

**THE
QUICKSCRIPT
ALPHABET**

THE QUICKSCRIPT ALPHABET

: 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 : 6 : 7 : 8 : 9 : 10 :

KEYWORD	P-ea	B-ay	T-es	D-ay	K-ey	G-ay	TH-aw	TH-ey	F-ee	V-ie
& as in	<u>up</u>	<u>be</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>do</u>	<u>can</u>	<u>go</u>	<u>think</u>	<u>the</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>of</u>
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

: 11 : 12 : 13 : 14 : 15 : 16 : 17 : 18 : 19 : 20 :

KEYWORD	S-ee	Z-oo	SH-e	J'ai	Cheer	J-ay	Y-e	W-ay	H-e	WH-y
& as in	<u>so</u>	<u>is</u>	<u>show</u>	<u>vision</u>	<u>which</u>	<u>just</u>	<u>you</u>	<u>we</u>	<u>have</u>	<u>what</u>
No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

: 21 : 22 : 23 : 24 : 25 :

KEYWORD	-ing	M-ay	N-o	L-ow	R-oe
as in	<u>ink</u>	<u>me</u>	<u>and</u>	<u>will</u>	<u>are</u>
No.	21	22	23	24	25

: 26 : 27 : 28 : 29 : 30 : 31 : 32 : 33 : 34 : 35 :

KEYWORD	I-t	EA-t	E-t	EIGH-t	A-t	I	A-h	AWE	O-x	OY
& as in	<u>busy</u>	<u>even</u>	<u>ever</u>	<u>able</u>	<u>as</u>	<u>my</u>	<u>calm</u>	<u>haul</u>	<u>on</u>	<u>oil</u>
No.	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

: 36 : 37 : 38 : 39 : 40 :

KEYWORD	U-tter	OU-t	OWE	f-OO-t	OO-ze
in:	<u>us, murmurous</u>	<u>how</u>	<u>toe</u>	<u>pull</u>	<u>truth</u>
in:	<u>among, girder</u>	<u>now</u>	<u>dough</u>	<u>good</u>	<u>boot</u>
No.	36	37	38	39	40

For the y/oo sound in 'Ewe, Use, Few' combine Nos. 17+40: write

h :

For the sounds of ai/r in 'Pair, Dare, There', Nos. 29+25: write

e :

Quikscript

ITS ALPHABET AND MANUAL

with a general introduction
to reformed alphabetic writings

Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

Devised and issued by

KINGSLEY READ

Abbots Morton
Worcester
England

The front cover has seven words in a new alphabet of 40 letters. Can seven words be written with less labour, in less space, as neatly, using letters that could be typed? The more advantages a new alphabet offers, the greater is its chance of a serious trial and of proving irresistible in course of time.

Without a widespread correspondence in phonetic script, its real needs and facilities are not well understood. The author gratefully acknowledges that such writings from most English-speaking parts of the world have helped to clarify the uses and misuses of a phonetic alphabet, thus evolving a simple and readable Quickscrip.

Is it not time for schools to teach a much simpler script with simpler spelling, as well as our present cumbersome way of writing?

'QUICKSCRIPT' will be Surface Mailed anywhere on receipt of
3s. 6d. or 50 cents - (by Airmail @ 5s.6d. or 80 cents)
From: Kingsley Read, Abbots Morton, Worcester, England.

INTRODUCTORY REVIEW

Many reforming alphabets seek only to make Spelling more consistent. A few seek to reduce the labour of Writing as well. This is the purpose of Quicksript.

Here is a brief review of alphabetic problems and possibilities in general, preparatory to considering Quicksript in particular. Its aim is to urge upon educational experts the need for investigation, with experimental trials. Alphabetic reform is no longer rare enough to be ridiculed: it is now so overgrown as to be respectable but bewildering. No conclusions are reached: no action is taken. We are getting nowhere.

To this general stand-still, the Initial Teaching Alphabet (i/t/a) is a striking exception if only within self-imposed limits. It repudiates any claim as a reform for adult use. It is content to evade educational disaster among learners of Orthodox spellings, and this it does admirably. Limited though it is to first-year schooling of readers, it will disclose to a generation of children the archaic disadvantages of our Orthodox writing. Within two or three decades these same children will be parents and tax-payers, prepared to adopt means of overtaking alphabetic reforms already made by Russia, China and Japan. Merely to copy these with a consistent spelling of English is no longer enough: we must do better. Are our authorities prepared for action? No: there are proposals by the hundred, few of them investigated, none adequately put to the test. There is much work to do before any survey can select, test, and recommend a new writing system which, because of its advantage to the adult community, should be taught and perfectly acquired in schools.

CLASSES OF ALPHABETS now competing are:

0. The Orthodox 26-letter alphabet with Orthodox spelling: no reform.
1. The old 26 letters used for reformed spelling which is therefore often digraphic (i.e., with two letters jointly used for single sounds).
2. Alphabets of 40+ letters, 23 old ones (c, q & x usually discarded) and 17+ new letters (instead of digraphs) for remaining sounds of English.
3. 40+ shorthand-style letters, end-joined in fast unabbreviated writing. (Neither typing nor printing from type can be done with such letters).
4. 40+ letters specially devised for fast but neat writing, typing or printing, and with complete definition for reading.

Class 1 alphabets seek to reform spelling without reforming the old alphabet: a makeshift reform, wasteful of writing, phonetically unsound. For example: The letter h may be used, digraphically or singly, for seven different sound-values: shin, chin, thin, dhen, when, fahdher, lythaus. Is a child or foreigner to guess that th stands for two separate sounds in 'lythaus' (lighthouse); or whether sh has two sounds or only one in 'Bishampton' — where the inhabitants are uncertain?

Using the old alphabet for both Orthodox and Reformed spelling would lead to great confusion unless an impossible overnight change is pre-supposed. Innumerable schemes of digraphic spelling are proposed. They write more letters than are necessary. They use an unnecessary second alphabet of CAPITALS which is profitless learning for children and a double outfit of type for printers.

Class 2 avoids the ambiguities of Class 1 by dispensing with digraphs. Its 17+ new letters preserve some measure of familiarity in so far as they are made from old letters by adding tails, twists or diacritical markings, or by joining two old letters to be called a single new one. Unequivocal spelling becomes possible. The extra complexity and width of the new letters tend to cancel any economy made by using fewer letters. There is clear advantage in learning to spell, or to pronounce if, in fact, the spelling is phonetic. Economy in adult writing and reading is not the intention. (i/t/a belongs to this Class).

Classes 3 and 4 are not content with simplified spelling alone; they seek speedier writing, by means of simplified letters. Clearly, such simpler letters will be new and strange: otherwise they cannot effect that lifelong time-saving by writers which outweighs the short time spent in learning a second alphabet as well as Orthodox. If children (and foreigners) are to use an easier spelling, let it be done in a script which perpetually saves time. Both Classes do this, but differently.

Class 3, using 40+ single-stroke shorthand-styled letters, spells words in full, joining letters continuously and wandering from the horizontal, more than abbreviated shorthand does. It is therefore not lettering which can be typed or set for printing. (Every other Class is printable from type). Though producing a fast script, letters often differ only in length, angle of direction, or weight of stroke, and are not the easiest sort to write safely or read swiftly. Any joint saving by writers-and-readers is questionable.

Such unabbreviated writing can be done with any 40-letter shorthand alphabet. Bernard Shaw wrote his manuscripts in this way to save labour, but advocated a better way.

Kunowski's 'Sprechspur', of this Class, has long been in partial use in German schools by way of first-year training. The subsequent transition to orthodox German reading and writing is said to be effected in 10 to 30 days. It has the advantages and defects of its Class which should be worth investigation after more than 20 years' limited service in schools — and by adults.

Class 4 alphabets have 40+ letters designed to be more distinguishable than shorthand characters, while being simpler and less space-consuming than Classes 0, 1 and 2 (i.e., saving material costs as well as time). As neat in appearance as Orthodox. This Class and its aims originated with the Shaw Alphabet — devised after his death, to his recommendations. That alphabet produced printers' type in three styles. It produced a

cheap portable typewriter. More immediately important, it served for handwritten correspondence spread thinly but widely over four continents, with consequent accumulation of experience on spelling and writing. From this trial by a cross-section of English-writers, marked advances are now formulated in this Quickscrip Manual. (Apart from their having the same designer and similar style, they are different and separate alphabets). Junior Quickscrip, as written in separate letters by young children, is as printable from type as Orthodox.

It should not be difficult to select or compile one alphabet best representing each Class; or to discover which Class best serves a writing and reading community. That one, when found, should undoubtedly be taught. It does not have to be taught universally before it will bring lifelong advantage to its learners.

But let us be realistic. No better alphabet will suddenly displace Orthodox, its text-books, its libraries, and its newspapers. If it is ever relegated to second place, that will be done by gradual experience of advantages not to be missed. The first advance will necessarily be in handwriting. Without any substantial outlay a new script can be tried in schools, using the old pen and much less paper. Whatever the system chosen, teachers will need no elaborate manual, and children will need none. But let us recognize that Orthodox remains with us, and that any new alphabet in addition to it must be of marked service to the grown community as well as to first-year schoolchildren.

WRITING and READING

We must study these as two aspects of one function — Communication. Though alphabets are better when they allow a more consistent spelling, they are hardly 'best' without also being inherently more writable and/or readable. The adult reader does not go through the childish processes of breaking words down into letters, reassembling their several sounds into pronunciations, and at length recognizing these as meanings. Indeed he does the reverse, instantly recognizing each word-unit as a meaning, and then pronouncing it how he likes. This he must do to read at tolerable speed and to grasp the connected meanings of a sentence.

We are therefore concerned with the function of letters in building uniquely shaped outlines, each of which is an ideogram, a logogram, a word-graph -- call it what you will. It only needs in the end to be conveniently simple to write and familiar to read 'automatically'. We write the date '1966' economically and read it instantly; we fumble over the unfamiliar 'MCMLXVI'. We read '£50 + 10 %' and pronounce it, without spellings. We are content with familiar contractions such as '--- & Co Ltd'. All the practised reader requires or values is a well known graph. Use will make any graph familiar, any spelling readable; but the getting used to words is eased by systematic spelling.

If we intend to learn and use two different alphabets, both should be justified by utility. Our Orthodox Capital alphabet serves no real purpose, and we are self-deluded to say that 'the alphabet' and 'THE ALPHABET' are spelt by the same letters; they are only matching letters. They differ in shape. In style they are obviously different alphabets. Can any new alphabet differ more than these do? Capital letters used to begin sentences are purely ornamental. French uses no capitals for its 'Monday, January, English' etc. There is no need for a separate alphabet to indicate names; a single indicator such as a preceding dot serves as well for all of them. Capitals do nothing extra as spelling. Letters can always be enlarged or decorated for display, without using basically different shapes.

Certain familiar features are best retained in a new alphabet. It is our habit to read from left to right. It is not our habit to read whole pages in letters all alike in height. It is our unconscious habit to recognize words all the better by such diversified 'coastlines' as in the word 'alphabet' with its several Tall letters and one Deep one. Orthodox does not vary sufficiently the shape of its prominent heads and tails - h, b, k, l, d, p, q - and is deficient in Deep letters (descenders).

Simple letters should in general be assigned to frequent sounds: the frequent sound of t should not require two strokes and a penlift.

Any script will have its scribblers. It will be clearer without the confusion of meaningless link-strokes. A break in a word does no harm.

SPELLING

It is popularly assumed that a phonetic alphabet is useless unless every spelling is a precise representation of speech, without reservations or conveniences. Whose speech, then, is to be so precisely represented? The beginner's instinct says: My own, the only English I can represent with conviction. 'It's how everyone here speaks'.

International correspondence soon discloses that every state, every district, has its almost sacred ways of speaking. Whole cultures are in revolt if 'pass, last, fasten' are spelt with an ah-vowel, or if 'what, which, when,' are not spelt with an aspirated-w. Where Britain says, 'It has been suggested', America says 'It has bin sug-jested' — and so on. Not only do the Oxford and Merriam-Webster dictionaries differ now and again as to pronunciation: in a very great number of words both will give acceptable alternatives.

If some respected model of speech is chosen (as for his alphabet Bernard Shaw chose 'that recorded of His Majesty our late King George V') the model speech varies, as our own does, according to context, emphasis, formality or colloquialism. We can decide to spell as though every word written is emphatic; but as nobody ever speaks in that way, such spelling ceases to be phonetic.

The raw beginner, unaware of these problems, is least aware of any trouble. For a time he may be left to spell quite phonetically what he believes he should be saying. It will be intelligible; or if it is nobody's English, it will be the sooner noticed and corrected.

But as soon as words are not to vary in their spelling, how should we spell 'the'? We are faced at once with making an arbitrary decision. To spell 'the' with the vowel used in 'then' is phonetically misleading. The natural pronunciation where a vowel-sound follows is as in 'swarthy' ('the aim, the oak'). But where a consonant follows we say 'thuh' as in 'other' (the gun, the bird). Our decision, though arbitrary, can at least be convenient; and in this case the solution which, from experience, satisfies all writers and all occasions, is to omit the variable vowel entirely. This is labour-saving, and in context the remaining consonant can mean nothing else than 'the'. Constant spelling results, without violence to Communication.

Consider, then, how a few such contracted spellings will be justified by their saving of penwork.

ECONOMY

Compared with the number of letters required for Orthodox spelling:
 Class 1 (26 letters and digraphs) uses about ... 4 % fewer letters.
 Classes 2,3,4 (40 letters) ... use about ... 15 % - -
 - or with Contractions of 'the,of,and,to,for,it,is,be' ... 20 % - -
 - or contracting a few affixes and 50 more words ... 30 % - -

It is not to be supposed that time-saving is fully proportionate to letter-saving. But there are further valuable savings of labour if a simpler alphabet is written, besides those made by using fewer letters.

Quickscript makes both savings. It has both simpler and fewer letters. Given any truly comparable experience of both Quickscript and Orthodox writing, the reduction of penwork should be:

In Junior Quickscript (Section I only) ... 35 to 40 %

In Senior Quickscript (Sections II & III) ... 50 %

This halving of penwork (and near-halving of ink and paper) seems to be quite possible without detriment to reading.

. . .

This review has dealt with technical issues involved in alphabetic reform. The Manual is the result of widespread experimental writing. It is not addressed to children but to their instructors.

WILL THIS LEAD ANY FURTHER?

What unbiased and forward-looking Authority, University or Trust will take the initiative? Who will investigate, narrow the field, conduct trials? Who will prepare the way for ACTION?

NOTES ON THE ALPHABET

Familiar Features

We are accustomed to writing such letters as a e n o r u all of the same 'Short' height. They are said to be written between 'the parallels' -- although the parallel lines are imaginary. That is how Quickscript letters numbered 23 to 40 are written: they are 'Short'.

Our old letters d h k l rise above the Shorts. So do Quickscript letters odd-numbered 1 to 21: these are 'Tall'.

Old letters g q y go lower than the Shorts. So do even-numbered Quickscript letters 2 to 22: they are 'Deep'.

Shorts and Talls stand on the same level of the 'writing-line' and keep it clearly defined. Shorts and Deeps rise to the same level of the 'upper parallel' keeping that also well defined. There is nothing new in this. Correct placing and proportioning of letters is important.

Again, we are quite used to distinguishing Short e from Tall l; we observe the small additions which make four different letters c o a d, and the reversals which distinguish db pq nu hy. Letters in Quickscript are as recognizably different as soon as they become equally familiar.

A GENERAL RULE

'Finish each letter rightwardly', if there is more than one way of forming the letter. This means that it is correct to begin low on the left and finish higher and rightwardly to write Nos. 18, 20, 22, 24, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37. These habits should be acquired early, in preparation for future connection of letters.

PUNCTUATION etc.

No Capital Letters are used in Quickscript. Where a Name will not be easily recognized without special indication, a preceding name-dot is used. Three name-dots suffice in writing:

At Rome, Jack met Mr Harold Jones

At Rome, Jack met Mr Harold Jones

Brackets are angled instead of (curved). Possessive apostrophes are usually omitted without loss of meaning. Numerals written among words should be underlined; so should foreign words.

SOUNDS represented are those of first letters or other CAPITALS in the hyphenated Keywords. The true sound is not always enough for safe NAMING of letters, and in such cases the whole Keyword may serve as a letter-name. To refer to a letter in Quickscript, it is written with a name-dot.

Scottish, Welsh and Irish place names etc. may require these letters:

The Ch-sound in 'Loch' may be spelt with Tall ... Ch.

The Ll-sound in 'Llan' may be spelt with Short... Ll.

SECTION I: HOW TO WRITE JUNIOR QUICKSCRIPT

Unfold the Alphabet Sheet for constant reference as you read, and study page 8 carefully first.

SPELLING

Keywords beneath each letter indicate the kind of sound represented. It must be clearly understood that Orthodox spelling is apt to be very misleading as to sounds spoken, and therefore spelt in Quickscrip. For example, the words So, Is, Sure, Vision have four different sounds of S, requiring letters numbered 11, 12, 13, 14. The O-sound in On, No, Who, Or are to be spelt with Nos. 34, 38, 40, 33. The vowels in Case, Cat, Calm, Call need Nos. 29, 30, 32, 33. Spell Cell with 11, not with the 5 used for Can. Spell Gem with 16, not with 6. Write 7 for Thigh, but 8 for Thy. Write 14 in Measure, Rouge, Garage if you pronounce them with the French J-sound (J'ai). Write Church with 15, Chaos with 5, Charlotte with 13. Write Whole and Whose with 19, not 20; Ingle, Anger, Hunger with two letters 21/6; Singing with only one, No. 21; Anchor, Uncle with two letters 21/5.

There is no W-sound or letter to write in Write, Wrap, Wretch, Wrong; nor any H to spell in Honour, Heir, Hour. Though Write and Right, Wrap and Rap, Hour and Our, Heir and Air will be spelt alike, experience shows that they cannot be misunderstood in context. Indeed it is proved so in Orthodox, where such words as Bank, Mine, Ball, Train, Box are never in doubt as to their meaning in a particular context.

LEARNING LETTERS

The use of all 15 vowels is soon acquired by a word-making pastime. Take a few letters at a time. Begin with writing and recognizing two consonants Nos. 3 and 23 (for T and N sounds) and the first five of the vowel letters, Nos. 26 to 30. Now see what words can be written with these seven letters only. You can write: "at, eat, tin, net, tan, neat, gnat, Tate, knee, eight, nay, it, in, tea, ten, any" (Write No. 26 for the final -y in 'any' and similar words).

Having put down all you can think of, be sure to read what you have written and correct mistakes. Remember to name-dot 'Tate'. Next time you can learn the second five vowels, still with the same two consonants, and then the third five. Always read what you have written.

Consonants need less study. Master them five at a time, with various vowels. When they are all memorized, try writing this:

"dead, pip, baby, tight, kick; thaw, gag, they, fifth, vague;
shoes, zoo, size, chose, azure; why, yea, how, judge, woe;
lamb, nine, rare, more, long".

Put it aside and try to read it next day, remembering that it will be far easier to read whole sentences, where each word suggests what may follow once the topic is grasped.

SPELL ALL R's

Most of the English-speaking world utters an R-sound wherever this letter occurs in Orthodox spelling, though an influential minority will frequently omit to pronounce R where followed immediately by a consonant. For the sake of uniform spelling, it will be assumed that a single R is pronounced wherever single or doubled R occurs in Orthodox. That is to say, we all agree to follow the pronunciation of the majority who speak English at home and abroad. This rule enables us to distinguish such spellings as --

ℓ = saw, ℓ = sore; ℓ = alms, ℓ = arms; ℓ = hut, ℓ = hurt.

VOWELS + R

The vowel letter No.36 serves both for Hut and for Hurt, for Us, Upon and Urge. It serves for any sounds similar to these which Orthodox may spell differently, e.g., First, Myrtle, Worth, Serve, Heard are (in most areas) pronounced like Urge and Hurt; Worry, Huri; like Us, Hut; and the unstressed vowel in China, Fauna, Allow, Ago, Better, Circus, Vicious sounds just like the U in Upon.

Experience shows that any subtle distinctions between these sounds are neither heard nor spelt successfully and consistently by all writers, and that they are best understood as a single category of closely related sound to be written alike with letter No.36.

Though the joining of letters is fully discussed at a later stage, it is worth noting here how easily and naturally certain vowel letters are joined to a following R-letter No.25. This is a habit to encourage early.

Nos.32/25 ℓ = are, 33/25 ℓ = or, 36/25 ℓ = word-ending -er, as in Baker, Gather, Hotter, Author, Colour, Pillar, Kaffir, Centre, Martyr, besides occurring frequently as a first syllable — Arrange, Arrive, Arrears, Arose, where the vowel is stressless. Notice the changed vowel which distinguishes between --

ℓ = Arose, ℓ = Arrows

WRITING

Here are a few hints on how to write easily and well.

It is a great help at first to write in lined paper or to use a black-lined backing sheet which can be seen through most plain writing papers. A piece of hard-board with two bulldog clips on its top edge is very convenient for holding both backing sheet and writing paper firmly.

As some inks will not write on a slightly greased surface, it is well to let the hand rest on a loose protecting sheet.

A beginner should not attempt to write smaller than with three lines of writing wholly within an inch of depth. To write clearly any smaller requires more practice.

Choose a pen or pencil with which the small loops of letters 29, 31, 35, 37 are easily and cleanly formed. Cultivate the light touch which

makes for better and freer writing. If upward strokes seem awkward, it is through excessive pressure on the pen; and particularly bear in mind that over-anxiety is bound to result in pen-pressure. Remember that drawing a letter is not writing it. Try to 'see' on the paper the letter you are about to write (and later, foresee the syllable, the word), so that penstrokes are made swiftly and boldly.

Keep Short letters regular in height. Make Talls and Deeps nearly twice as large. Keep constant watch that these and other distinctions are preserved.

Always re-read after writing. Errors and bad tendencies will at once be noticed; but not all of them. Read a second time when the words are forgotten, and more errors will appear. This self-correction is the only way to learn fast. Whatever you can read easily at the end of a week's lapse of memory will be readable by other Quickscribers.

Here are examples of Junior Quickscriber. This manual is not addressed to children but to their instructors. First steps in childish language are unnecessary. Let us begin with a comparison:

Here are two ways of writing the same words.
Which is written with fewer strokes of the pen?

הנה שני דרכי כתיבה של אותיות.
האם יש פה פחות קווי כתיבה?

Pen-activity is reduced by almost 40 % (and further reductions follow).
To save that much in length of line would involve reduced word-separation.

The next example embraces every letter of the alphabet. If so advanced a passage is patiently deciphered, only reading practice remains necessary. The indications of stress, not normally used, may help beginners:




הנה שני דרכי כתיבה של אותיות.
האם יש פה פחות קווי כתיבה?
הנה שני דרכי כתיבה של אותיות.
האם יש פה פחות קווי כתיבה?
הנה שני דרכי כתיבה של אותיות.
האם יש פה פחות קווי כתיבה?
הנה שני דרכי כתיבה של אותיות.
האם יש פה פחות קווי כתיבה?

CONTRACTIONS

Finally we have to consider what use should be made of shortened spellings in Junior Quickscript. They are not a matter of necessity but they could be an important convenience.

We write 'Mr, Mrs, Dr', before a name. Most of us would be at a loss to write 'Mrs' otherwise in Orthodox: how many S's, what becomes of its letter R? — for we can no longer spell it 'Mistress'. These are correct standard spellings, conventional though they are; readers expect them, publishers are dropping the dot which once indicated abbreviation.

Unless names are being listed or addresses being written, this is not done for economy but because it is the proper 'spelling'; which is done in Quickscript without a break between letters:


Letters 22/25  for Mr, 22/12  for Mrs, 4/36/25  for Dr.

(Notice that it is easier to write the three letters for 'Dr' than two.)

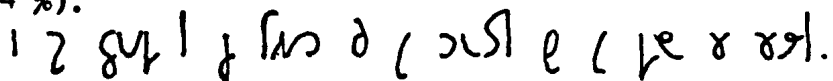
Hundreds of such standard contractions are in every-day use, with meanings no less precise than in fully spelt words, provided they are read in context. We then recognize the letters MS as 'Manuscript'; we know whether M.C. means Military Cross or Master of Ceremonies; and without learning Latin we attach the intended meaning to 'etc, i.e., e.g.'

None of these contractions occurs often enough to save much writing. For any worthwhile saving, contractions must serve as words liable to be repeated several times in a paragraph or a page; and then the omission of even one letter will, by repetition, save far more than our shortened Mister or Doctor, handy though these may be.

Here are eight words of two or three letters which even writers of Junior Quickscript should soon contract to single letters — which any reader of Quickscript will understand when written in context:

the of and to it is for be


These words occur so very often that their contractions save nearly 7 % of letters required in fully phonetic writings. It is hardly necessary to point out that Of is spoken and written with a V-sound, Is with a Z-sound; and that Tall and Short letters for To and It are quite distinct when written in context on the same writing-line. In this example, use of the eight contractions saves (abnormally) 17 letters (40 %) compared with the same sentence in Orthodox, though a full phonetic spelling saves only 6 letters (14 %):



OTHER CONVENTIONS

Quickscript writers have replaced the Latin 'etc.' by 'and-and-and'. Other Latin conventions will gradually get converted and accepted. Meanwhile the accustomed Orthodox conventions suffice.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT is ENTIRELY OPTIONAL — though valuable in writing,

SECTION II: HOW LETTERS MAY BE JOINED

Letter joining is not a virtue in itself, but where it can be done without added strokes of the pen it avoids the slight but cumulative actions of lifting the pen and moving the hand to a fresh starting point.

It will not have escaped notice that in the written examples one letter often ends almost where the next letter begins. They are recognizable still if they end-and-begin at the same point without a break or penlift. Such connections may occur on the writing-line; or on the upper parallel at Short letter height; or higher still by joining the tops of two Tall letters. These are the only points at which joining is allowed, and done without meaningless and confusing link-strokes. A few examples will enable such opportunities to be foreseen and taken with many other letters but not with all. Never attempt connections midway between the parallels: breaks are less confusing.

Several vowel letters join almost irresistably with a following letter No.25, which is designed to be written upwards as well as downwards: as in

merry Mary marry mire mar more moor mere murder sour

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

While many connections forward from the M-letter (as well as those forward to it) require its normal low start, foresight will sometimes suggest writing it downwards from the top, so as to connect forward from it along the writing line—as below in 'Marry, mire, mar'; but avoid connection where the next letter immediately leaves the writing-line (in Moor, mere).

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Notice the connected -der of Murder. Write 'Dear' connectedly: ~.

'Fear' ~ has a penlift. 'Career' ~ and 'Carrier' ~ have breaks.

Letter No.8 may connect on the writing-line by an allowable extension upward and forward to that level (as in Nos.10 and 12), to write:

Other mother brother father rather weather whether further

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Connections producing a right-angle or wider angle are slower than acute-angled connections. Detachment is often better. But do not hesitate to join with acute angles or where a continuous curve is formed. Here are combinations of two consonants which should become habitual:

br bl dr gr gl pl kl kr kt fr ts st sp sk skr

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Little practice is needed to write Tall-S upwardly (from left to right) as well as downwardly, and both ways are equally handy in making joins. As always, the secret is a light touch.

So far, letters have not been modified by connection: we now go further.

6 HALF LETTERS make extremely useful and frequent connections.

As the lower halves of letters ʃ, l, f are alike, it is clear that the top halves suffice for spelling. To end them on the upper parallel is useful in joining them to letters which begin there. Examples are:

pry pray paw : try tame tore : hay hall
 ʃe . ʃe . ʃ : ʃe . ʃe . ʃ : ʃe . ʃe

(Instinctively these connections become acute-angled).

Similar joinings are convenient on the writing-line with three Deep letters.

'W' is halved to be written only below the writing-line in --

won/one word work worth wild wise

ʃ = ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe

At the end of words (or syllables) halved ʃ (D) and halved ʒ (Z) are often (not always) useful: they serve frequently for tenses, plurals, possessives:

aid dead said gnawed : haze pays laws cause says

eʃ . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe : ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe

In some halved connections a tiny zig-zag or 'step' breaks confusing continuity. There is a step needed on the upper parallel in --

till pill hill : tell pet head :

ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe

Examples of: ——— 'Steps' ——— Double halvings ———
 lid pod noise use : lids pods noised used

ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe

4 ALTERNATIVE LETTER-SYMBOLS help to make connections.

Of all consonants, the N-sound is most frequent. If it were possible we should give it an X-like letter with four points of connection. Our 'normal' N-letter has one rearward and one forward connection but none on the writing line. So where a writing-line connection is foreseen, it is usually convenient to reverse the letter upside down — the 'alternative'.

no (but) now, neck (but) knock, (k)nave (but) knife, nod -- need

ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe

Any preceding letter determines the sort of N:

in anon anode angel end bind under any ounce inch

ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe . ʃe

There is an alternative, C (written downwards), to upwardly written / . This letter No.36 is frequently followed by consonants beginning on the writing-line, s, r, l; and j, f which may also be begun at that level.

Consider where the 'alternative' vowel letter C is the better choice. In some words the normal upward letter / ends with a penlift which is foreseeable and avoidable by substituting its alternative:

allay averse us uncle among : lull love fuss must

ae . aers . u . dls . uel : lu . lue . du . fu

In these last words, a penlift is saved by using alternative C. In the next examples, either form of the vowel involves a penlift and either may be written — with slight preference for the alternative form on grounds of appearance only, despite its earlier penlift.

dull gull above shovel tusk thus just junk chunk

lu . gu . ju . lu . lu . lu . lu . lu

Standard syllables -ally -ous -ful(as an adj.) invariably:

-a . -u . -du

Letter X, in Orthodox, is a labour-saving way of writing two sounds at once. To compete with it, Senior Quickscript substitutes

a Tall X for U sounds : a Deep X for fu sounds

— but only where Orthodox spells these sounds with X.

Correct use of these labour-saving substitutes is as follows:

X for Excite, Extreme, Expect with an initial vowel \ easier than l.

X for Examine, Example, Exhibit

Beware of adding a superfluous S-letter for the C in Excite, Excess etc, it is covered already by the X-letter.

X in Next, Vex, Sex; but U in Necks,

X in Tax, Fix, Ox, Buxom — with various vowels: but —

U in Tacks, Licks, Locks, Bucks; and fu in Tags, Legs, Logs, Hugs.

z in Xylophone, Xenophon, Xarvia; and only one X in Xerxes.

Common words listed overleaf show to what advantage these various letter connections are applied in standard word-outlines.

COMMON WORDS to be fully spelt, with their Standard word-outlines:

a, an	၁.၁	may	မေ	their	ဇီ.ဇီ
about	အဲ	might	မို	then	ဇေ
after	အဲ	more	မို	there	ဇေ
all	အ	most	မို	they	ဇေ
always	အဲ	must	မို	those	ဇီ
am	အ	mine	မို	too, two	ဟ
at	အ	my	မို	under	အဲ
by	အဲ	new/s	အဲ.အဲ	unless	အဲ
day/s	အဲ.အဲ	no	အဲ	use (n)	အဲ
does	အဲ	none	အဲ	use/d (v)	အဲ.အဲ
done	အဲ	not	အဲ	used-to	အဲ
even	အဲ	now	အဲ	was	အဲ
first	အဲ	off	အဲ	way/s	အဲ.အဲ
had	အဲ	one, once	အဲ.အဲ	were	အဲ
has	အဲ	or	အဲ	when	အဲ
her/s	အဲ.အဲ	other/s	အဲ.အဲ	where	အဲ
how	အဲ	our	အဲ	who	အဲ
I	အဲ	over	အဲ	whose	အဲ
if	အဲ	said	အဲ	why	အဲ
in	အဲ	say/s	အဲ	word/s	အဲ.အဲ
know/n	အဲ.အဲ	some	အဲ	work/s	အဲ.အဲ
last	အဲ	take/n	အဲ.အဲ	world/'s	အဲ.အဲ
long	အဲ	that*	အဲ	year/s	အဲ.အဲ

*that, spelt in full only when demonstrative; otherwise — ခါ.

SECTION III: Senior Quickscrip's STANDARD CONTRACTIONS and AFFIXES.CONTRACTIONS, for common words not previously listed:

also	ʌʃ	never	ne
are	ɔ	often	ɔð
as	ɹ	on	ɹ
be/ing/en	ɪ. ɪl. ɪe	only	oɹ
because	ɪɛ	people	pi
before	ɪɔ	perhaps	pi
but	ɪ	shall, should	ʃ ʃ
can/'t/not	ɛ. ɛl. ɛn	she	ʃ
come/s/ing	ɛ. ɛl. ɛl	so	ʃ
could/n't	ɛ. ɛl	than	θ
do, did	ɪ. ɪ	that*	ɪ
don't, didn't	ɪl. ɪl	these	θ
ever, every	ɛ. ɛ	think/ing, thought	θ. ɪl. ɪ
from	θ	this	θ
go/ing/ne	ɪ. ɪl. ɪe	time/s	ti. ɛ
good	ɪ	very	ɛ
have/n't	ɛ. ɛl	we	/
he, him, his	ɪ. ɪ. ɪ	what/ever	ɪ. ɪ-ɛ
into	ɪ	which	ɪ
its, it's	ɪ	will, 'll	ɪ
little	ɪ	with/out	ɪ. ɪ
make/ing, made	ɪ. ɪl. ɪ	would/n't	ɪ. ɪl
me	ɪ	you/r/rs	ɪ. ɪ. ɪ
much	ɪ	*that, if demonstrative --	ɪ

It is known that our 70 commonest words, constantly repeated, account for half the total of words in English writings as a whole. Most of these repeatable words have been simplified on pages 12 and 17. Adding the standardized full spellings on page 16, we already extend well beyond the commonest 70. These lists are arranged for reference as need arises, not to be memorized all at once.

Less than half of the words to be written, though the longer ones, remain; and phonetic spelling deals with their stressed root syllables. Only a few much used affix syllables are contracted with advantage, but as their unstressed vowels may be variably pronounced, some standard usage must be established.

TERMINAL -es, -ed

How — or why — should we spell any sound of e in such words as:

races kisses wages loses churches' Jones's

treated ended fitted loaded guarded seated

Is it uttered like the e in 'egg', the i in 'it', or the u in 'upon'? Its sound is not spelt at all in "Jones": in 'joined', its spelling is not sounded, nor is it in countless other words. It is only heard as a mere separator of consonants which cannot be pronounced together. Between these — SZ, ShZ, ChZ, JZ, ZZ, DD, TD -- some kind of vowel has to be uttered. But what is its sound to be? And who will miss it if it is omitted in spelling? It is a frequent and profitable omission:

kisses dishes switches bridges pleases added fitted

end: $-f_2 \quad -f_3 \quad -f_4 \quad -f_5 \quad -f_6 \quad -f_7$

Notice that the -Z ending of plurals and tenses becomes an -S sound where it follows certain consonants:

cubs, (but) cups, maids (but) mates, rags --- racks, sheaths

$\partial_{\mu} \cdot \partial^{\nu} \cdot f_{\mu\nu} \cdot f^{\alpha\beta} \cdot \omega_{\alpha\beta} \cdot \omega_{\gamma\delta} \cdot \omega^{\gamma\delta}$

After seven consonants, the -d tense ending changes to a T sound: as in — tippedd, lickedd, frothedd, roughedd, fussedd, rushedd, clutchedd. All these D's are pronounced as T, and they will be spelt with a T-letter.

✓ 200 clearly means "Mr Jones's": with one name-dot, no apostrophe.

TERMINAL -ing

Provided it is an affix and not a root, omit vowel-i. See examples:

calling writings lovingly bringing wing things Epping

2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 2535. 2536. 2537. 2538. 2539. 2540. 2541. 2542. 2543. 2544. 2545. 2546. 2547. 2548. 2549. 2550. 2551. 2552. 2553. 2554. 2555. 2556. 2557. 2558. 2559. 2560. 2561. 2562. 2563. 2564. 2565. 2566. 2567. 2568. 2569. 2570. 2571. 2572. 2573. 2574. 2575. 2576. 2577. 2578. 2579. 2580. 2581. 2582. 2583. 2584. 2585. 2586. 2587. 2588. 2589. 2590. 2591. 2592. 2593. 2594. 2595. 2596. 2597. 2598. 2599. 2600. 2601. 2602. 2603. 2604. 2605. 2606. 2607. 2608. 2609. 2610. 2611. 2612. 2613. 2614. 2615. 2616. 2617. 2618. 2619. 2620. 2621. 2622. 2623. 2624. 2625. 2626. 2627. 2628. 2629. 2630. 2631. 2632. 2633. 2634. 2635. 2636. 2637. 2638. 2639. 2640. 2641. 2642. 2643. 2644. 2645. 2646. 2647. 2648. 2649. 2650. 2651. 2652. 2653. 2654. 2655. 2656. 2657. 2658. 2659. 2660. 2661. 2662. 2663. 2664. 2665. 2666. 2667. 2668. 2669. 2670. 2671. 2672. 2673. 2674. 2675. 2676. 2677. 2678. 2679. 2680. 2681. 2682. 2683. 2684. 2685. 2686. 2687. 2688. 2689. 2690. 2691. 2692. 2693. 2694. 2695. 2696. 2697. 2698. 2699. 2700. 2701. 2702.

Root Contractions plus Affix allow: d = being, d = doing, d = thinking, but spell the root fully after a prefix or with somewhat changed meaning: e.g., in — beings, undoing, unthinkingly, willingness, canning.

Spell -ing in full after roots ending in -y: carry = carrying,

TERMINAL -al, -el, -le, -il.

Where an L-sound is final, the general rule is to omit any unstressed vowel sound between L and the preceding consonant: examples will explain.

Omit the vowel struck out in:

Tribal, Final, Orgal, Animal, Inital, Offical, Missal, Rival,
Level, Bevel, Rifle, Couple, Eagle, Easel, Devil, Civil, Cavil.

Where another syllable is added, the vowel sound before this L must be clearly pronounced and spelt in most cases: as it must be in --

Finally, Orally, Animality, Initially, Officially, Levelling, Devilry,
Caviller, Rif(u)leman, (Couplet and Coupling lose all trace of the diminished and negligible vowel-sound which may precede L in Couple: it certainly does not follow the L-sound.)

While L needs no preceding vowel in Spaniel = *ʃpɪəl*, one is clearly needed wherever -al follows on a vowel-sound (phonetically), as in --

burial = *ˈbʊəriəl*, visual = *ˈvɪʒuəl*, loyal = *ˈlɔɪəl*.

TERMINALS -ally, -able, -ably, -ible, -ibly.

These terminals should always be written as shown, even if a preceding penlift results. Notice the choice for first letters:

-ally -able & -ible (alike) -ably & ibly (alike)

-əl *-əbəl* *-əbəl*

TERMINALS -tion, -ssion, -shion, -cean, sion, -gion, -ation, -asion.

'Alternative' N-letter is joined to preceding consonant, omitting vowel.

action mission fashion ocean vision region vocation occasion

-tʃən *-ʃən* *-ʃən* *-tʃən* *-ʒən* *-ʒən* *-tʃən* *-tʃən*

TERMINAL -en, -on.

Written invariably as *-ən*; no contraction, no alternatives. Note convenient acute angle or continuous line which results in most cases:

happen ribbon eaten wooden taken waggon python heathen heaven

-ən *-ən* *-ən* *-ən* *-ən* *-ən* *-ən* *-ən* *-ən*

lesson fasten prison ashen pigeon

-ən *-ən* *-ən* *-ən* *-ən*

(Note the listed contraction, *oʊən* = often, as an exception).

TERMINALS -ent, -ant, -ence, -ance.

Written invariably with *-ən* followed by a penlift:

present, distant (alike) with *...-ən*; presence, distance *...-ən*.

TERMINAL -land, -ment, -man, -men.

The unstressed vowel is omitted for convenient joining except in -men.
England highland; settlement payment; seaman, (but) seamen.

·lŋŋ . -ŋŋ . -ŋŋl . -ŋŋl . -ŋŋ : -ŋŋe

Stressed vowels will be appropriately written: Overland, cement, unman.

TERMINAL -us, -ous, -cious, -scious, -tious.

The 'alternative' vowel-letter joined to S, invariably:

circus, discus, chorus, porous, various, serious ---- with -ŋ.

precious, conscious, contentious ---- " -ŋŋ

TERMINALS -ess, -est, -less, -ness.

Distinguished from the -us, -ous terminal by writing vowel No.28 ʌ.

hostess highest hopeless goodness

-ŋ . -ŋŋ . -ŋŋ . -ŋŋ .

TERMINAL -er (etc.)

Always -ŋ; plural always -ŋŋ with a penlift. Neither the vowel nor the consonant-R can ever be omitted (sounded or not). Orthodox spellings of this terminal vary greatly, including:

pillar, maker, weaker, Kaffir, author, licquor, colour, martyr, mitre.

TERMINAL -ier, -ior. (etc.)

If unstressed, -ŋ : if stressed, -ŋŋ . Examples illustrate:

happier, carrier, furrier, senior, junior (unstressed)...ŋ

appear, career, fusiller, pler, dear, here, (stressed)....ŋŋ

Though these are not all affixes, the distinction needs pointing out.

TERMINAL -ia, -ea, -ian, -ean, -ion.

Austria, India, Virginia, area (unstressed) ...ŋ; Indian ...-ŋŋ .

Korea, Judea, Caesarea, idea (stressed) ...ŋŋ ; Korean, Ian...-ŋŋ .

onion, minion, pillion, million (with a Y-sound) ... -ŋŋ .

TERMINAL -y, -ey, -ie, -e, -ily, -ity.

Though the actual sound of terminal -y varies in pronunciation, it certainly must be constant in spelling. The dictionary suggests letter-ŋ No.26, and leaves ʌ No.27 for distinction where the terminal is stressed.

happy, carry, money, lassie, simile, coffee (unstressed) ... with -ŋ

legatee, lessee, payee ... (stressed) ... with -ʌ

happily, merrily ... with -ŋŋ : sanctity, crudity ... with -ŋŋ

(city, pity, committee ... also with -ŋŋ).

TERMINAL -ain.

Certain, curtain, mountain, fountain, captain (unstressed) ... -ʌ.

Maintain, obtain, attain, retain, détain (stressed) ... -e.

TERMINAL -age.

manage, baggage, wattage, village, tonage, cabbage ... -ɜ.
But distinguish the terminal after marriage, carriage ... -ɪ,
i.e., after root words ending in -y.

TERMINAL -ward, -wards.

Contracted: Eastward = ɪʃ, forward = ɔʃ, onwards = ɔʃ
(the stressed syllables 'for---, on---,' should not be contracted).

TERMINAL -ful, -fully.

careful, fearful, (adj.) ... with -ʊ; carefully (adv.) ... -ʊ.

But: spoonful, mouthful (n.) ... with -ʊ.

PREFIXES -Con-, Com-,

A valuable distinction is made (whatever their pronunciation) between cóntent (adj), cóntents (noun): cónt rást (verb), cónt rást (noun)

ɔ- . ɔ- . ɔ- . ɔ-
cónvéntion, cónvent: cónfér, cónference: cónfórm, cónformation, etc.

Similarly, distinction is made between:

cómposed, cómpress, cómpounded, cómmend ... all with -ɪ.
cómpost, cómpress (n.), cómpound (n.), cómment ... with -ɪ.

No other contracted prefixes are used, because a word's first syllable is less automatically read than the last syllable. But it is necessary to standardize their spelling and form.

PREFIX Un-

unless, until, under, untried, unfortunate etc ... always with ʌ - .

An initial N-sound in the root word following 'un-' (meaning 'not') brings two N-sounds together. Both are spelt in: unnecessary, unknown ... ʌ - .

PREFIXES An-, Al-, Ar-

In effect only the vowel-sound is the prefix to a root word in:
announce, annul, annuity: allot, allure, alike: arrive, arrange, around
... with ʌ - ... : ... with ɜ - ... : ... with ɔ - ...
Note, where the initial sound is stressed, ... annual, allocate, arrows
— spelling changes with changed sound ... ʌ - . ɜ - . ɔ -

PREFIXES Ob-, Of-

object, obtain, observe, obscure (unstressed prefix) ... with *ʃ*-
object (noun), obstacle, obviate (stressed prefix) ... with *ʃ*-
official, offend ... with *ʌ*-: office, offer ... with *ʌ*-.

PREFIXES Be-, De-, Re-

begin, behind, behead ... *ʃ*-: decide, defend, desertion ... *ʃ*-:
receive, refuse, result ... *ʃ*- . But there is a vowel change in
stressed prefixes: définite, déference, défile (n.), résonance, rébuild.

PREFIXES Pre-, Pro-

preserve, prevent, precluded, present (verb)...(unstressed) with *ʃ*-.
Compare stressed prefix in: préservation, prélude, présoppose, présent(n)
produce (v.), protest (v.), pronounce ... (unstressed) with *ʃ*-.
Compare stressed prefix vowels in: próduce (n.), prótest (n.), prónoun.

PREFIXES Per-, Pur-

persuade, perfume, pursue, purchase (stressed or not) with... *ʃ*-.

PREFIXES In-, En- (alike unless stressed)

inquire, enquiry, inform, enlarge, enrage, enclose, endeavour ... *ʌ*-.

NOTE

Examples of Junior Quickscrip on page 26 are in separated letters as they would be in type. Of the time required to write in that manner, as much as a quarter may be saved by the writing and spelling facilities of Sections II and III. These Senior facilities are of course impossible as a first stage in children's writing. Once Junior script is mastered, it becomes quite easy to introduce the standard practices of Senior script gradually, taking two or three of them at a time. They quickly become habitual. Their proper use should be studied in Senior examples on pages 23 to 25.

Only contractions listed as standard should be used in communication, and even for personal use little further economy can be made in this way. It will be found that standard usages of Senior Quickscrip reduce any divergent spellings to two or three letters (average) in a hundred. This causes no hesitation in reading. Quickscrip spelling should be regarded as a convenience, not as a cultural fetish.

The choice of standard spellings is convenient for writing and reading. It implies no preference in pronunciation.

Various styles of script are shown in following pages. The last three pages were kindly written by Mr James MacCormaic.

1. 2014-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-104

[illegible]

Jack Horner

כרם הירק. 100

כרם כרם / 18 / 18

ע. ארעכטע קול לילא

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 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044 10

8. $\frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log 2$

8 54, 74, 84, 94, 104

Mary's Lamb

۱۰۸

סדו, ג' אב, ה'תש"ו, לאו

אם וסוף: ארץ ישראל

80. | כולל 27 שנה.

1. Ժամով և Եղբայրս Բե

צוה"כ 1587, 27/2-

1. Fe^{2+} (Zink) 8 mg, 1 mg

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. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84