorthand Controls*  
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: *Yes*  
Name of the existing block: *Supplemental Punctuation*

2. Number of characters in proposal: *148 - (1 in Supplemental Punctuation, 4 in Shorthand controls, 143 in Duployan Shorthands and Chinook)*

3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):  
A-Contemporary *B.1-Specialized (small collection) X B.2-Specialized (large collection)*  
C-Major extinct *D-Attested extinct*  
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic *G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols*

4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?  
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" *Yes*  
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review? *Yes*

5. Fonts related:  
a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard? *Van Anderson vanisaac@boil.afraid.org*  
b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):  
*Van Anderson https://boil.afraid.org/Chinook/DuployanProp.ttf*

6. References:  
a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? *Yes*  
b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached? *Yes, for some of repertoire*

7. Special encoding issue  
Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input, presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)? *Yes*  
*Information is included in this document, above.*

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? *No*  
If YES explain

2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)? *Yes*  
If YES, available relevant documents: *Online forums: Forum du petit sténographe (http://forumsteno.vosforums.com/), Chinook Language List (http://listserv.linguistlist.org/archives/chinook.html)*

3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? *Yes*  
Reference: *Script will be used primarily by small community of hobbyists and linguistic/historical scholars, with expected minor utility to legal and government historians, due to extensive usage of Duployan shorthands in Canada.*

4. The context of use for the proposed characters type of use; common or rare? *rare*  
Reference:

5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? *Yes*



If YES, where? Reference:	<i>Still in use by small hobbyist community, mostly in France. Scholarly and historical/cultural preservation use.</i>
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?	<i>No.</i>
If YES, is a rationale provided?	
If Yes, reference:	<i>Except for one character in Supplemental Punctuation, characters should be allocated in SMP (Plane 1) as per Roadmap.</i>
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?	<i>Yes</i>
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?	<i>No</i>
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If Yes, reference:	
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?	<i>No</i>
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If Yes, reference:	
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to an existing character?	<i>Yes.</i>
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	<i>Yes</i>
If Yes, reference:	<i>Any similarities in appearance are coincidental.</i>
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?	<i>Yes</i>
If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?	<i>Yes</i>
If Yes, reference:	<i>Several orthographies use optional combining accents to distinguish similar vowel sounds. Further justification is contained in document, above.</i>
Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?	<i>No.</i>
If Yes, reference:	<i>Examples of several composite sequences are provided, and all other sequences can be trivially derived from those given.</i>
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?	<i>Yes</i>
If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	
Reference:	<i>The 4 Shorthand Control characters and Duployan Combining R are discussed above. See tables 5 &amp; 6 for examples and preceding text for description.</i>
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility character(s)?	<i>No</i>
If YES, is the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic character(s) identified?	
If Yes, reference:	