

# Le Sténographe Canadien

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## SHORTHAND IN TEN EASY LESSONS

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### LESSON II.

#### Grammologues — Diphthongs — Circle S and Z — Initial Hooks.

As a thorough knowledge of the alphabet is essential to the student, the same should be written out from twenty-five to fifty times every day until the student is perfectly familiar with the various signs.

**Grammalogues.**—If any column of this paper be examined, it will be noticed that many of the words occur again and again—e. g., *an, the, of, to*. In Phonography, to save time, such words are generally represented by one of their most prominent letters. These words are called Grammalogues—a Greek word, which means letter-words—and the signs which represent these are called logograms or word-letters. By this principle, instead of writing *an* in full, we drop the consonant and write the vowel above the line; with the word *in* we omit the vowel and write the consonant above the line.

After learning the list on page 15 of "Teacher," Exercise 16 should be written. Note that *and* and *he* are exceptions, also that a full stop in shorthand is represented by a small cross, to avoid confusion with the grammalogue *the*.

**Diphthongs.**—Two vowel sounds pronounced as one syllable form a diphthong. A list of this is given on page 16, and their positions will best be grasped by writing Exercises 17 and 18. Observe the difference in power between the grammalogues OW, U, and the long vowels OH, OO.

**Circle S and Z.**—The sound of S and Z occurs so frequently that an additional sign has been provided, a small circle being made to represent both S and Z. Refer to "Teacher," page 17, and observe that when S or Z comes between two straight conson-