

# PHONOGRAPHIC STEMS,

## (6) First Series of Straight Stems.

<i>Kay</i>	—	—	<i>Gay</i>	—	—
<i>Kel</i>	—	—	<i>Gel</i>	—	—
<i>Ker</i>	—	—	<i>Ger</i>	—	—
<i>Ken</i>	—	—	<i>Gen</i>	—	—
<i>Kef</i>	—	—	<i>Gef</i>	—	—
<i>Klen</i>	—	—	<i>Glen</i>	—	—
<i>Klef</i>	—	—	<i>Glef</i>	—	—
<i>Kren</i>	—	—	<i>Gren</i>	—	—
<i>Kref</i>	—	—	<i>Gref</i>	—	—

Note—These stems are written from left to right. The names of the full length stems will be given in each series as above. The principle of shortening adds the sound of "t." Shortened Kay is called Ket; shortened Gay is called Get. The other shortened stems are named simply by adding "t" to the name of the corresponding full length stem; thus, the names of the shortened stems in the above series are: Ket, Kelt, Kert, Kent, Keft, Klent, Kleft, Krent, Kreft; Get, Gelt, Gert, Gent (not Jent), Geft, Glent, Gleft, Grent, Greft.

(7) Observe that though the initial hooks (R and L) are made first they are read after the primary stem to which they are attached. The invariable order of reading a stem is (1) the primary stem, (2) the initial hook, (3) the final hook, (4) the letter implied by shortening. In the foregoing series, the shorthand symbols are intended to represent the consonants only, not the vowels. The vowels are merely used to enable us to name each group of consonants represented by a stem. Hence, the stem Kert may be called Kret; Gelt, Glet; Kren, Kern; Gren, Gern; Kel, Kleh; etc., etc. The vowel "e" is used in naming all except the primary stems.